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THE

MONTHLY
MAGAZINE,

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

VOL. IX.

Including

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[illegible] PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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PART I. FOR 1800.

FROM FEBRUARY TO JULY, INCLUSIVE.

LONDON:

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS from CORRESPONDENTS, on all SUBJECTS of LITERATURE and SCIENCE.
MEMOIRS of DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.
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PART I. FOR 1800.

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THE
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On the 20th of JANUARY *was publiſhed the* SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the* EIGHTH VOLUME *of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing the uſual half yearly Retroſpect of the Progreſs of* BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, *and* SPANISH LITERATURE, *with Indexes, Title, &c. &c.*

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conformity to your deſire that I would communicate to the public, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, ſome information reſpecting the progreſs and ſucceſs of inoculating for the cow-pox, I ſend you the following.

In my reports of the new inoculation, publiſhed in May laſt, including upwards of 500 caſes, I obſerved that the matter of the vaccine diſeaſe generally produced much fewer puſtules, and leſs indiſpoſition, than that of the ſmall-pox. But at the ſame time it was remarked, that in ſome inſtances the cow-pox proved a very ſevere diſeaſe, and that one child died of ſpaſmodic fits, occaſioned by the eruptive fever which it excited. I hinted, however, that if the matter of the cow-pox uſed for the inoculations had been taken only from thoſe patients in whom the diſeaſe appeared very mild and well characteriſed, the reſult would have been more favourable; and I have ſince had the ſatisfaction to find this opinion fully confirmed. For of 1000 perſons inoculated for the vaccine diſeaſe, by me, or under my immediate direction, during the laſt ſix months, not more than 150 had puſtules which proceeded to ſuppuration; nor was there one caſe attended with a dangerous ſymptom.

Now out of 1000 perſons inoculated for the ſmall-pox, I find generally that more than 800 have puſtules; and as the ſeverity of the diſeaſe is commonly in proportion to the number of the puſtules, it follows that the cow-pox is milder than the inoculated ſmall-pox in the proportion above mentioned.

To infants at the breaſt the new inoculation has proved peculiarly ſucceſsful, for I have now had a very conſiderable number of private patients of this deſcription, in none of whom was the inoculation attended with any puſtules, and even very rarely with any perceptible diſorder of the conſtitution. An inſtance of this kind, Mr. Editor, you had in your own family.

That thoſe who have undergone the vaccine diſeaſe, are thereby rendered ſecure againſt the effects of the ſmall pox, is a truth confirmed by daily experience. Upwards of 1000 of my patients, who had undergone the cow-pox, have been inoculated with variolous matter, yet none of them took the ſmall-pox.

Ely Place, Your's, &c.
Jan. 11, 1800. WM. WOODVILLE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE HUMOUR OF ADDISON, AND THE CHARACTER OF SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY.

I HAVE often been ſurpriſed at the opinion ſo deciſively maintained by many Engliſh writers, that *humour* is a quality in a manner peculiar to this iſland. If its proper definition be the diſplay of the ridiculous in characters; or if it be underſtood, more comprehenſively, for ludicrous painting in general; it muſt have exiſted wherever comedy, or any other mode of delineating the riſible follies and peculiarities of mankind, has been ſucceſsfully attempted. The *name* is of no conſequence; the *thing* is a part of human nature itſelf. We are told by late voyagers, that the rude natives of ſome of the South-Sea iſlands exhibit remarkable talents at humourous mimickery, and *take off*, with ſingular drollery, the characteriſtics of the European ſailor, as well as the defects of their own countrymen. The Kamtſhadale is extremely happy in caricaturing the manners and actions of the bear, an animal ſo nearly on his own level, that it is no degradation of the human creature to make this beaſt the ſubject of his jocularity. But to recur to civilized life, is it poſſible to read Don Quixotte, or the comedies of Moliere, without feeling that their eſſence is the moſt exquiſite humour ever exhibited ?

But although humour, as a general quality, is ſo widely diffuſed, it exiſts under many particular ſpecies and modifications, and wears a very different face in different authors. Among Engliſh writers no one has more deſervedly obtained reputation for his humourous delineations than Addiſon, whoſe manner in theſe performances is thought peculiar to himſelf. To inquire into the nature of this peculiarity, may afford ſome amuſive and not unuſeful ſpeculation.

Dr. Johnſon has, I think, taken too confined a view of the range of Addiſon's humour in thus deſcribing it. “ His humour is ſo happily diffuſed as to give the grace of novelty to domeſtic ſcenes and daily occurrences. He never outſteps the modeſty of nature, nor raiſes merriment or wonder by the violation of truth. His figures neither divert by diſtortion, nor amuſe by aggravation. He copies life with ſo much fidelity, that he can hardly be ſaid to invent ; yet his exhibitions have an air ſo much original, that it is difficult to ſuppoſe them not merely the product of the imagination.” In this account there is truth, but not all the truth. It may apply to “ the domeſtic ſcenes and daily occurrences” repreſented by this author ; but much of his humour is alſo employed upon ſubjects of fancy and invention, in which the ludicrous is ſtudiouſly ſought after ; and in not a few inſtances he manifeſtly draws with the pencil of a caricaturiſt, and effects his purpoſe by a happy exaggeration.

It has frequently been his practice to ſeize ſome ſtory or hiſtorical narration, and, adopting only the leading circumſtance, to found on it a fiction of his own, of an entirely ludicrous nature ; and in this ſpecies of humour he is, I think, peculiarly original. Of this kind may be mentioned his improvement of Sir John Mandeville's ſtory of the freezing of words in the frigid zone ; and his account of the Taliacotian manufactory of noſes ; both in the *Tatler* : his regiſter of the lover's leap ; deſcription of Torcy's academy for politicians ; dream of women carrying out their valuables from a beſieged town ; and trial of chaſtity by a breed of dogs ; all in the *Spectator*. Theſe admirable pieces of humour cannot juſtly be ſaid to pleaſe by their adherence to nature and truth ; on the contrary, they owe their merit to a kind of agreeable extravagance, and to a creation of ludicrous imagery, artificially engrafted upon the ſubject. Many others of his pictures are fancy pieces of the caricature and groteſque kind. Such are, the virtuoſo's will ; and moſt of the proceedings of the court of honour, in the *Tatler* : the citizen's and the lady's journal ; and the widows' club, in the *Spectator* : the rebel officer's journal, in the *Freeholder* ; and the ſcenes among the ſervants, in the play of *The Drummer*. In others, he has receded ſtill further from topics of real life, and has ſported in ſcenes of pure invention. Examples of this are given in the tranſmigrations of a monkey the diſſections of a beau's head and a coquette's heart, the mountain of miſeries, and that delightful tale, the antediluvian loves of Shalum and Hilpa. Thus it would ſeem that Addiſon rejected no promiſing ſource of the ludicrous, whether ſuggeſted by reading, obſervation, or fancy. It may, however, be admitted, that his humour is moſt valuably employed where, beſides the purpoſe of exciting a ſmile, his intent has been to ſatirize ſome prevalent folly or violation of the proprieties of life. This has very frequently been his object, and no writer ever more happily combined good-natured pleaſantry with effectual ridicule. The ſly ſimplicity of his ſtrokes, inflicted with a ſeeming unconſciouſneſs of intention, while it renders them more exquiſite to attentive and ſagacious readers, has perhaps often occaſioned them to paſs unnoticed ; ſo that I believe Addiſon generally is regarded as leſs of a ſatiriſt than he really is. That he could employ keen ridicule upon occaſion, ſufficiently appears from his profeſſed party-writings ; and although in the Spectator he has the merit of excluding all direct topics of party, yet I think it may eaſily be diſcerned that he had by no means loſt ſight of a general purpoſe of favouring that public cauſe to which he was devoted. In particular, the perſonage of Sir Roger de Coverley, appears to be employed by him as a covert for throwing ridicule upon that claſs of ſociety which he has more openly ſatirized in his country-gentleman in the Freeholder. I do not mean that he has uſed it ſolely for this purpoſe, for he has alſo made it the vehicle of much pleaſing morality ; but he has kept this end in conſtant view.

An acute judge of moral propriety obſerved to me ſome time ago, that the character of Sir Roger, as exhibited in different parts of the Spectator, was by no means conſiſtent. In the ſecond number, written probably by Steel, he is deſcribed as a man of ſingularities, but proceeding from a particular vein of good-ſenſe: and though fond of retirement, and careleſs of appearances, ſince he was croſſed in love; it is ſaid that in his youth he had been a fine gentleman, who ſupped with Lord Rocheſter and Sir George Etheredge, had fought a duel, and kicked a bully in a coffee-houſe. It is certain that many of the ſubſequent diſplays of his character, in which he is repreſented as ignorant of the common forms of life, ruſtic, uninformed, and credulous, very ill accord with this ſuppoſed town education. Steel himſelf has been guilty of ſome of theſe deviations from the original draught; but Addiſon ſeems not at all to have regarded it, and to have painted after a conception of his own, to which he has faithfully adhered. *His* Sir Roger, though ſomewhat of an humouriſt in his manner, is eſſentially a benevolent, chearful, hearty country gentleman, of very ſlender abilities and confined education, warmly attached to church and king, and imbued with all the political opinions of what was called the country party. Though he is made an object of affection from the goodneſs of his heart, and the hilarity of his temper, yet his weakneſſes and prejudices ſcarcely allow place for eſteem; nor do we meet with any of that whimſical complication of ſenſe and folly which Steel's papers exhibit, and which he accounts for on the ſuppoſition of a ſort of mental infirmity, left by his amorous diſappointment.

I ſhall point out ſome of the particulars which ſeem deſigned by Addiſon to lower him down to the ſtandard of capacity which he choſe to allot to the abſtract character of the country gentleman. His behaviour at church may paſs as the oddity of an humouriſt, though it alſo plainly denotes the ruſtication of a ſequeſtered life; but his half belief of witchcraft in the caſe of Moll White, is undoubtedly a ſatirical ſtroke on country ſuperſtition. Sir Roger ſeriouſly adviſes the old woman not to have communication with the devil, or hurt her neighbours' cattle; and it is obſerved, "that he would frequently have bound her over to the county ſeſſions, had not his chaplain, with much ado, perſuaded him to the contrary." At the aſſizes he gets up and makes a ſpeech; but, the Spectator ſays, "it was ſo little to the purpoſe, that he will not trouble his readers with an account of it." In the adventure with the gipſies, the knight ſuffers them to tell him his fortune, and appears more than half inclined to put faith in their predictions. His notion that the Act for ſecuring the church of England had already begun to take effect, becauſe a rigid diſſenter, who had dined at his houſe on Chriſtmas-day, had been obſerved to eat heartily of plum-porridge, is too palpable a ſtroke of raillery on the narrow conceptions of the high party to be miſtaken. The whole deſcription of Sir Roger's behaviour at the repreſentation of the Diſtreſſed Mother, is admirably humourous; but the figure the knight makes in it is not at all more reſpectable in point of taſte or knowledge, than that of Partridge in Tom Jones on a ſimilar occaſion. But it is in the viſit to the tombs in Weſtminſter Abbey, that Addiſon has moſt unmercifully jeſted on the good man's ſimplicity. Sir Roger, it ſeems, was prepared for this ſpectacle by a courſe of hiſtorical reading in the ſummer, which was to enable him to bring quotations from Baker's Chronicle in his political debates with Sir Andrew Freeport. He accordingly deals out his knowledge very liberally as he paſſes through the heroes of this profound hiſtorian. The ſhew-man, however, informs him of many circumſtances which he had not met with in Baker; and this profuſion of anecdotes makes him appear ſo extraordinary a perſon to Sir Roger, that he not only kindly ſhakes him by the hand at parting, but invites him to his lodgings in Norfolk-ſtreet, in order "to talk over theſe matters with him more at leiſure." The trait is pleaſantly ludicrous, but ſomewhat *outreé*, as applied to a perſon at all removed from the loweſt vulgar.

If the picture of Sir Roger be compared with that of the country ſquire in the Freeholder, it will be found that they differ chiefly in the milder temper and more benevolent diſpoſition of the knight, and ſcarcely at all in point of information and underſtanding. Both have the ſame national and party prejudices, and exhibit an equal inferiority to the more cultured inhabitant of the town. As the papers in which Sir Roger appears have ever been among the moſt popular in the Spectator, I cannot but think they have done much in fixing on the public mind the abſtract idea of a country gentleman, and attaching to it that ſort of contempt with which, whether juſtly or otherwiſe, it has uſually been treated; and I ſhould no more heſitate to term Addiſon a *ſatiriſt* in this piece of pleaſantry, than the author of the celebrated "Lettres Provinciales," who has perhaps excelled every writer in the refined delicacy of his ridicule.

Stoke Newington, J. Aikin.
Jan. 6, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XIX.

WHERE IS THE PATRIA OF ROMANCE, OF RIME, AND OF CHIVALRY?

An gwîranath ew an gwella
En pob tra trea po pella.
The truth is beſt in every thing, near or far.
ARMORICAN PROVERBS.

THE neſt of romantic fiction, the firſt uſe of rime, and the inſtitution of chivalry, are of uncertain locality; ſo that the pedigree is ſtill to ſeek of circumſtances which have given to the manners of our heroic ages, and to the compoſitions of our popular poets, their moſt peculiar tinge. Different theories have indeed been offered of their probable origin: two ſyſtems eſpecially, which may be characteriſed as the Arabic and the Gothic, have attracted the toils of microſcopic erudition, and divide the votes of literary ſpeculators.

That ſcheme of opinion which aims at deducing romance, rime, and knighthood, from the Arabs, originates probably with Velaſquez, who, in a hiſtory of the poetry of Spain, naturally aſcribes to the Mooriſh conqueſt many peculiarities of Spaniſh culture. Warburton (Final note to Love's Labour loſt) and Warton (Firſt Diſſertation prefixed to the Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry) favour more or leſs this hypotheſis, which makes Spain the birth-place of modern civilization, and ſucceſſively the ſchool miſtreſs of the Provenzal and Italian, of the Norman and Engliſh poets. According to theſe writers, the *Douazdeh Rokh*, or twelve champions of Kai Khoſrou, would be the archetypes of the peers of Charlemayne; the *moriſcos*, of our ballads; and the *fieſtas de las canas*, of our tournaments.

Mallet, by his Introduction to the Hiſtory of Denmark, ſuggeſted the trains of idea which led probably Pinkerton (Diſſertation on the Scythians or Goths, p. 135), and certainly Percy (on the ancient Metrical Romances), to aſcribe a Scandinavian origin to the tales and rites of chivalry. According to theſe writers, the model of romance muſt be ſought in the Hiſtory of *Charles and Grymer*, the firſtlings of rime in *Egil the Skald*, and the rudiments of knighthood in the *Edda*.

Various conſiderations, however, favour the ſuſpicion that neither Mooriſh Spain, nor Gothic Scandinavia, gave this very deciſive impulſe to the character of early modern civilization; but Armorica rather, and the connected provinces of Britain.

I. All the European nations take their romances of chivalry from the French.

The Italians have no * vernacular poetry prior to the fourteenth century: the earlieſt of their writers in † verſe or ‡ proſe, abound with imitations from the Provenzal: Arioſto derives from Turpin, and Taſſo from § Bechada, the ſubject of his poem. The Spaniards enumerate, among their earlieſt ‖ poets, thoſe invited out of the ſouth of France to Barcelona by King John the Firſt of Arragon. According to Cervantes, they have no older book of chivalry to exhibit than Amadis of Gaul, which is apparently a tranſlation from the then manuſcript French original: at any rate its circulation cannot be traced before the invention of printing, and it is conſequently poſterior, by many centuries, to the firſt French romances. The Engliſh poſſeſs few compoſitions of this ſort, which are not avowedly ¶ tranſlated from Norman originals: and this is the caſe of the three ** oldeſt, the Geſte of King Horne, the Sangrale, and the Lives of the Saints. The German romancers again, as Adelung and †† Eichhorn have proved, borrow from the French their firſt eſſays: Ulrich of Zezam, who flouriſhed in 1190, tranſlated Sir Lancelot of the Lake from the French of Arnaud Daniel: Albert of Halberſtadt and Wolfram of Eſchenbach tranſlated from the French of Guyot the Romances Gamuret and Percival, about the year 1200: Rupert of Orbent, in 1226, tranſlated Fleur Blanchefleur; and Godfrey of Straſburg, in 1250, Sir Triſtram. The Icelanders, it ſhould ſeem from [*] Peringſkiold, have borrowed uſually from the Germans: as the Niflunga-ſaga, which is the moſt ancient of their ballads not mythological, appeals to Teutonic poems for vouchers.

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* Petrarch, indeed, mentions in his Triumph of Love

—— i Siciliani
Che fur' già primi——

But theſe ſeem to be Provenzal poets migrated to Sicily.

† See eſpecially La Cruſca Provenzale of Ant. Baſtero, Rome 1724.

‡ Brunetto Latini, the maſter of Dante, "il quale, ſiccome teſtimonia G. Villani, fu cominciatore, e maeſtro in digroſſare i Fiorentini, e farli ſcorti in ben parlare ed in ſaper giudicare, piuttoſto che adoperare il patrio ſuo linguaggio nella grand' opera del Teſoro, volle anzi ſcriverla in lingua Romanza, o Provenzale, come quella che era in quel tempo tenuta per più gentile, e più nobile del' Italiana." Vicende della Letteratura, p. 75.

§ "Gregorius, cognomento Bechada, de Caſtro de Turribus, profeſſione miles, ſubtiliſſimi ingenii vir, aliquantulum imbutus literis, horum geſta præliorum (the taking of Jeruſalem by Godfrey) maternâ, ut ita dixerim, linguâ rhythmo vulgari, ut populus pleniter intelligeret, ingens volumen decenter compoſuit." Labbe Biblioth. nov. II. p. 296. This Bechada of Tours was aſſiſted by Gaubert, a Norman.

‖ Dillon's Origin of Spaniſh Poetry, p. 54.

¶ Percy's Reliques, III. p. xxi.

** Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, I. 13, 38, and 134; and Tyrwhitt's Eſſays on Chaucer, III. 68, and 164.

†† Geſchichte der Cultur, p. 224.

II. The French romances originate in the north of France.

Among the provincial dialects of that country, the only [†] two which attained in the middle ages a degree of poliſh and faſhion, were the Provenzal and the Norman, then called *langue d'oc* and *langue d'oui*. South of the Loire the cultivated claſſes ſpoke and wrote in Provenzal, north of the Loire in Norman French. In each of theſe dialects the kings of France were accuſtomed to pronounce the coronation-oath; and in each, a variety of verſified compoſitions were early drawn up. But among the Provenzal poets the Hiſtory of the Troubadours enumerates only [‡] two makers of metrical romances, Arnaud de Carcaſſes and Raimond Vidal. Nor is there more than a ſingle romance of Provenzal origin (for Philomena is placed by Count Caylus [§] under Saint Louis) which has probable claims to high antiquity and originality: that namely of William the Short-noſed, a companion of Charlemayne, who, for his ſervices againſt the Spaniſh Moors receives the duchy of Aquitain, and at laſt turns monk. Whereas [‖] in the *langue d'oui*, or Norman French, above a hundred romance-writers have been reckoned. The cauſe of this diſparity ſeems to be, that in the ſouth of France poetry was cultivated as an accompliſhment of the gentry, as a *gay ſcience*, and dealt chiefly in galant *ſonnets*, or ſatirical *ſyrventes*; while in the north of France it was the buſineſs of an [*] *order of reciters*, who travelled from caſtle to caſtle, amuſing with their tales thoſe vacant hours which the modern novelliſt occupies. Rimed ſtories of marvellous import, merry fabliaux, miraculous legends, romances of chivalry, were beſt adapted for the purpoſes of ſuch an employment.

III. The older romances of chivalry, have eſpecially celebrated the heroes of greater or leſſer Britany, and are therefore of Armorican origin.

Armorica was the north weſt corner of Gaul, included between the Loire, the Seine, and the Atlantic. In imitation of Britain, and in concert with it, this [†] province favoured, about the year 410, the revolt of Conſtantine againſt the Roman emperor Honorius; but it did not reſume on the death of the rebel its ancient allegiance. Under a conſtitution in which the clergy, the nobility, and the city-corporations had all a formal influence, it continued in a ſtate of independence until Charlemayne. The titular [‡] ſovereignty of Clovis, who, by an opportune converſion to chriſtianity, obtained the voluntary ſubmiſſion of the [§] Armoricans, encroached ſo little on the real franchiſes of the burghers, that neither he nor his royal ſucceſſors rivalled in power the metropolitan mayors, and were often removed by them. The conduct of the independent Britiſh was ſimilar; firſt they hired the protection of the Gothic ſtragglers, next they conferred a limited and local ſovereignty, and finally they ſubmitted wholly to the ſway of the barbarian intruders, a revolution which may be conſidered as completed throughout this iſland, with the exception of a few Welſh mountains, in the time of Offa, the correſpondent of Charlemayne. Among the chieftains of continental Britany, Charles Martel acquired the ſtrongeſt claims to public grati-

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[*] See alſo Bragut III. p. 354.

[†] Legrand's Preface to the Fabliaux.

[‡] Hiſtoire des Troubadours. II. 390, and III. 296.

[§] Oeuvres badines.

[‖] See Corps d'extraits des Romans de Chevalerie, par le Comte de Treſſan: Fauchet's Recueil de l'origine, &c. plus les noms et ſommaire des oeuvres de CXXVII poetes François vivans avant l'an MCCC: and the Appendix, No. 11, to Eichhorns Geſchichte der Cultur.

[*] In the Encyclopédie, article *Jongleurs*, a tariff of Saint Louis is quoted, in which theſe wandering ſtory-tellers are exempted from the taxes levied at the gates of Paris, on condition of their repeating to the toll-gatherer a ſtanza from ſome ballad.

[†] Zoſimus, liv. VI.

[‡] Mezeray, Abregé Chronologique, I. 313.

[§] The name Armorican, which ſignifies *on the ſea-ſhore*, was perhaps applied as far eaſt as the mouth of the Rhine (Procopius peri Gothikôn, as amended by Hadrian Valeſius); it ſeems to be tranſlated in the law of Clovis by the term *ripuaire*, and in the maritime code by *anſeatic*.

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titude for maintaining and extending the independence of his country againſt the Saracens of the ſouth, and the Germans of the eaſt: and among the pendragons of Britain, Arthur won the like celebrity againſt the Piks of the north, and the Saxons of the eaſt. A ſurvey of romantic literature will evince that theſe two heroes and their companions were principally extolled.

The romances of chivalry may be arranged in four main claſſes. 1. Thoſe which relate to Amadis of Gaul and his fellows. Theſe were all written originally in proſe, are nearly cotemporary with the introduction of printing, and are therefore comparatively modern. 2. Thoſe which relate to Arthur[*] and the Knights of the Round Table, or to Charlemayne and his peers. Theſe were moſtly publiſhed in proſe during the firſt century of printing, but pre-exiſted in metre, and were recited in that form by the minſtrels of the middle ages. 3. Thoſe which aſcribe to religious worthies the manners of chivalry; as the Seven Champions of Chriſtendom, the Lives of the Saints, and the Viſion of Pierce Plowman. Such romances moſtly occur, both in proſe, in metre, and in Monkiſh Latin, from which language the various vernacular metrical verſions ſeem to have been made for the convenience of the pilgrim's memory. 4. Thoſe which aſcribe the manners of chivalry to the heroes of claſſical antiquity; rehearſing the ſiege of Troy, or the exploits of Theſeus and of Alexander, with the moral coſtume of knighthood. Theſe moſtly occur in vernacular metre, and in Monkiſh Latin verſe.

From the modern imitations of the proper romances of chivalry, no concluſion can be drawn relative to the patrial ſoil of the originals. From the ſecond claſs, it would naturally be inferred, that the country of Arthur, and the country of Charlemayne, gave birth to theſe compoſitions. But it may be doubted, whether the romances concerning Charlemayne do in fact relate to this Emperor. They aſcribe to him a father named Pepin, who has four ſons; exploits in the foreſt of Ardenne; wars againſt the Saxons; the repulſion of the Saracens, in conſequence of a victory at Poitiers; the inſtitution of an order of knighthood; the depoſition of the Duke of Aquitain; an embaſſy from the Pope; and the gift of the ſacred territory to the ſee of Rome. All theſe circumſtances are hiſtorically[*] true of Charles Martel. The names are the more likely to have been confounded through the medium of an Armorican dialect, as *meur* ſignifies great, *le mayne*; and *marra*, a mattock, *martel*, in that language, ſo that Charlemar would be the Britannian name of both. Paſſing on to the third and fourth claſſes; the Lives of the Saints, the Troy-book, the Story of Alexander, and the Geſta Romanorum, are obviouſly modifications of the later remnants of Latin culture: they can, by no plan of inference, be referred to an Arabic or a Scandinavian origin. They muſt either be deduced from the Italian literature of the middle ages; or from the veſtiges of ancient literature, which in Armorica and Britain ſurvived the ſeparation of theſe countries from the Roman Empire. But they do not derive from Italy, becauſe that country has no native legends in which the manners of chivalry are aſcribed to the champions of religion; and becauſe William of Britany, Walter Chatillon, and others, preceded Guido Colonna and the Italian romancers in the chivalrization of ancient epopœas. It remains probable, therefore, that even theſe ſtories received firſt in Armorica their chevalereſque garb.

IV. Rime derives from Armorican language. The ſpeech of Armorica and of Britain, during the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth centuries, which include the period of their connexion and independence, muſt have reſembled cloſely that of the older Welch bards. The patois of Britany, Cornwall, and Wales are kindred dialects[†] of the Cimbric tongue, differing radically from the Gaelic or Iriſh, and from the Gothic or Saxon idioms of their weſtern and eaſtern neighbours, but agreeing minutely with the few remaining monuments of the old Armorican and Britiſh; ſo that from what is known of the Welſh, one may reaſon concerning the Armorican. Now rime* is eſſential to Welſh poetry. Their oldeſt verſifiers,† Talieſſin, Aneurin, and Cian, employ this meaſure. The heroic elegies of Llywarch are‡ compoſed in rime. In§ each of the poems of Hywel the ſon of Owain Gwynez the ſame rime is repeated throughout the whole compoſition. In all the Gothic dialects rime is a novation: but in Welſh it is coæval with recorded poetry. It is the more probable, that out of this language rime paſſed into all the other European tongues, as the firſt Latin rimes on record are thoſe‖ of St. Auguſtin relative to the Pelagian hereſy, which originated with Morgan, a monk of Bangor, and was rife both in Britain and Armorica. The peculiarity of the form of attack is a legitimate ground for inferring, that rime had been recurred to for its diffuſion, and was conſequently in popular uſe. St. Patrick, an Armorican, introduced** rime into Ireland.

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[*] Treſſan, indeed, ſays, (Diſcours préliminaire, p. 15.) "Tous les anciens Romans de la Table-ronde, tirés par les Bretons des anciennes & fabuleuſes chroniques de Melchin et de Telezin, furent écrits en Latin par Ruſticien de Puiſe." But the paſſage implies that the Latin verſions were either from the Norman-French, or from the ſtill prior romances of the Bretons. This Telezin is probably the ſame with the Tyrſilio of the Welſh. Chaucer ſays very truly. (v. 11021)

> Thiſe olde gentil Bretons in hir dayes
> Of diverſe aventures maden layes
> Rimeyed in hir firſte Breton tongue,
> Which layes with inſtruments they ſonge.

and he no doubt tranſcribed this tradition from ſome Norman-French poem which he was refaſhioning.

[*] Velly's Hiſtoire de France, vol. I.

[†] Lhuyd's Archæologia.

V. Chivalry, though of obſcurer origin, is alſo probably Armorican. Its hiſtory has been leſs evolved than its inſtitutions by the labors of St. Palaye. It reſembles, in the ſpirit of its operation, a confederacy of country-gentlemen to ward off from each other the dangers and evils of anarchy. A defenſive, not an offenſive, ſpirit characterizes the obligations of a knight. To protect the church againſt heathens, ladies againſt raviſhers, orphans againſt encroaching guardians, and the conquered equal againſt inſult, were the topics of his oath. An order-ſpirit, an excluſive care for the intereſts of gentlemen, diſtinguiſhes the practice of the initiated. The perſonal rights of women of the lower claſſes were invaded without ſcruple; while thoſe of ladies were reſpected with ſuperſtitious politeneſs. Such features ſeem rather the reliques of a receding, than the tokens of a growing, civilization. The whole ritual of chivalry, the military exerciſes, the tournaments, the fortified palaces, its very religioſity, imply an advancement in ſociety, to which the Scandinavians could not have attained. The ſacred reverence for ladies cannot have proceeded from the Mahometan Moors. Armorica alone was adapted by its political circumſtances, its Chriſtianity, and its long participation of Roman culture, to become the nurſe of ſuch peculiarities. Some ceremonies of knighthood bear a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe bardic inſtitutions which were common preciſely to the Belgic provinces of Gaul and Britain; and which retain until now among the Welſh a great influence. The Ovyds,* like the knights, paſſed through preliminary grades, were admitted by dubbing, were inſtructed in the uſe of arms, affected a green livery, ſwore obedience to the judge and prieſt (to the Braint† and Druid), reſpected the truce of God (the intermiſſion of hoſtility commanded occaſionally by the Bardic order) were liable to puniſhment by excommunication, and often made great ſacrifices of perſonal convenience to the deſire of executing an individual vengeance from deference apparently for ſecret tribunals. To theſe features may be added, a paſſion for public hiſtorical recitations in rime by the Dadgeiniad, an order of men educated for that purpoſe, and analogous to the earlier minſtrels.

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* "The firſt kind of ſtanzas was the triplet; and the firſt kind of rime was identical rime." Inſtitutes of the bards, as quoted in the Life of Llywarch, p. xix.

† Evans de Bardis, p. 67. Pinkerton (Enquiry into the Hiſtory of Scotland, II. 97) pleads rime as a proof that theſe poems are of the thirteenth century: in the lives of Saint Columban and Saint Faron, that is in the ſixth century, Latin rimes occur.

‡ Heroic Elegies of Llywarch, by W. Owen, 1792.

§ Monthly Magazine, III. 95, 186, 257, 335, 419.

‖ Quisquis novit evangelium, recognoſcat cum timore;
Videt reticulum eccleſiam, videt hoc ſæculum mare,
Genus autem mixtum piſcis juſtus eſt cum peccatore;
Sæculi finis eſt littus, tunc eſt tempus ſeparare. &c.

** Uſſerii Antiq. Eccleſ. c. 17, p. 450.

* See the Diſſertation on Bardiſm, prefixed to the Elegies of Llywarch, p. xxxvi. &c.

† The Braints anſwer to the *Chevaliers de loi*, and the Ovyds to the *Chevaliers d'epée*, of the ancient French juriſprudence. Loiſel, in his *Dialogue des Avocats*, remarks, p. 468: "Pendant long temps une bonne partie des gens lais du parlement étoient appellés *chevaliers*," Boutillier, in his *Somme Rurale*, ſays, "Or ſachez que le fait d'avocacerie ſont les anciens faiſeurs de loix, ſi eſt tenu et compté pour *chevalerie*; & pour ce ſont ils appellez en droit eſcrit *Chevaliers de Loix* et peuvent et doivent *porter d'or* comme ſont les chevaliers." We find the Welſh nobles wearing a gold chain, and breaking off one or more rings to reward their followers for proweſs in battle, or their minſtrels for excellence in ſong: we alſo find the vaers, maers, or municipal magiſtrates, with a gold chain: poſſibly it was a badge common to both orders of chivalry, the makers and the executors of the law. It is highly deſirable that thoſe Welch antiquaries who are at preſent ſo laudably employed in the tranſlation and publication of their manuſcript monuments, would beſtow a preference of care on ſuch as tend moſt to evolve the early form of an inſtitution ſo influen-

Theſe intimations ſingly taken might be inſufficient to authorize deciſion; but as they all favour one concluſion collectively, they are entitled to much confidence. It is reaſonable then to believe, that romance, rime, and knighthood, which are the pivots of what is moſt peculiar in the manners of our heroic ages, and the compoſitions of our popular poets, are all derived from the Welſh or Cimbric inhabitants of Armorica and Britain.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE miſapplication of terms, or the not applying of them to the full extent of which they are capable, it is well known may produce very ſerious miſtakes, and be the cauſe of perſonal malice. Hence the importance of accuracy in the uſe of language, and hence the neceſſity of attending to the ſcope of an author, if we wiſh critically to determine the character of a particular writing.

Among the many words which in common converſation, and ſometimes in writing, are not carried to their due extent, is the term Dramatic.

The word is uſed to expreſs that ſpecies of writing, which conſiſts in the imitation of life and manners, an imitation by action and repreſentation. Here the author borrows characters, and his writing is termed dramatic, in oppoſition to the narrative or epic, where he borrows no character, but ſpeaks in his own perſon.

Hence the propriety of calling Tragedy and Comedy, emphatically THE Drama, as conſiſting entirely of action and repreſentation, under aſſumed characters; but the word *Dramatic* muſt not be reſtricted to the ſtage; but applies to any ſpecies of writing, where the author himſelf aſſumes a character, or introduces perſons acting a part*.

On this principle Homer throughout his Iliad and Odyſſey is Dramatic, as well as, though not ſo much as, Sophocles, or Ariſtophanes; Virgil, as well as Terence; Milton, as well as Shakeſpeare; though the title given to their poems will be Epic; for the poets ſet out at leaſt in their own names, and narrate in their own perſons. Paſtoral poetry is in a manner dramatic; and, indeed, derived its form and character from the ſame ſource as Comedy †. Didactic and deſcriptive poems occaſionally take the dramatic form. In the ſtory of Orpheus and Euridice, in the fourth book of the Georgics, the poet becomes dramatic; Thomſon is dramatic in the ſtory of Palemon and Lavinia; and Maſon, in the fourth book of his Engliſh Garden, is dramatic. Odes are very frequently dramatic. A Dutch critic has claſſed the Odes of Horace. Ode the 28th of the firſt book,

> Te maris et terræ numeroq. carentis arenæ,

he calls προσαγορευτικη; he might have termed it more properly dramatic; for the poet is not introduced ſpeaking himſelf. In ſome ſort Gray's incomparable Ode, entitled, The Progreſs of Poetry, is dramatic. The poet, indeed, ſpeaks in his own perſon; but he places himſelf in different ages, and different countries; and hence his imagery becomes appropriate and beautiful, which otherwiſe would be liable to cenſure. Ovid's Love Epiſtles, and Pope's Eloiſa to Abelard, and others, may, in this ſenſe, be denominated dramatic.

If a certain perſon, whom I accidentally met the other day, had attended to this circumſtance, he would not by *his broad hint* have informed me, that in a copy of verſes which appeared in your magazine the laſt month, I had ſome *particular perſons* in my eye, and leaſt of all his own ſelf. He would have ſeen, that the verſes are entirely dramatic. They make one of a ſeries of little poems, that I compoſed ſome time ago without having any perſon living in my eye; and I am no more like Democritus, than he is like Homer or Pythagoras. I remain, Sir,

Your's reſpectfully,
G. DYER.

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tial on the education and character of modern Europe as chivalry.

* Vid. Ariſtot. de Poet.

† Vid. de Bucol. Poeſ. Græcorum Diſſertation.—præfixed to Warton's Theocritus.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* CLIMATE *in* NORTH AMERICA; *with Obſervations upon certain Effects of Froſt in Mountainous Parts of the Country; Methods uſed to preſerve Fruit Trees, by means of Straw Conductors, Fire, Pavement, &c. by* Mr. Tatham.

IT ſeems to be ſomewhat generally believed by the people in Europe, that the climate of the American Continent is wholly regulated by its ſpherical gradations; for we frequently hear it obſerved, that a place muſt be hot or cold, ſickly or healthy, becauſe it is ſituated in ſuch or ſuch a latitude.

If the whole weſtern continent, indeed, had been a continued plain, correſponding with the *ſouthern* banks of North America, which border upon the Atlantic Ocean, it is probable, that this doctrine might have proved generally true; but as the interior parts of the country are not only mountainous, but greatly elevated above the common horizon, and formed upon a magnificent ſcale, we muſt ſearch for an auxiliary principle of temperament in more exalted regions than this imaginary level.

The bountiful hand of Providence has conſtructed things in America of a magnitude widely different from that upon which men are accuſtomed to obſerve on the European ſide of the ſea; and when we enter a river of the Tranſatlantic hemiſphere, which we find to be ten or twelve miles wide at its mouth, and aſcend beyond the flow of the tide until we approach a viſible inclination of river current ſimilar to that which moving water aſſumes in every country as it approaches the ocean, we are naturally led to conſider the poſition which nature muſt have aſſigned to its ſource, according to the proofs which we behold in an exiſting reſult of the philoſophical principle by which the deſcent of fluid particles is neceſſarily governed; and we form our conception of its diſtant origin to correſpond with its cubic contents, and the angle of its inclination.

Beyond ſuch a rule for judging of an unknown ſource, we have, at this day, an authentic knowledge of the topography of the country, as far weſtward as the banks of the river Miſſiſippi; and, in ſuch parts where the heights of land which divide the eaſtern ſtreams of that wonderful river from thoſe which fall into the Atlantic, have not been actually aſcertained, we have, at leaſt, the ſuperficial admeaſurements of the States, and the obtuſe angle which is indicated by the reſpective eaſtern currents, as the foundation of an approximate calculation.

Aſſuming this kind of data, we ſhall be enabled to form a tolerable conjecture concerning the nature of that exalted ſummit which gives riſe to the unexplored waters of the rivers Miſſouri, Oregan, Miſſiſippi, and other divergent ſtreams which are yet but partially known to us; and when, by this meaſure, we are enabled to compare their vaſt extent and regular ſupply of moiſture, with what we know of the lakes of Canada, which feed the rivers Ohio and St. Lawrence throughout the thirſty ſeaſon of a ſummer's drought; we ſhall, I think, rationally conclude, that the high regions of the American Continent, which are hitherto unknown to us, contain vaſt reſervoirs of ſtagnant water, collected into lakes and moraſſes, which the wiſdom of Providence hath contrived as a permanent reſource to ſupply the perpetual demand of ſuch unparalleled channels as are elſewhere unequalled, and are exceptions to the ordinary operations of natural philoſophy; nor need we be ſurpriſed, if the accounts of circum-navigators ſhould confirm this ideal theory with future proofs, that reverſed winds produce ſimilar weather and climate to that which is prevalent at the oppoſite point of a central line, which takes its tranſit acroſs the higheſt ſummit of the land, from one ſea to the other.

This ſuppoſition is, I think, greatly ſtrengthened by the well known fact, that north-weſterly winds are the moſt powerful and piercing of any which the people of the United States experience; and certain it is, that winds in this direction traverſe the cold regions of the higheſt ſummit on the continent, and bring with them the frigid quality with which they are impregnated in paſſing over; which neceſſarily purifies the atmoſphere, and ſubjects the parts of the country which are moſt expoſed to the winds blowing in this direction to the greateſt dominion of cold, and to the ſevereſt effects of the chilling blaſt.

In reſpect to the degrees of cold, which obtain a more powerful agency in a line of perpendicular aſcent (if it can be ſo expreſſed) from the common horizon, I believe the philoſophical theory is well underſtood by the ſcientific characters of England; but in reſpect to the confirmation of theoretic experiment by practical proofs, this is one of thoſe grand and fortunate caſes in natural philoſophy, which affords the moſt ſatisfactory demonſtration. Thoſe who have dared to ſoar above the clouds in a balloon have felt and teſtified the gelid perception; thoſe who have aſcended the cloud-capped Peak of Teneriffe have even there viſited the frigid zone with which nature hath begirt its head: and I myſelf have ſeen the mountains of Spain and America, both, in a ſtate of contraſt between ſummer and winter; having their tops covered with ſnow, while the country ſurrounding their baſe has been cloathed with perfect foliage and verdure.

If we may be permitted to deduce a general effect from the great example of the AmericanContinent, there are certain phænomena connected with the poſition of a country, in reſpect to the effects of *froſt*, which may merit the attention and experiments of philoſophers. It is a fact, which thouſands as well as myſelf can witneſs, in thoſe weſtern countries of America which have an high expoſure to the winter's blaſt, that the northern ſides of a ridge or mountain arrive ſooner and more certainly at a ſtate of perfect vegetation, than the ſouth ſides of the ſame hills which are laid open to the power of the ſun. I account for this phænomenon as follows: I apprehend, that the ſouthern expoſure to the vehement rays of the ſun during the infant ſtages of vegetation puts the ſap in motion at too early a period of the ſpring, before the ſeaſon has become ſufficiently ſteady to afford nurture and protection to the vegetating plant, bloſſom, or leaf; and when, in this condition, the firſt efforts of vegetation are checked by the chilling influence of cold nights, and ſuch changeable weather as the conteſt (as it were) between winter and ſpring is ever wont to produce in their apparent ſtruggles to govern the ſeaſon, I ſuppoſe the capillary tubes and ducts which perform the nouriſhing offices of vegetation, are not only impeded and choaked up by the means of an irregular counter-proceſs, but that the ſap is thrown into a ſtate of acidity or fermentation, from which it muſt neceſſarily purify itſelf by ſome natural proceſs, before it becomes fit to reaſſume its functions in the common order of the univerſal ſyſtem.

On the other hand, the northern expoſures, which are not ſo early preſented to the vivifying influence of the ſun, remain, as it were, in a torpid ſtate until the more advanced period of the ſpring; and when this powerful luminary is perceived to apply his coercive properties to the earth which has been hitherto ſo ſheltered, he will be found alſo to have attained a decided altitude over the receding winter.

Another phænomenon (an effect which I ſuppoſe to proceed from the alternate influence of a ſheltered ſite on the one hand, and the tranſit of the wind over a frozen region, from whence the reſtrictive properties are diſpenſed over every northern expoſure, on the other hand), is to be perceived in the quality of the ſoil: that in the northern coves or hollows of the mountains being generally the richeſt, and producing the moſt luxuriant vegetation, and largeſt timber (witneſs the *buck-eye* or horſe-cheſnut, poplar, beech, walnut, ſugar-tree, and many others which indicate valuable lands); while that on the ſouth ſide is perpetually impoveriſhed by the powers of exhalation, and the parching heat of an unſheltered ſouthern expoſure. I recollect an early inſtance (1770 to 1772) where a gentleman in America began to profit by the obſervance of this phænomenon. C. Yancey, Eſq. a reſpectable farmer in the County of Amherſt in Virginia, was remarkable for the management of his peaches, and for the excellent brandy which he diſtilled from them; but a circumſtance which rendered Mr. Yancey more generally known and beloved by his neighbours, was, that, whenſoever a year of ſcarcity happened in reſpect to peaches, he poſſeſſed both a plentiful ſupply, and a diſpoſition to diſpenſe them in baſkets full to the uſe of thoſe who applied for them: his advantage in this reſpect was derived chiefly from an orchard which he had planted upon the northern expoſure of a lofty mountain in defiance of cuſtom; and which verified the ſolidity of his judgment by a bountiful crop, when many orchards in the valley were nipped in the bud, and rendered wholely unproductive.

In the month of November, 1777, (being before the Indian war of 1776 was thoroughly quieted), I happened to find a deſerted cottage upon the abandoned frontier of the Nonocluckie (vulgarly Nolockuckie) ſettlements, where the ſummer remained ſo late and warm as to ſurpriſe me with the agreeable diſcovery of ſome delicious water-melons among the graſs; and the ſummer verdure was every where perfect, with little or no appearance of the approach of autumn about the ſpot. I had occaſion to travel directly from thence an eaſtern courſe over the mountains, upon a journey of ſeveral hundred miles into the Atlantic territories; having upwards of one hundred miles to aſcend the weſtern waters of the river Miſſiſippi, and to paſs the mountains in this route near to that elevated part of the Iron Mountain, where the Allegania, the Apalachian, and Blue Mountains form their junction into one ſtupendous maſs. As I aſcended the ſouthern branches of the river Holſton into a higher degree of altitude, I perceived that the leaves became gradually tinted, and every hour of my journey preſented ſtronger evidences of the approaching autumn.

When I began to aſcend the ſpurs of the Iron Mountain, I diſcerned the graſs to be affected, the leaves to be falling, and the gradations from autumn to winter to be everywhere evident.

When I reached the ſummit or gap of this mountain, that opens to view the picturesque and extenſive vale of Kanhawa, which extends above one hundred miles acroſs the country, in a tranſverſe or northwardly direction between the ſources of the eaſtern and weſtern rivers, and has a fair expoſure to the north-weſtern winds blowing over the lakes of Canada, the trees were diſrobed of their cloathing; and when I reached the ford of the Kanhawa at the mouth of Meadow Creek, I found winter completely verified by the preſence of *wild geeſe*, which ſeparated into two diſtinct flocks, and permitted me to paſs between them without flight; and by the firſt appearance of clear ice upon the brinks of the river. I now bid adieu to the autumn of this year, and began to prepare myſelf with warmer raiment; but to my great ſurpriſe, when I approached the ſummit of the Blue Mountains, at the place called *Fiſhe's Gap* (which commands one of the grandeſt views in nature, and lays open the diminiſhed objects below *to the utmoſt capacity of optics*), I could perceive in one immenſe ſcope all the gradations before me which I had paſſed; and I found in the eaſtern deſcent of my next day's journey a verdure approaching towards ſummer, and differing very little from the ſtate in which I had left Nonocluckie.

Since the period here ſpoken of, I have ſpent ſeveral years in the countries weſtward of the Allegania Mountains, and have had many opportunities of making correſpondent remarks upon the American climate. I think there can be little or no doubt, that theſe facts evidence the exiſtence of a frozen ſummit in thoſe regions of the weſtern world, which are hitherto untrodden by European feet. I will not hazard an opinion that ſuch regions are uninhabitable; I am rather inclined to think that we ſhall ſhortly find them to be the abode of a populous and hardy race of ſavages; and that if they are more frigid in the ſummer months than thoſe elevated expoſures which are even influenced as far ſouth as Georgia by the rapid emiſſions of their impregnated *north-weſters*, that their retentive property muſt be aſcribed (not to a mere cap of eternal ſnow upon the head of a central mountain, but) to a wide expanſe of freſh-water lakes and moraſſes, which are prone to collect the frigid particles from a ſtill more exalted ſphere; and which the wiſdom of Providence has thus conſiſtently ordained for the bountiful purpoſes of its creation; and by which means alone it would ſeem capable (according to the comprehenſions of human philoſophy) to preſerve an inexhauſtible reſervoir, to ſupport the ſucceſſive demands which the change of ſeaſons impoſe upon ſo many wonderful channels for the accommodation of the inferior country, and to repleniſh the innumerable ducts which are continually exhauſted by the calls of abſorption and evaporation.

If, however, the ſuppoſition of ſuch a theorem ſhould need ſome farther *known* facts to eſtabliſh the congeniality of water towards congelation by the powers of attraction, we may inſtance that the attraction of rivers is known to preſerve fruit upon their banks, when the bloſſoms of thoſe at a greater diſtance are ſeen to wither and die away. It is aſcribed to this cauſe chiefly, that orchards in the lower countries of *James* and other principal rivers in Virginia are ſuppoſed to yield more certain crops near the river banks, than in the plains at a diſtance; and in ſome parts of that State there is a cuſtom prevails of ſuſpending a ſtraw rope from the higheſt twig of a fruit-tree into a tub of water below, as a conductor to the froſt. I have been often told of this experiment, and have at this hour to lament that I reſided in the neighbourhood of its practice at too early an age to think it worthy my care, and have not been of later years in a way to accompliſh ſuch accurate obſervation as might enable me to vouch for the fact.

Before we take leave of the phænomena of froſt, it ſeems fitting to remark, that clay ſoils have a greater tendency to retain the impreſſions of cold, than thoſe of a more light, loamy, or ſandy quality. Hence it is, that the ſnow is of longer continuance upon the ſurface of a red clay, than upon any other kind of country; and it may, perhaps, be aſcribed to ſome peculiar refrigeratory property in this kind of ſoil, that the farmer always prays for a coat of ſnow to ſhield his crop from the dreaded depredations of an intenſe winter. So far as my obſervation goes in reſpect to agriculture, I think both the *red* clay and the lighter *red* ſoils of every quality are moſt ſubject to emit the grain in the act of freezing, and by this means to impoveriſh the crop of wheat. But I think all *red* lands are the moſt univerſally ſuitable for clover; and it may poſſibly ariſe from this condition of the ground, which, although it may prove a bane to grain previouſly ſowed, which happens to be then in the very act of radification; yet the diſpoſition of ſuch land to emboſom with the thaw any light ſeed which may become ſcattered upon its ſurface, may be a good reaſon why farmers make choice of ſuch land, and ſeize the opportunity of a ſuitable froſt or a competent fall of ſnow, for the purpoſe of ſowing it with clover.

In reſpect to the radical preſervation of trees and plants, I recollect to have obſerved a caſual inſtance during a hard winter, where a particular tree in a row of the ſame kind, growth, and condition, was preſerved, and ſhot forth with very ſuperior luxuriance through the mere accident of its having been paved with oyſter ſhells; probably, depoſited there by the mimick induſtry of ſmall children.

Upon this principle the Judge of the High Court of Chancery in Virginia, *(George Wythe, Eſq.)* who is remarkable for his fine fruits, is ſaid to have ſucceeded admirably in an experiment of planting a young orchard in the uſual mode, and ſecuring each tree reſpectively by paſſing it through the eye of a grindſtone, and breaking the ſeveral ſtones by the ſtroke of a ſledge hammer, ſo ſoon as the maturity of the tree required a greater ſpace for its expanſion.

I have frequently obſerved a practice in the American orchards of piling bruſhwood, weeds, ſtraw, or rubbiſh, round the roots of fruit trees, and think it may generally be conſidered an uſeful method; and I have often ſeen the ſtumps of trees and other rubbiſh, ſet on fire with an intent to preſerve the bloom (of peaches more particularly) from a froſty night. I cannot ſay, however, that I ſuppoſe this laſt method to have more than a partial capacity; nor do I know any other place than America, where the expence would not exceed the profit.

July 27, 1799. WM. TATHAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CRITIQUE ON THE POEMS OF FALCONER. BY MR. IRVING.

THE poetry of Falconer is not to be regarded as the production of a man whoſe ſituation in life was favourable to the purſuits of literature. Born of humble and obſcure parents, he enjoyed none of thoſe advantages which affluence is calculated to ſecure. It was not his fate to baſk in the ſun-ſhine of proſperity. In early youth he was compelled to relinquiſh his native home, and to enter upon a profeſſion which, in too many inſtances, ſucceeds in blunting the ſofter feelings of humanity; and in the purſuit of this profeſſion, he was expoſed to innumerable dangers and misfortunes. But his native genius roſe ſuperior to the untoward circumſtances incident to his ſtation. His leiſure hours were devoted to the Muſes: and the hands that had been employed in adjuſting the braces of a ſhip, were not found unſkilful in the management of the golden plectrum.

By thoſe who poſſeſs the ſmalleſt reliſh for pathetic ſimplicity, *The Shipwreck* will always be peruſed with pleaſure. Its excellencies are not the reſult of painful and unwearied application; they are the happy effuſions of a vigorous imagination, and a heart true to the warm impreſſions of nature.

In reviewing his ſhorter productions we ſhall find little ſcope for critical inveſtigation. They cannot pretend to any particular marks of diſtinction; and, unleſs his fame had reſted upon ſome more ſolid baſis, it muſt very ſoon have decayed.

In the *Elegy ſacred to the memory of his Royal Highneſs Frederick, Prince of Wales,* which was the firſt poetical effort that he ventured to ſubmit to public inſpection; it is ſcarcely poſſible to diſcover even the fainteſt glimmerings of that genius which he afterwards diſplayed. It is true we occaſionally meet with a few tolerable lines; but theſe only appear like the ſcattered flowers, that ſometimes bloom amid the ſterile plains of Arabia. Towards the cloſe of it, there occurs the moſt ludicrous ſimile that ever diſgraced the ſerious page of an author. The riſing fame of the young prince he compares to the curling volumes of ſable ſmoke, which mount in the atmoſphere and blacken all the ſky!—This is apt to remind us of Butler's comparing the changing of the morning from black to red, to the circumſtance which takes place in the boiling of a lobſter *.

The *Ode on the Duke of York's ſecond departure from England as Rear-admiral,* is of that ſpecies of writing which ſome have thought proper to denominate Pindaric. Every author poſſeſſes an indiſputable right to impoſe upon his own productions whatever name he chuſes: but ſuch rude maſſes of verſes as generally compoſe theſe odes, no more reſemble the

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* Butler's *Hudibras, part ii. canto ii. v.* 29.

pointed ſhafts[*] of Pindar, than *The Hatchet* and *Shepherd's Pipe* of Simmias, reſemble *the Iliad* of Homer [†].—Falconer's genius does not appear to have been peculiarly adapted to lyric poetry. This ode diſcovers none of that enthuſiaſm which ought to have been its chief characteriſtic: it is generally languid, and ſeldom or never riſes to any conſiderable height. It muſt at the ſame time be confeſſed, that his hero was but ill calculated for inſpiring ſublime ideas. A man who is only diſtinguiſhed by the ſplendour of his rank, is a very indifferent ſubject for poetry. The epiſode of the choice of Hercules is introduced with propriety, and poſſeſſes ſome merit. The incidents of which it is compoſed, have been embelliſhed by Shenſtone, Lowth, and others; but it is probable, that no poetical imitation will ever rival the original proſe of Xenophon [‡].

The Demagogue is a political ſatire directed againſt a certain party, whom he regards in the light of incendiaries. Amongſt other partizans, he aſſails the virulent Churchill, a poet, who once enjoyed a reputation which his uncouth ſtrains were by no means adequate to ſupport. This poem cannot be conſidered as a very happy effort: it is often incorrect, and contains frequent inelegancies of expreſſion. There is nothing in its verſification to compenſate for the want of ſkill which is diſplayed in the arrangement of its component parts. The ſatire, however, is ſometimes manly and poignant.

In the verſes beginning "Ye hills fall proſtrate," there is a profane alluſion to a paſſage of the ſacred writings, which might with much more propriety have been omitted.

As *The Ship-wreck* is a performance which the public has always been accuſtomed to diſtinguiſh with particular marks of regard, its peculiar excellencies and defects demand a more ample diſplay. The uniform popularity which it has maintained, may be adduced as a proof of its real merit. Various cauſes may tend to confer a ſhort-lived reputation upon poets of inferior genius. That reputation, however, which does not reſt upon a true foundation, muſt very ſpeedily decay. Sheffield, Montague, and Granville, were once extolled as legitimate ſons of Apollo; but indignant Time has eraſed their names from the rolls of fame.

The fate of a merchant-ſhip that was loſt in a violent ſtorm, will, at firſt ſight, appear to be a ſubject little ſuſceptible of embelliſhment: but when we begin to peruſe the page of Falconer, every prejudice of this kind immediately vaniſhes. In exhibiting a ſeries of events which can ſcarcely be deemed of a poetical nature, he has diſcovered no common ingenuity. To relate ſimple and unadorned facts in their natural order, is not the part of a poet: he muſt ſelect thoſe that ſeem moſt conducive to the general purpoſe which he has in view, and blend them with others which are purely imaginary, ſo that the whole may become intereſting, and aſſume an air of probability. Theſe rules are exemplified in the practice of Falconer: the manner in which he has conducted his ſimple tale, cannot fail to touch the ſympathetic breaſt [*]. His chief characteriſtics are tenderneſs and ſenſibility. If he ſeldom reaches the ſublime, it ought to be remembered that in this reſpect he is far from being ſingular. Few indeed are the poets that can aſpire to a ſtation on *the mountain of ſublimity* [†].

After having propoſed the ſubject and invoked the Muſes, he apologizes for his undertaking, and proceeds to introduce an allegorical deſcription of Memory, which is highly poetical. He ſupplicates this power, to recall to his view the events he is about to relate; for in theſe events he himſelf had a principal concern. The narrative then commences: the ſhip Britannia is repreſented as proceeding on her intended voyage between Egypt and Venice. Upon the occaſion of her touching at the iſland of Candia, the poet finds an opportunity of lamenting the devaſtations of war, and of expatiating on the miſeries of ſlavery. He next delineates the characters of Albert, Rodmond, and Arion, the officers of the ſhip: and in doing this he diſcovers conſiderable powers of diſcrimination. That of Rodmond is the moſt maſterly. Under the ſignificant appellation of Arion, he exhibits an intereſting portrait of himſelf.—To this ſucceeds the beautiful epiſode of Palemon and Anna, two lovers, whom the cruelty of a ſordid parent had doomed to extreme miſery.—The ſhip ſets ſail from Candia; and the natives of the iſland aſſemble along the ſhore in order to view her as "ſhe marches on the ſeas," and to contemplate the various devices which ornament her ſtern and prow.

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[*] Pindari *Olymp. ii.* 150, &c.

[†] The mode of writing which is here alluded to, was introduced by Cowley, a poet of no mean genius, but of an extremely vitiated taſte. The unmerited reputation which he acquired by means of his lyric poetry, induced many others to follow his example. Long did the Engliſh preſs groan beneath the load of theſe abſurd productions: and Congreve claims the honour of having cured the nation of this Pindaric madneſs. He not only ſhewed them by his own practice the manner in which Pindar arranged his ſtanzas, but alſo pointed out the abſurdity of that rambling mode of writing which about his time was ſo prevalent. It may however be remarked, that he was not the firſt Engliſh poet who exhibited this ſpecies of compoſition in its genuine form: among the works of Jonſon, there is an ode which is ſtrictly modelled after the example of Pindar.

[‡] Xenophon, *Memorabil. lib. ii. cap.* 1.

[*] Thy woes, Arion! and thy ſimple tale,
O'er all the heart ſhall triumph and prevail!
Charm'd as they read the verſe too ſadly true,
How gallant Albert and his weary crew
Heav'd all their guns, their foundering bark to ſave,
And toil'd—and ſhriek'd, and periſh'd on the wave!

CAMPBELL.

[†] See Mr. Alexander Thomſon's *Paradiſe of Taſte, canto vi.* This poem, like the other productions of its author, is "highly rich in fancy and in phraſe."

A ſeries of pathetic reflections on bidding adieu to the land, forms the exordium of the ſecond canto. In that part of the narrative which immediately follows, a variety of ſtriking objects are deſcribed;—the brilliant hues that are reflected from the ſides of a dying dolphin; the water-ſpout whoſe towering column mingles with the ſkies; and the gambols of a ſhoal of porpoiſes which are ſeen exploring their prophetic courſe along the ocean. They are now threatened with a ſtorm. The pilots begin to apprehend dangerous conſequences from its increaſing violence, and hold a conſultation reſpecting the meaſures they ought to adopt. In the mean time the mariners are overwhelmed by the ſevere exertions which they are under the neceſſity of uſing, in order to prevent the veſſel from foundering.

The third canto commences with a diſſertation on the deſign and influence of poetry. He then reſumes his ſubject; but very ſoon finds an opportunity of entering upon a long digreſſion relative to the ancient and modern ſtate of Greece. After he has thus indulged his fancy, our wandering thoughts are again directed to the ſtate of the labouring veſſel, which at length ſtrikes upon a rock and is daſhed to pieces, the greateſt part of the crew periſhing along with her. The poet himſelf is dragged to the very gates of death:

> Another billow burſts in boundleſs roar;
> Arion ſinks, and Memory views no more!
> Ha! total night, and horror here preſide!
> My ſtun'd ear tingles to the whizzing tide!
> It is the funeral knell! and, gliding near,
> Methinks the phantoms of the dead appear!

At length he emerges from the deep; and, with only two of his companions, gains the ſhore. An affecting picture of the fate of Palemon cloſes the narrative.

Such are the outlines of *The Shipwreck*; a poem pregnant with various matter. The moſt material objection that can be urged againſt its general plan is, that the poet makes a long excurſion into the adjacent nations at the very time when the ſtorm is precipitating the veſſel towards her ruin. It is true, there is magic in the ſound of ANCIENT GREECE: yet the man who ſtands on the pinnacle of danger, may be ſuppoſed to have his mind too much engaged with ideas of a different kind, to leave any room for the admiſſion of claſſical raptures. The manner in which he has treated this ſubject, will ſcarcely be admitted as a ſufficient compenſation for ſuch a breach of propriety: he performs much leſs than his readers might reaſonably expect on ſuch an occaſion.

Upon the whole, however, the poem is conducted with taſte and judgment. Although he is ſometimes too circumſtantial in detailing the different nautical manœuvres, yet we follow him through the various gradations of the fable with a lively intereſt. The introduction of numberleſs pleaſing and pathetic incidents renders the narrative animated and intereſting. The only regular epiſode which the poem contains is, that of Palemon and Anna. A more beautiful and tender ſtory is hardly to be found in the whole body of Engliſh poetry: never were the diſtreſſes of two lovers pourtrayed with a more delicate hand. The deſcription of Palemon's ſenſations when he falls in love, breathes all the pathos of the amorous Sappho. Such a deſcription could only have been produced by one who had experienced

> The trembling extaſies of genuine love.

The ſequel of this epiſode occurs towards the cloſe of the third canto. In relating the mournful fate of Palemon, the poet appears to great advantage. Upon the foundering of the veſſel, the unhappy youth, having betaken himſelf to a raft, endeavours to gain the ſhore; and we are artfully left to ſuppoſe, that he is inſtantly overwhelmed by the fury of the ſtorm.

Arion and two of the mariners having providentially eſcaped the general wreck, begin to ſearch for an adventurous youth whom they had ſeen approaching the land—

> Panting, with eyes averted from the day,
> Prone, helpleſs, on the ſhingly beach he lay—
> It is Palemon!

We are thus revived with the hope, that he may yet be reſtored to the arms of the lovely Anna: but this hope is ſoon blaſted; the bruiſes which he had received when thrown on ſhore by the breakers, put a ſpeedy period to his exiſtence. His final ſpeech is truly affecting.

The ſentiments of the poem are commonly adopted with propriety. The moſt remarkable deviation from the language of nature, occurs in the laſt words that are uttered by Palemon. After having addreſſed his beloved friend in very affecting terms, he proceeds in the following manner:

> When thou ſome tale of hapleſs love ſhalt hear,
> That ſteals from pity's eye the melting tear,
> Of two chaſte hearts by mutual paſſion join'd,
> To abſence, ſorrow, and deſpair conſign'd;—
> Oh! then, to ſwell the tides of ſocial woe,
> That heal th' afflicted boſom they o'erflow,
> While memory dictates, this ſad ſhipwreck tell,
> And what diſtreſs thy wretched friend befel!
> &c.

Theſe lines are beautiful; but their beauty is miſplaced. Is it natural for a man to utter ſuch ſentiments as theſe, when he is already tottering on the very brink of that awful gulph which no mortal ever repaſſed? In order to take a ſurvey of this kind, the mind muſt be free from every painful ſenſation, and entirely diveſted of the influence of every boiſterous paſſion.

The language of *The Shipwreck*, though not always carefully correct, poſſeſſes conſiderable merit. We are not unfrequently preſented with happy turns of expreſſion. His verſification is, for the moſt part, ſpirited and vigorous: and ſome paſſages may even boaſt of

> The long majeſtic march, and energy divine*

which characterize the manly productions of Dryden.

Among the principal faults of the poem, may be reckoned the unceaſing recurrence of the barbarous phraſeology of ſeamen. The nature of his ſubject rendered it abſolutely neceſſary to introduce a number of uncouth terms incident to navigation: but it will be difficult to aſſign a reaſon why, in the uſe of them, he has been ſo extremely liberal. Such jargon is but ill-calculated for enhancing the value of a poem. It muſt at the ſame time be confeſſed, that in reducing it to the ſmoothneſs of verſe he has been wonderfully ſucceſsful.

In the management of his compariſons, he ſeldom diſcovers any great degree of ſkill.—They occur too frequently; and it but rarely happens that the analogy is ſteadily purſued. Compariſons are introduced for the ſake of placing ſome object in a more conſpicuous point of view; and unleſs they anſwer this purpoſe, they are only to be regarded as uſeleſs appendages or falſe ornaments. Many of Falconer's ſimilies neither tend to illuſtrate, nor to embelliſh: they derive their origin from objects too contiguous or too remote, and conſequently fail to produce the deſired effect. Yet it is but juſt to obſerve, that others are of a different deſcription. The following compariſon, which relates to Rodmond is, perhaps, the moſt maſterly one the poem contains:

> Like ſome ſtrong watch-tower nodding o'er the deep,
> Whoſe rocky baſe the foaming waters ſweep,
> Untam'd he ſtood.

This has even ſome pretenſions to ſublimity.

In the poems of Falconer, it is not eaſy to diſcover any material veſtiges of imitation. Paſſages ſometimes occur, which bear a pretty ſtrong reſemblance to others in Milton, Shakeſpeare, Gray, and Pope: but it would betray a precipitancy of judgment to affirm, that in every inſtance this is the effect of imitation.

DAVID IRVING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pennant in his Account of London, ſeems to think that the name Piccadilly given to the great ſtreet extending weſtward from the top of the Haymarket, originated from the houſe where Piccadilly capes or turn-overs were ſold, about 200 years ago. It is however more probable, that the turn-overs were ſo denominated from the houſe in which they were made, than that Piccadilly-hall ſhould receive its name from them. I have been informed, or ſomewhere read, that this hall was, before the time mentioned, the reſidence of a Portugueſe Ambaſſador: it might therefore, in the language of Portugal, be denominated Picadillo-hall, from being ſituated on an eminence at the upper end of the Haymarket. In like manner, perhaps, Peckham was originally written Peakham, from the beautiful Peak or Hill, under which it is ſituated.

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* Pope.

Paſſing to the eaſtern end of the town, I would query, Whether the diſtrict of Limehouſe took its name from a Lime-burner's, or whether its original orthography might not be Lea-mouth, or Lea-mouth-houſe, conformably to its ſituation.

Mr. Lyſons and other topographers have not favoured us with the derivation of the names and villages near London, viz. Lambeth, Kennington, Newington, Clapham, Walworth, Camberwell, Dulwich, Barking, Plaiſtow, Hommerton, Hackney, Clapton, Shacklewell, Haggerſton, Tottenham, Enfield, Barnet, Iſlington, Hampſtead, Hendon, Edgeworth, Pinner, Acton, Ealing, Fulham, Putney, Chiſwick, Chelſea, Kenſington, Kilburn, Paddington, &c. If, therefore, any of your correſpondents, who may have it in his power to examine ancient writings or records, would obligingly communicate to the public the reſult of any inveſtigations made reſpecting the places or circumſtances abovementioned, it would furniſh the Monthly Magazine with an entertaining article, which would alſo be very intereſting to its numerous readers in the vicinity of the metropolis. E. C.

Weſtoe, Durham, Nov. 4, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE juſt learned with much pleaſure that Mr. Southey, whoſe poetical talents do honor to his country, has undertaken an edition of the poems of Rowley and Chatterton. At the hands of Mr. Southey, the unfortunate bard may expect juſtice. A poet can beſt appreciate the merit of a poet.—If Mr. Southey ſhould engage in an inveſtigation of the authenticity of the poems aſcribed to Rowley, he will, I am ſure, throw new light upon that intereſting ſubject. Will this very ingenious gentleman pardon me, if I ſhould intrude my opinion on him?—It ſhall be briefly ſtated.

Chatterton was born with admirable talents, and an aſpiring ſoul. He had hardly entered life when he began to deviſe means of rendering his name immortal. Diſcovering in the tower of Redcliff church ſome old poems of great beauty, he determined to make them his own. He tranſcribed them, ſupplied from his own imagination the paſſages defaced by time, deſtroyed the originals, and then publiſhed his tranſcript. The public curioſity was excited; and an inquiry ſet on foot after the originals: but as the originals could not be found, Chatterton was (as he predicted) eſteemed the author of poems which he was not capable of writing. The modern ideas, and modern words in old ſpelling, were certainly inſerted by Chatterton either to ſupply deficiencies, or to favor the deceit. Had there been nothing *modern* found in the poems, no doubt would have been entertained of their authenticity; and Chatterton's deep laid ſcheme would, of courſe, have been defeated.

Of Chatterton no portrait, I believe, exiſts. But would it not be poſſible to obtain a *factitious* likeneſs? Some of his ſiſter's children may reſemble him;—and there probably is ſtill living in Briſtol ſome painter who remembers him. A ſketch might be attempted, and handed about amongſt his friends. Each would ſuggeſt an alteration; and at length, a diſtant, if not a cloſe reſemblance, might be obtained.

Oct. 27, 1799. H. R. R.

P. S. I ſhould be glad to ſee among the embelliſhments of the intended edition of Ramſay's Works, a view of his houſe near Edinburgh. There is, I am told, ſomething very whimſical in the conſtruction. I hope the editor will keep in mind, that whoever wrote the *Gentle Shepherd*, would ſeem to have read both the *Aminta* and *Paſtor Fido*. It is not, I think, very probable, that Ramſay had ever read either.

Biſhop Percy diſcovered amongſt the minſtrels of Henry V. one named Thomas Chatterton. *Reliq. Vol. I. Eſſay on the Anc. Minſt.* p. xliv. note (‡) 4th ed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1797.

(*Continued from p.* 967.)

THE curious collections at *Wilton-Houſe* command, of courſe, the attention of every traveller who viſits this part of the country, as we did, to ſee and obſerve. It is certainly, in its way, a moſt grand and intereſting exhibition; and the antiquary and the virtuoſo muſt contemplate it with inſatiable delight. It was however, for our taſte, ſomewhat too curious; at leaſt, for ſo caſual a ſurvey. To enjoy it properly, one ought to ſpend days and weeks in its examination. But hurried as one is from chamber to chamber to get through the whole in a few hours, one has not time to become properly intereſted in any thing; and object ruſhes upon object with ſuch rapidity, that the mind is rather ſtunned than amuſed;

and little is retained but a chaos of indiſtinct impreſſions. The buſts and hiſtorical ſtatues claimed the largeſt ſhare of our attention; and could we have devoted to theſe alone the time occupied by running over the whole collection, we ſhould have been more inſtructed and leſs wearied. There are ſeveral reaſons for the intereſt theſe objects inſpire. As monuments of art, and *data for the hiſtory of its progreſs*, they muſt be eſteemed by the antiquary and man of taſte; by their connection with the memorable events of former times, they recall to the mind of the hiſtorian the ſtudies which have delighted him in the cloſet, and fitted him for the important ſcenes of publication. They introduce him, as it were, to the perſonal acquaintance of diſtinguiſhed characters, with whoſe names he had been long familiar. And where they can be relied upon as genuine reſemblances, they offer to the phyſiognomiſt a ſeries of invaluable examples for the advancement and illuſtration of his ſcience. There are ſome in this collection, however, whoſe authenticity I ſhould be inclined to call in queſtion. I paſs over the buſts of Achilles, and ſuch like poetical perſonages. The chiſſel has its poetical licence, as well as the pen; and its fictions ſhould be as current in the regions of taſte and criticiſm. But the buſts of Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, Collatinus his colleague, and Coriolanus, ſhould belong to hiſtory. Yet, where were the ſtatuaries to preſerve their portraiture? When Tarquin the Proud determined to ſet up the ſtatues of Olympian Jove, he was obliged to ſend for an artiſt to execute it from among the Volſcians: and that, long after the eſtabliſhment of the Republic, the Romans had no ſtatuaries among them, may be fairly preſumed from the circumſtance of their erecting columns only, to the memory of thoſe citizens who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by illuſtrious actions. Self-love and anceſtral vanity made no delay in ſubſtituting images in the place of theſe, when the ſtate of the arts permitted. Painting does not appear to have been cultivated in Rome till the ſecond Punic war; and it was ſtill later before ſtatuary was introduced. Theſe, therefore, muſt be conſidered alſo as poetical portraits. But there are others againſt which no objections will lie in point of time, of whoſe authenticity, nevertheleſs, one cannot but entertain ſome doubt. The dignified compoſure and intellectual power exhibited in the features of Theophraſtus correſpond, indeed, with the character and writings of that philoſopher; and the calm benignity and engaging ſoftneſs of Didia Clara (daughter of Didius Julianus) make one ſtruggle to believe it a genuine portrait, notwithſtanding its more than mortal beauty. The ſordid meanneſs and inſenſate cruelty that debaſe the features of Lepidus the triumvir; the ſtupid indolence and barbarity of the emperor Claudius; and the bloated, intemperate, licentious, effeminate, miſchief-meditating countenance of Nero, with his purſed-up, pouting, diſtorted mouth, and aſſaſſin arm wrapped up in his cloak; brand theſe portraits reſpectively with the indubitable mark of authenticity. Many others, alſo, are the very beings a phyſiognomiſt would expect them. Even Seneca, notwithſtanding his open mouth, and the mixture of voluptuouſneſs and intellectual power blended in the lines and ſolid parts of his face, will paſs muſter very well. Such, I make no doubt, were the genuine lineaments of the philoſopher, whoſe "learning and brilliant genius" the flagitious but penetrating Agrippina conſidered as fit inſtruments "to make the road to empire ſmooth and level to her ſon;" whoſe "*gratitude*" ſhe foreſaw "would fix him in *her intereſt*, a faithful counſellor, and her friend by ſentiment; while *a ſenſe of former injuries* would make him the *ſecret enemy of Claudius*[*]." In ſhort, the philoſophy of Seneca was not like that of Socrates. It was not of the heart, but of the head; and though it taught him to die with the magnanimity, it could not influence him to live with the purity, of a philoſopher. But, can the man whoſe mind has been nurtured with the love of Roman liberty, believe that Marcus Brutus was a gloomy, ſordid, and malignant ruffian? Yet, ſuch are the characteriſtics of the buſt of that famous Roman in the veſtibule. Scarcely ever did I behold ſo hideous a contraction of feature. It is aſſaſſination perſonified. There is, indeed, in the Great Room, another buſt of this ſame Brutus, reſembling the above in many reſpects, but not trenched with the ſame villainous expreſſions. Yet, even in this, there is little benignity; and we ſeek in vain for that amiable and philoſophical tenderneſs ſo finely delineated by Shakeſpeare[†], and ſo generally aſcribed to him by hiſtorians. What ſhall we ſay to this? Are the portraits fictitious? Or have we been impoſed upon by legendary panegyrics? For my own part, eſtabliſh the authenticity of the likeneſs, and I will believe the teſtimony of a man's countenance in preference to his hiſtorian, even though he ſhould produce better vouchers than the hiſtorians of antiquity generally give themſelves the trouble to quote. Perhaps, indeed, our admiration of Brutus and Caſſius may have been carried too far. Perhaps we wrong the holy name of liberty, when we rank among its champions the conſpirators who aſſaſſinated Cæſar. It is not by crimes that the virtue of a country is to be reſtored. It is not by executing even a tyrant unheard and unarraigned, that liberty and juſtice are to be promoted. But this ſubject would lead to an elaborate diſſertation.

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[*] See Tacit. Ann. b. xii. ſ. 8.

[†] Shak. Jul. Cæſar, particularly in Act II. Scene i. and Act IV. Scene iii.

The gardens at Wilton are not equal to the houſe. There is, however, a fine ſupply of water, well diſpoſed; and the noble plantations, the ſhadowy walks, the ſcattered iſlands and ſurrounding foreſt ſcenery, in bright and glowing weather, muſt have a fine effect. The view of Saliſbury, in which the cathedral makes a prominent feature, from the caſino and triumphal arch, is very delightful.

Our walk over the houſe and gardens had already coſt us ſix ſhillings; and we flattered ourſelves, that we had no more exactions to encounter. But, as we were going paſt the porter's lodge, a ſervant ſtopped us with a freſh demand; informing us, in plain language, that "they were all ſtationed there for their fees, and nobody could come in or out without paying." We accordingly ſubmitted to be fleeced once more. I am told, that this kind of tax upon the curioſity of travellers is peculiar to this country; and ſurely it is ſomewhat ſurprizing, that the pride and oſtentation of greatneſs ſhould not ſpurn the illiberal idea of ſupporting its ſervants on the alms of curioſity. But there is a nobleman in the county of Derby, who is reported not only to ſave the expence of wages by this expedient, but abſolutely to make a bargain with his houſekeeper for half the vails collected by exhibiting his ſplendid manſion.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the queſtion propoſed in your laſt number by Mr. Weſley, with reſpect to the words *recluſus* and *recluſe*, I beg leave to make a few remarks for the peruſal of Mr. Weſley, and the public, ſhould you deem them worthy of inſertion. The word *res* is thus defined in Fabri Theſauro, "Res eſt vocabulum generale *rerum omnium* quæ *corpora* dici *non* poſſunt." If the preceding definition be accurate, the word *res* may be uſed with the ſtricteſt propriety as the repreſentative of that claſs of ideas, which by metaphyſicians are denominated ideas of abſtraction. *Power*, therefore, being an aſſociate of this numerous tribe, will be expreſſed by the word under conſideration. As a confirmation of the propriety of the definition above quoted, I obſerve, that it is in a great meaſure ſanctioned by the authority of Ainſworth, who comprehends *power* under the ſignifications of *res*.

Power may be regarded either in its ſimple application, or attendant conſequences. The effects of power exerted on a body may be conſidered in two different points of view; viz. as *direct* and *reflex*. If a certain degree of power be applied to a body in a ſtate of reſt, the *direct* conſequence of this communicated force will be its motion; the remote or *reflex* effect, the diſpoſition and actual reverſion of the body, after it has attained its acme of velocity, to its former ſtate of quieſcence. I cannot be underſtood to inſinuate, that this latter conſequence is the reſult of impreſſed force, as its *efficient* cauſe; all I mean to aſſert is, that the return of the body in queſtion to a ſtate of reſt, is an event *ſubſequent* to the applied force, and may therefore, *ſo far*, be conſidered as its concomitant effect.

Having premiſed thus much reſpecting the application and effects of power, I enter on the proof, that the meaning of thoſe words which have the monoſyllable *re* (the ablative of *res*) prefixed, perfectly harmonizes with the idea I have ſuggeſted on the term under conſideration. To enumerate all the compounds of *re*, were a taſk equally tedious and needleſs; a few examples will be ſufficient for my preſent deſign. The words *reluctor*, *repugno*, and *reſiſto* evidently imply the application of a force *ſuperior* to that which can be affirmed of the incompounded terms, *luctor*, *pugno*, and *ſiſto*. Thus *luctor* means *to ſtrive*; but *reluctor*, *to wreſtle*, ſuppoſes the higheſt degree of corporeal exertion. The ſame remarks are equally juſt with reſpect to the words *repugno* and *reſiſto*.

I will now adduce a few examples of thoſe compounds of *re*, which indicate a reflex effect; *reſpicio*, *redamo*, *repueraſco*, and *recludo*, are inſtances in point. The caſe of Orpheus exhibits ſo appoſite an illuſtration of my ideas on the import of the preceding words, that I cannot reſiſt my inclination to quote the paſſage in which it is deſcribed. Orpheus, having obtained the liberation of Eurydice, and conducted her in ſafety through every oppoſing obſtacle to the terreſtrial regions,

> Reſtitit; Eurydicenque ſuam jamluce ſub ipſâ,
> Immemor, heu! VICTUSQUE ANIMO, *reſpexit.* VIRGIL, Georg. iv.

The preceding remarks, if not deſtitute of force, directly lead to the ſolution of Mr. Weſley's difficulty, and enable us to aſſign the reaſon for the fact, that the meaning of the word *recluſus* is in diametrical oppoſition to the Engliſh term *recluſe*. The latter word (derived of *re* and *clauſus*) will, in exact conſiſtence with the preceding principles, imply *entirely ſhut up*; and the former, the *reflex* effect of *clauſus*, which is *open*.

Such, Mr. Editor, are my ſentiments on the queſtion propoſed by Mr. Weſley. I truſt, I am not ſo far a bigot to my ideas on this or any other ſubject, as not to be induced to reſign them with thankfulneſs and pleaſure, in favour of any other hypotheſis, which has ſuperior pretenſions to reaſon and probability. I remain, Sir,

Your's very reſpectfully,
Dec. 10th, 1799. R. PERKINS, jun.
The Conigex, near Glouceſter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have inſerted in your Magazine for July, 1799, p. 461, ſome ſhort anecdotes of the late Mr. Arch-Deacon Blackburne, I cannot doubt of your readineſs in common juſtice to admit my remarks thereon; as well as my ſubſequent letter, reſpecting ſome of his lateſt ſentiments, which I wrote ſome time ago to a friend. Eſpecially, as I think myſelf intitled to attention; having been firſt couſin to the Arch-Deacon; having had an intimacy with him, from my early days to the end of his life; and preſerving a grateful reſpect for his memory.

Your correſpondent ſays, "The Arch-Deacon acquired a great ſhare of celebrity, about thirty years ago, by the publication of a work, to which he gave the name of the Confeſſional."—And from hence your correſpondent concludes, "that he was a Puritan." Now, I aſk, if the oſtenſible object of the Confeſſional be not "an inquiry concerning the utility and legality of requiring ſubſcriptions from candidates for orders?" As this requiſition, therefore, is only a condition for admiſſion into an office in the church; and not a general term of communion required of all members, his ſentiments on that ſubject, whatever they were, were ſurely no proof that he thought the epiſcopal form of church-government in general unlawful, and conſequently is no proof that he was puritanical.

On the contrary, his not objecting to his ſon's taking orders; his even promoting my taking orders; to which I am well ſatisfied he would have objected, from his great regard to me, if he had thought I could not enter into that profeſſion, without violating my conſcience; his not reſigning his preferment and dignity in the church; his perſonally executing the laborious, and by no means lucrative, office of Arch-Deacon, by virtue, and in ſupport of Epiſcopal authority; nay, and his acceptance, late in life, of another office, in the execution whereof he acted as eccleſiaſtical judge, and inflicted church cenſures; though he was of a generous and diſintereſted diſpoſition; and though I had it from his own mouth, that, if he found he could not execute his functions with perfect ſatisfaction of mind, he would reſign and retire; which, from my long intimacy, could not but lead me to give him full credit for his integrity and honour in his clerical conduct.

Your correſpondent adds, "He affected to be alarmed at the progreſs of Popery in this kingdom." And from hence likewiſe infers, that he was "puritanical;" and as proof thereof ſays, "He publiſhed an 8vo volume, in which he heaped up a number of anecdotes on the abſurdities and cruelties of the Roman Catholics." How would this argument look, if it were applied to prove a worthy anceſtor of the Archdeacon's and mine (Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham, at the concluſion of the laſt century) to have been a puritan; whoſe labours in defence of our church were ſo exemplary!

But ſtill your correſpondent will have it, that he was "*a Puritan in politics.*" To this I ſhall only anſwer, from my own knowledge, that in the active part of his life he was a ſteady adherent to the ſupporters of the happy Act of Settlement; and in his retirement, he was ſo cautious of aiding to introduce any innovation in the civil conſtitution, that he did not chooſe to concur in an attempt at what was called a Reformation of Parliament; though many of whom he had a good opinion did embark therein.

But it ſeems rather a hard meaſure, that the Arch-Deacon ſhould not only be accuſed as a "*Puritan*;" but as an "*Arian* or *Socinian*;" characters ſeemingly ſo oppoſite.

Of the former I have already cleared

him; and of the latter, I truſt, the following letter will as evidently acquit him.

I am, Sir, &c.
Kirkby-Moorſide. W. COMBER.
Nov. 7th, 1799.

"*Kirkby-Moorſide, Sept.* 11*th*, 1793.
"DEAR SIR,

"Underſtanding that attempts are made to propagate an idea, that the late Arch-Deacon Blackburne's (your worthy father) ſentiments correſponded with thoſe of the modern Unitarians (as they call themſelves); my reſpect for the memory of ſo near and valuable a relation, as well as my regard for the intereſts of true religion, urge me to furniſh you with a proof of his lateſt opinion on the nature of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt; which I hope will, with any ingenuous mind, irrefragably refute any ſuch idea. And as I take it for granted you muſt wiſh to reſcue your father's character from ſuch an extraordinary miſrepreſentation, you are perfectly at liberty to make this information as public as you chooſe, as I ſhould be glad, by my teſtimony, to be inſtrumental in proving the falſehood of the report.

"You know, Sir, your father honoured me with a conſiderable degree of his eſteem and confidence, to the very concluſion of his life; it is not therefore ſurpriſing, that he ſhould communicate, to me, his ſentiments; eſpecially when he was certain the knowledge of them would give me ſatisfaction.

"To the beſt of my memory, he, more than once, in ſome of the lateſt converſations I had with him, and I believe at the diſtance of a year or two from each other, expreſſed himſelf as follows, as nearly as I can recollect: "*Couſin Comber, I firmly believe the Divinity of Jeſus Chriſt.*" My anſwer I think was: "I am very glad of it, Sir." He added, at the ſame time, "What *Dr Prieſtley believes, concerning Jeſus Chriſt, I do not know as I never could get an anſwer to that queſtion, either from himſelf or any of his connections*;" or words to that effect.

"This declaration was not made accidentally; but with an evident deſign, as appeared ſo to me, (and, I think, a poſitive requeſt) that I would take particular notice of it; which I therefore did; for I felt great joy in hearing it. And as it was made with much energy, and repeatedly; and, as far as I recollect, at the very laſt interviews I had with him, one of which, as you muſt recollect, was a few weeks only before his death, I have no doubt that theſe were his *real* and his *laſt* ſentiments on that ſubject. I hope, where this is known, it will effectually do away the idea of his being aſſociated in opinion with the leaders of the modern Unitarians. I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate kinſman,
And obliged humble ſervant,
W. COMBER."

"The Rev. F. Blackburne."—in whoſe poſſeſſion my original letter now is.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[*Obſervations on the principal Italian Poets, concluded from p.* 872, *of vol. viii.*]

METASTASIO. This is the firſt author that has reconciled me to foreign dramatic poets. The dull mediocrity of the beſt French dramatiſts, and the experience that the prolixity and garruiity of Guarini afforded of the Italian, had tempted me to believe that dramatic poetry had become an iſlander, and ſeldom viſited the continent. In Metaſtaſio, however, there is a vivacity of action, of ſentiment, and of expreſſion, ſufficient to baniſh a bigotry which the phlegmatic declamation of the French poets was more than ſufficient to generate. In this reſpect, indeed, the different conſtruction of French and Italian verſification gives the latter an eminent advantage. The equally meted and inflexible *dodecaſyllabical* length of the French heroic refuſes to expreſs any variety of manner, or accommodate itſelf to any change of paſſion, or difference of action:—like Hudibras's horſe,

"He was well ſtaid, and in his gait
Preſerved a grave majeſtic ſtate.
At ſpur, or ſwitch, no more he ſkipt,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt."

Whilſt the Italian verſe (like the famous coat that fits the moon in all its changes) adapts itſelf to every variety of ſentiment and diction, and all the inflections of impaſſioned tones, find an yielding verſification that they can mould into their own form. There ſeems, however, a greater compaſs and capability in Italian verſe, than even the plaſtic powers of Metaſtaſio has exhibited. For though he has, in general, animation enough to be intereſting, he has ſeldom ſtrength enough to delight, or even to ſurpriſe, with *any* ſpecies of very vivid emotion. Both in the plan and in the conduct of his pieces, there is an equability obſervable; and though it be a regulated uniformity of excellence, it appears to repreſs any of thoſe exploſions of energy, with which poets, leſs generally pleaſing, will ſometimes aſtoniſh and delight. His ornaments are few, and generally confined to a ſimile in full form: of theſe, too, the place may be generally predicted:—the concluding air of a ſcene ſeems an alarum bell to the poet's imagination, which thinks itſelf obliged to obey the ſummons; and is thus ſo often called upon by duty and authority, that it ſeldom performs a voluntary. On theſe occaſions, however, the reader is ſo often pleaſed, that an air without an ornament is like a promiſe unfulfilled. In repreſentation, no doubt, the muſic might become reſponſible for the pleaſure that was wanting in the ſenſe. But the rationality of an Engliſh audience has not yet taught them to tolerate an Alexander, a Cæſar, or a Cato, making their exit in trilling a ditty. We may be allowed to ſay of theſe airs in general, what Metaſtaſio himſelf has ſaid of the Bravura in partilar. "In theſe airs there is no attention paid to characters, ſituation, paſſion, ſenſe, or reaſon: without regard to conſiſtency, they are ſolely employed to exhibit their own peculiar beauty, and, with the aid of certain trillings, to rival the nightingale, or violin, and excite that ſpecies of pleaſure ariſing from wonder alone."—[*Lettere ſopra la Muſica.*]

His ſimiles, which generally compoſe the air, are, like the piece which they adorn (and where they are rather appended, than interwoven), regularly beautiful, and ingeniouſly drawn (without ever being boldly ſnatched) from ſome of the moſt prominent features in nature. I will here endeavour to give the Engliſh reader an idea of the ſtyle of theſe airs, which conſtitute what may be called the profeſſed ornaments of Metaſtaſio's compoſitions.

In his Siroe (Atto. 3, Sc. 14.) Medarſe thus ſoliloquiſes on the nature of virtue and vice.—["*Ah con mio danno imparo*, &c."]

Too late, oh Vice, thy votaries ſee
When all their pleaſure flows from thee,
On fortune hangs their whole:
While Virtue's ſons, tho' fate remain
No longer kind, at leaſt retain
Inherent peace of ſoul.—

While ſummer ſuns diſſolve the ſnows,
The turbid torrent proudly flows;
But comes the winter froſt,
Its courſe is run, its power is ſhed,
Deſtruction only marks its bed,
Its flowing treaſures loſt.

But be there to a ſtreams pure courſe
Some ever living, limpid ſource;
And tho' no longer ſhone
The ſummer ſun;—tho' froſt retains
The *mountain* ſtreams—its own remains,
And flows ſtill purer on.

I will give one more as a ſpecimen of his boldeſt ſtyle—it is in his "*Sogno di Scipione.*"—["*In ogni ſorte*, &c.—and again —"*Biancheggia in Mar lo Scoglio*, &c."]

In all viciſſitudes of fate
Unaltered, firm, ſee virtue reſt,
Or grow more firm with growing time;
For, tho' purſued by fortune's hate,
We ſee it ſhaken, not oppreſt;
And, while leſs happy, more ſublime.

Thus ſtands, on ſome rude mountain's ſide,
Expoſed to all the winds of Heaven,
The monarch-oak, from times of yore;
When winter ſtrips his leafy pride,
His root ſtrikes deeper, tempeſt-driven:
His beauty leſs, his vigor more.

Behold yon rock's majeſtic form,
Whitening amid the foaming ſurge,
And, ſhaken, ſeem the abyſs to glut;
Then riſe ſuperior to the ſtorm:
Rebuked the waves in awe regurge,
And ſink ſubmiſſive at his foot.

The courſe of a river, the growth of a plant, and the dangers of the ocean, are the uſual ſubjects of Metaſtaſio's metaphorical alluſion. It is often obſerved, that poetry takes its character from the manners of the times, and the cuſtoms and occupations of the country where it is cultivated. It is a ſingular exception to this, that the circumſtances incident to a maritime life are the favourite ſubjects of elucidation to Metaſtaſio, whoſe life was principally ſpent in the court of a prince having but one ſeaport in the whole extent of his vaſt dominions. But he was more the poet of cultivation than of nature; and literature has made her votaries the denizens of every ſoil.

It would have been fortunate had Metaſtaſio eſcaped in other inſtances, too, the contagion of ſurrounding circumſtances. But the incenſed atmoſphere of a court has infected many of his pieces with flattery ſo groſs, ſo unveiled by delicacy or ornament, as to pleaſe none but the vitiated ears of thoſe for whom it was prepared. Such are always his licenza, his complimento, and too frequently his ſonnetto, cantate, and canzonetta; written generally with the intention (and probably the ſucceſsful intention) of pleaſing an individual:—but, like family portraits, they are pleaſing to none but thoſe they flatter. To this, however, the air of "*Il Sogno*" is a pretty exception, particularly in its opening.

In dreams I ſee my charmer come,
In dreams to ſmile away my gloom,
And to her boſom take me;
Oh love, if thou a god would'ſt ſeem,
Or realize this happy dream,
Or never, never, wake me.

["*Pur nel Sogno almen talora*," &c.—It is rather unfortunate that this prettieſt part of the piece ſhould be borrowed from *Arioſto, Il Furioſo*, Cant. 25, St. 67—and again, Cant. 33, St. 63—twice claimed, and not once allowed!—Poor Arioſto!—ſo ſeldom, too, that thou haſt *one* claim to a beauty!]

Of the "Tempeſta," the deſign and ex-
execution

ecution are equally beautiful and intereſting;—but theſe are happy exceptions:—the generality of his ſmaller pieces are inſipid;—whilſt theſe epithets, of beautiful and intereſting, may be applied as general characteriſtics of his more important compoſitions. But then, again, in the multiplicity of theſe, the ſame kind of beauty, and the ſame kind of intereſt, are ſo frequently repeated, with ſo little of diſtinguiſhing character, as but ſeldom to leave any appropriate impreſſion. This effect is increaſed by the rule he ſeems to have univerſally obſerved of preſerving poetic juſtice. We are generally able, from the firſt developement of the characters, and their relative ſituation, to predict, with tolerable preciſion, the denouement.

His characters are ſufficiently adequate to conduct the piece with ſpirit to its concluſion: but the grand defect is the want of variety in the mode of their conducting it. There is a multiplicity of heroic actions, but they are all performed in the ſame ſtyle of heroiſm. New actions of the ſame generic nature might have been infinitely varied by the ſpecific differences of the characters performing them. Generoſity, for example, appears the favourite virtue of the poet, and this he has exhibited in numerous actions, but all in one caſt of character, unmodified by any variation of concomitant paſſions:—the purpoſe of generoſity, indeed, muſt always be the ſame; but the ſpirit, which conſtitutes the baſis of the cordial, may vary in flavour, according to the nature of the ſubſtance from which it is drawn, or the ingredients with which it is compounded.

But it is not difficult to account for Metaſtaſio's deficiency in individuality of character. He wrote in the ſunſhine of royal favour;—his theatre was a palace;—kings and courtiers were his ſpectators, and princes not unfrequently perſonated his characters. The action, then, and perſons of his drama, were to be ſuch as might be ſuppoſed worthy of engaging the intereſt of an audience ſo auguſt.

"So wits, plain dealers, fops and fools appear,
Charged to ſay nought but what the king may hear;
And old and young declaim on ſoft deſire,
And heroes, never but for love, expire."

The poet, inſtead of ranging through the infinite modifications of the ſocial character, was confined to one claſs of men, where a ſimilarity of occupations and cuſtoms neceſſarily impoſe, a ſimilarity of ſubject, of ſentiment, and of expreſſion. The characters are *generally* good, or *generally* bad: but to diſtinguiſh the individuals of theſe reſpective claſſes, we find none of thoſe diſcriminating traits, which we meet with in ſcenes drawn from common life; where countleſs combinations of paſſions, and infinite variety of circumſtances, ſtamp their modifications as they paſs. I do not recollect one of Metaſtaſio's greater pieces, where the hero is not a royal perſonage, or at leaſt the ſcene in which the hero is to act, depends for its form on royalty. It ſeems, however, to have been neceſſity that circumſcribed the author's range; and though he could not conſiſtently give very different manners to characters formed by the ſame ſituation, he has ſeized the only occaſion, perhaps, that ever offered, of exhibiting a ſingularity of manner, without tranſgreſſing the preſcribed idea of dignity in the intereſt to be created. This is in his "Semiramide," where is an aſſemblage of kings to conteſt the hand of Tamira; and among them comes Ircano, the Scythian Sovereign: All the other princes reign over comparatively poliſhed nations; but Ircano rules a rude and ſimple people, who honoured their king only as he excelled in the virtues which themſelves were formed to admire. This diſtinguiſhing character Metaſtaſio has very happily pourtrayed: Ircano's vices acquire the merit of virtues, by that open avowal of them, which proves that they are an error in judgment, not a depravation of heart, in the poſſeſſor: and his virtues are of that energetic kind, that command admiration, without conciliating love: his manners are drawn not unlike the blunt haughtineſs of Shakeſpeare's Falconbridge, but without his humour.

Such inſtances, however, of individuality of character are very rare indeed in Metaſtaſio. His perſonages are uſually of ſuch a deſcription, as might be ſuppoſed perſonifications, or abſtract general ideas, of the virtues and vices they repreſent, rather than mortal examples of their exiſtence.

I have now concluded my obſervations on the greater works of the principal Italian poets:—what I have ſaid on Dante, Petrarch, and Arioſto, will ſufficiently explain why I think the peruſal of *their* works not an adequate compenſation for the trouble of acquiring their language. But the merit which I have allowed in Taſſo and Metaſtaſio, might ſeem to juſtify the advocates of the Italian tongue: and, therefore, it may be neceſſary to ſtate, why, allowing that merit in its fulleſt extent, I would ſtill endeavour to diſſuade the reader from ſeeking to become acquainted with the original.

In introducing the ſubject, I have before obſerved, that the Italian language is not like the French or German, which, when once acquired, are daily increaſing in value, by works of ſtill greater value daily appearing: it is, to elegant literature, nearly a dead language, of which the exiſting treaſures are eaſily appreciated, and nothing of future increaſe is left to hope. To undertake the labour of acquiring ſuch a language, we ſhould be perſuaded that the few works which conſtitute its value, can boaſt ſuch beauties as will never cloy; and of which the reiterated enjoyment will ſatisfy deſire, and ſuppreſs the love of novelty. That Taſſo's Epic or Metaſtaſio's Dramatic Beauties are not of this deſcription, requires little proof;—they are of that common kind, that reſults from regularity of features, and a blooming face;—but have little of that noble originality of expreſſion, with which exalted genius ſtamps her offspring, which nothing but genius of equal ſublimity can imitate; and which, to be conceived, muſt be ſeen as it came freſh from the hand of its creator.—Such are not the traits of Taſſo, or Metaſtaſio;—the hand of no very extraordinary maſter might transfer them to Britiſh Canvas, with little loſs of luſtre. Between the original and copy, the difference of value would be very ſmall; while the price at which the former is to be obtained, is extravagantly high.

Dec. 12, 1799. G. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your correſpondent, vol. viii. p.847, I believe that examples ſimilar to that which he means to produce, are not uncommon in the Latin claſſics: I ſay *means to produce*, as in the preſent inſtance he appears to have miſtaken the conſtruction. Not having an opportunity of referring immediately to authors, I ſhall adduce only one paſſage which occurs to me, from the 4th Eclogue of Virgil:

> *Non* me carminibus vincet, *nec* Thracius Orpheus,
> *Nec* Linus.

It is impoſſible to tranſlate this literally; though we ourſelves ſometimes uſe a ſimilar phraſeology. "I ſhall not be ſurpaſſed, neither by the Thracian Orpheus, nor by Linus,"—with what accuracy I ſhall leave others to determine.

To return to the paſſage of your correſpondent,—the negatives are confined to complete ſentences, with which alone they are connected: for inſtance, the context may be thus regularly ſupplied; "Nihil iſte *fecit*, nec auſus *eſt facere*, nec potuit *facere*." Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, any deviation from the regular rules of ſyntax in the preſent inſtance may be eaſily accounted for; the language of paſſion, either in extreme grief, or extreme joy, is for the moſt part abrupt and unconnected. Niſus ſees his beloved friend at the point of being murdered, in conſequence of what he himſelf had done; frantic with rage and anguiſh, he ruſhes from his concealment, and paſſionately exclaims,

> "Me, me! Adſum qui feci: in me convertite ferrum,
> "O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis: nihil iſte, nec auſus,
> "Nec potuit."

The whole of this Epiſode abounds with ſuch numerous beauties, as perhaps to claim a decided preference even over that of Orpheus and Eurydice in the 4th Georgic.

I ſhall take up your time no longer than to obſerve, that a negative is frequently found in a poſitive ſentence, as in the following line:

> "Abde domo, *nec* turpi ignoſce ſenectæ."
> Virg. Georg. iii. l. 96.

where the negative conjunction *nec* muſt be reſolved, and the paſſage will ſtand thus:

> "Abde domo, et non turpi ignoſce ſenectæ."

It is almoſt ſuperfluous to remark, that *non turpi* for *honeſtæ* is by no means an unuſual mode of conſtruction.

I am, Sir, your well-wiſher, &c.
Dec. 12, 1799. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNQUESTIONABLY the moſt valuable preſent to our national literature from the German, is Wieland's Oberon; and our obligations to Mr. Sotheby are very great. But I wiſh he had condeſcended to annex to his Tranſlation ſome kind of preface. We naturally ſeek for information concerning what has much delighted us; and *the Fairy-Epic* is not an exhauſted ſubject. Shakeſpeare has brought us acquainted with the quarrel between Oberon and Titania; but at preſent, I believe, the legend of Sir Huon is not familiar to Engliſh readers. I find, however, an intereſting note to *Ben Johnſon*'s Silent Woman, which will both explain the *great action* (or rather one of the great actions) of the poem, and, perhaps, lead to a diſcovery of the origin of the tale, if not ſtated by the author.

It is in the highly comic ſcene, act 5th, of the Silent Woman, where Truewit plays upon the cowardice of Sir Joh. Daw.

> " *Tru.* That you would ſuffer, I told him: ſo, at firſt he demanded, by my troth, in my conceit, too much.
>
> *Daw.* What was it, Sir?
>
> *Tru.* Your upper lip, and ſix o' your front teeth.
>
> *Daw.* 'Twas unreaſonable.
>
> *Tru.* Nay, I told him plainly you could not ſpare 'em all. So, after long argument (pro and con, as you know) I brought him down to your two butter teeth and them he would have."
>
> Note. This ſeems to have been copied after a penalty of the ſame nature, mentioned in an old French romance. "Dans le roman de Huon de Bourdeaux, entre autres choſes á faire pour affronter l'Amiral Gaudiſſe, on ordonna au pauvre Chevalier Huon de ne rentrer point en France, qu'il n'euſt eſté lui arracher la barbe, et quatre dents maſchelieres: ce qu'il fit enfin avec l'aide d'Oberon le Fé, ſon ami loyal, mais non pourtant ſans maint coup ferir."

I believe the firſt impreſſion on reading the correſponding part of Oberon, is that of burleſque: a ſentiment which is ſeveral times unluckily ſuggeſted. The fanciful and extravagant wildneſs of the machinery by no means authorizes broad humour, which bears a different character.

As probability and propriety of manners are eſſential even to a fairy tale: I think the effect of the ſtory would have been improved, if Charlemagne's ſtern decree had been more reaſonable, or, at leaſt, better explained; and the brave Sir Huon, a model of loyal knights, ſwears to commit an act againſt all the laws of chivalry; for he is to cut off the head of him who ſits at the Sultan's left hand, without giving the accuſtomed defiance. I do not think it ſufficient to ſay, he was a Pagan; and the poet ſeems aware of the original impropriety, by introducing an accident which leſſens the injuſtice of the murder.

I confeſs myſelf anxious to know how far the bowl, the ring, and the dance-exciting horn, are the agents of the old romance. And if any of your readers ſhould, by accident, poſſeſs it, or if any of your German correſpondents were to favour us with a tranſlation of the author's original preface, if there be any, for with any further hiſtorical anecdotes concerning a poem of ſuperlative excellence, he would, I believe gratify a conſiderable number of your readers. H. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEE by your very valuable publication, the Monthly Magazine for December laſt, that you wiſh further communications relating to the meteor which was ſeen in various parts of England, on the 12th of November laſt.

It was ſeen in this neighbourhood, particularly by an intelligent man, who was going to Weſt Wycombe, about 6 o'clock in the morning; he deſcribed it, when he came home in the evening, as a very large ball of fire, paſſing over his head from the ſouth-weſt, and which, he thought, fell to the earth, about a mile to the north-eaſt; he alſo ſaid, that he thought it made a hiſſing noiſe; but he was ſo much alarmed, that I think he muſt have been miſtaken in that reſpect; there had been frequent flaſhes of lightning from the ſame quarter before the meteor appeared, but none after. I remember, ſome years ago, in the month of Auguſt, about ten o' clock in the evening, a very large meteor paſſed over this town; and every perſon who ſaw it thought it fell within a mile; and that was ſeen alſo all over England and Scotland, and ſome parts of the Continent, about the ſame hour. I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

High Wycombe, J. R.
Jan. 8, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COMMENTATORS have been much at a loſs how to conſtrue that paſſage in Virgil's firſt Eclogue, where Melibœus addreſſes Tityrus:

Hinc tibi quæ ſemper vicino a limite ſepes,
Hyblæis apibus florem depaſta ſalicti
Sæpe levi ſomnum ſuadebit inire ſuſurro.

According to the interpunctuation, which all the editions, that I am acquainted with, have followed, the relative *quæ*, in the firſt line, ſeems to want its verb; and this the commentators have, in general, been obliged to ſupply, by ſuppoſing an ellipſis of the word *eſt*, either after *tibi*, or *depaſta*; which in both places would be equally harſh and incompatible with the propriety of the Latin tongue. Now, if we inſert a comma after *ſemper*, the ellipſis will be of the word *ſuadebat*, which, occurring afterwards in the future tenſe, *ſuadebit*, renders the ſenſe perfectly clear, without any violation of the idiom of the language. The ſentence will then be to be conſtrued thus: *Hinc tibi ſepes quæ ſemper* (formerly) *ſuadebat ſomnum inire* (in future) *ſuadebit*.

According to the reading which I propoſe, *ſemper* has a reference to the *paſt*, whereby the whole becomes much more cloſely connected with the ſubject of the poem, (in which Melibœus is deſcribing the happineſs of his companion, in being re-inſtated in his *former* poſſeſſions) than according to the common reading; which, by joining it with the *ſuadebit*, makes the ſentence refer ſolely to the *future*.

If any of your claſſical readers will pleaſe to inform me, through the medium of your valuable miſcellany, whether there be any edition of Virgil extant, in which the paſſage in queſtion has a comma after *ſemper*, he will very much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Jan. 9th, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPLY TO MR. SAMUEL WESLEY, VOL. VIII. p. 875.

RECLUSE means in Engliſh *ſhut up*, *ſolitary*; becauſe it had that ſignification previouſly in French:

> Les choſes d'ici bas ne me regardent plus:
> En quoi peut un pauvre *reclus*
> Vous aſſiſter? Lafontaine.

The queſtion now recurs, how could this Latin word acquire in French a ſenſe ſeemingly ſo unclaſſical? The following project of explanation may perhaps ſatisfy.

In the ſeventh century, which abounded with chapel-building and monaſtic foundations, four diſtinct claſſes of monks, bound by vows of chaſtity and poverty, are enumerated by the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians. 1, Cenobites, who lived in ſocieties under a ſuperior; 2, Pilgrims, who were itinerant from motives of religion; 3, Hermits, who lived a retired life of prayer in deſert places; 4. Anchorets, who lived an aſcetic devout life in the midſt of cities. To this laſt deſcription of holy perſons the appellation of *reclus* was peculiarly affected. The denomination was probably beſtowed originally by the monkiſh writers. They would naturally conſider brethren, who, like Diogenes, pitched their tubs in towns, as men *at large*, *let looſe*, *unfettered*, *made public*, *not ſhut-up*, which are the original meanings of the word. But the inhabitants of cities would as naturally conſider even a relaxed monk as a very contemplative, abſtemious, puritanic, ſolitary character, and would therefore ſoon employ the term *recluſe*, particularly, if in conduct theſe anchorets correſponded with their profeſſions, in the ſevere and modern acceptation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will not be diſputed, that the announcement of economical projects and improvements of all kinds is a valuable part of your miſcellany, nor can you be expected to anſwer for the truth and real utility of all you inſert; but it will be proper for readers to be aware, that in the common courſe of things a large proportion of theſe will fail in the trial. You muſt know, Sir, that in my little domain we have a conſiderable propenſity to try new experiments; when, therefore, you told us of ſo eaſy a way of preſerving apples from freezing, as that of covering them with a linen cloth, we immediately beſtrewed a garret floor with part of our winter ſtock, and ſnugly concealed them beneath a large ſheet or two. The late ſevere weather gave us an early opportunity of witneſſing the efficacy of this method, which was ſuch, that *almoſt every apple was frozen to the core*, and many of them irrecoverably ſpoilt; while ſome, which were packed in a hamper with ſtraw, were ſcarcely at all injured. This *fact* I beg you will make known, in order to prevent further miſchief. I am ſenſible, the erroneous information did not come firſt from you, but the wide circulation of your magazine is likely to give it extenſive currency. I have ſince been told, that, in relating the American practice, a little circumſtance was omitted, which is, that, beſides the ſheet, *every ſingle apple ſhould be wrapped in paper*; but I mean not to aſſert, that even this will anſwer; nor do I intend to try the experiment. Your's, &c.

Jan. 6, 1800. SIMPLEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WISHING, with your correſpondent T. T. in your Magazine for November laſt, to communicate any uſeful experiment; and having ſeen no anſwer to his requeſt, concerning the cheapeſt and moſt ſimple method of making Vinegar, I give him mine, which, I know from many years' experience, makes it of an excellent flavour, very ſtrong, and fit for pickles; and at as little expence and trouble as any I have heard of. To one peck of crabs bruiſed, put 9 gallons of cold ſpring water in a tub; let them ſtand about nine days; cover the tub over with a cloth, ſtir the crabs and water once, at leaſt, every day; then ſtrain it through a hair-cloth, and put it into a caſk, iron-bound and painted. To every gallon of the liquor, put one pound of ſugar, and ſtir it in the caſk a few times, to diſſolve the ſugar. Let the caſk ſtand where it will have as much of the ſun as you can, and cover it with a tile, to keep inſects and rain from it. D. S.

Welwyn, Jan. 4, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on* BEAUTY *of* COUNTENANCE, *by* CIT. NEVEU, *from the Journal of the Polytechnic School. Illuſtrated by a* PLATE.

MAN being ſovereignly endowed with intelligence, and being deſtined to unite in himſelf all the virtues, ought to preſent the impreſſion of them on his exterior form; to manifeſt them by features which ſhould diſtinguiſh him from all other animals. Accordingly, the form of his face is the more beautiful, the more it is peculiarly his own, and leſs reſembles any other; it is the more diſguſting, the more ſenſibly it recalls that of any beaſt.* Among the vaſt variety preſented by the countenance of animals, the human is diſtinguiſhed by its regularity. In front, it forms an exact oval, the parts of which are regularly divided, and preſerve a ſymmetrical relation to each other. It is in this front part that animals principally differ from each other, and from man; for the hinder part of the ſkull or occiput is nearly the ſame in all. If a line were paſſed through the roots of the teeth of the upper jaw, and the moſt projecting part of the frontal bones, which ſhould croſs another line, paſſing horizontally over the whole cheek, to reach from the root of the noſe to the lower extremity of the ear, or ſometimes even to its orifice, theſe two lines would form, by their union, an angle of from 80 to 90 degrees, and even more.†

All other animals, beginning with the ape, depart more or leſs from this form; and their inſtinct appears narrower, in proportion as the union of theſe lines forms a ſharper angle; ſo that the obſerver may aſcertain, at ſight, the degree of inſtinct of an animal, by the diſpoſition of the bones of its head, nature appearing to have eſtabliſhed this viſible correſpondence between its exterior form, and the extent of its faculties. Thus, the fiſhes, which are the dulleſt of all animals, are alſo thoſe whoſe face offers a ſharper angle by the union of theſe two lines. The human head preſents in its front part, as we have juſt obſerved, the exact ſhape of an egg; that is to ſay, of an oval, wider above than below. In dividing this oval into two diameters, the largeſt, marked A and B, will part into two equal portions, the forehead, the noſe, the mouth, and the chin. *See fig.* 20.

The ſmalleſt will divide the head into two equal portions, at the origin and extremity of the eye-brows, or ſometimes to the middle of the orbilary cavities. *See the ſame fig. Line* C D. Theſe two parts, divided again into halves, will give, one the origin of the hair, the other the extremity of the noſe.

The fourth part divided into three, will give the place of the mouth, and the origin of the chin.

The baſe of the noſe forms, with its moſt prominent part, an equilateral angle, which ought to be of the ſize of the mouth, or of the eye; there will be between the two eyes, the ſpace of an eye or a noſe. The noſe and the forehead will only be ſeparated by a ſlight and almoſt imperceptible inflection. The upper part of the forehead, and the lower part of the chin, will be a little depreſſed, to ſoften the oval, and give it a more regular form. This may be perceived in the regular profile, *fig.* 18. In *fig.* 15, 16, 17, 25 and 26, the beauty is injured, becauſe the face is conſtructed on a line too convex or concave, too flat, too long, or too wide. Figures 21, 22, 23, and 24, are caricatures taken from *Leonardo da Vinci.*

The forehead ought to be ſtraight in its line of union with the noſe; but it is ſlightly rounded in its upper and lateral parts. A narrow forehead deforms the oval, and gives a hardneſs to the face. When it is open and ſmooth, it announces the peace of the mind; but when it is furrowed by wrinkles, it is a ſign of old age, or it denotes the turbulence of the paſſions; it is the ſtamp of ſorrow and misfortune. The

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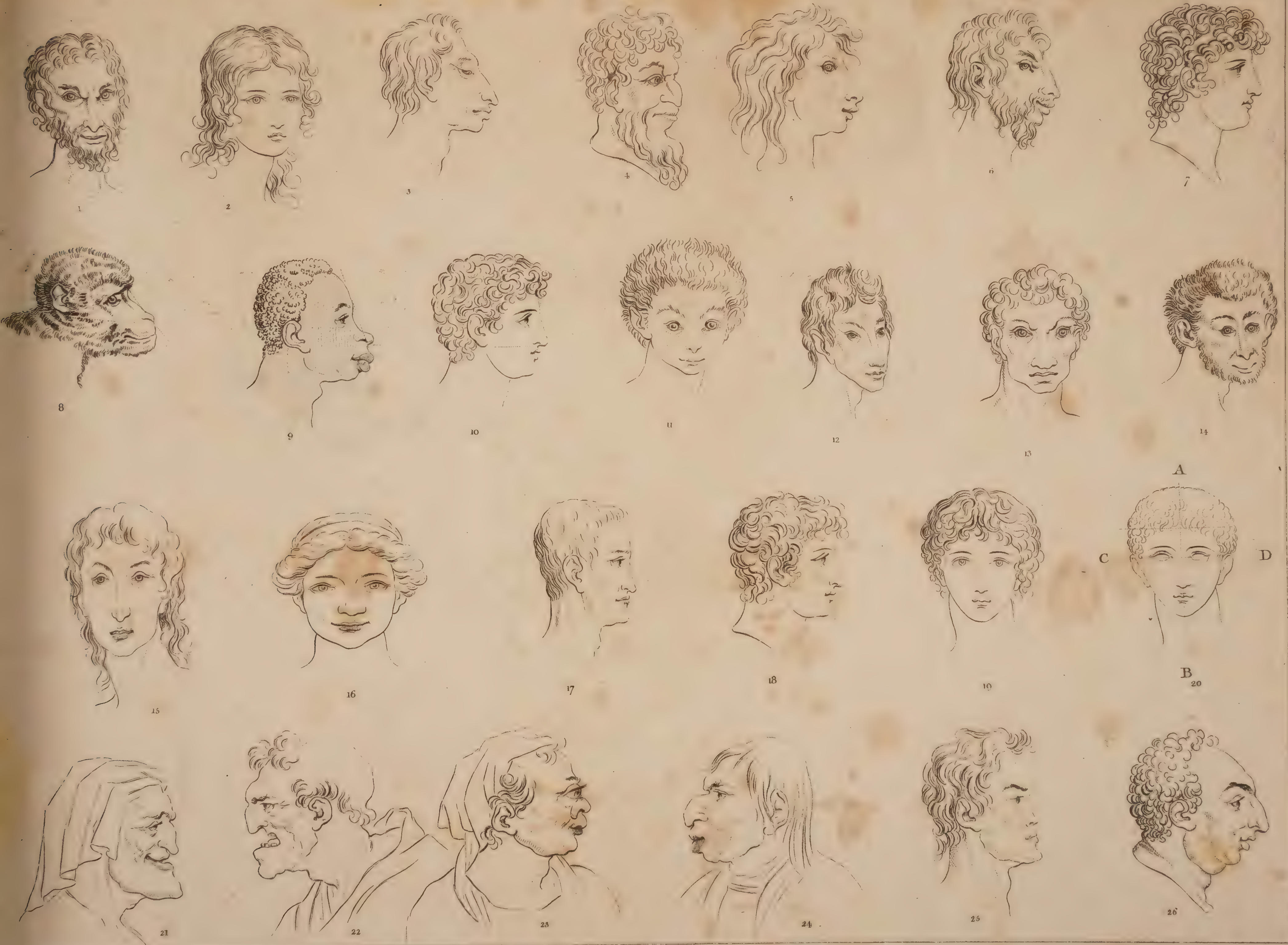
* See the plate. The 2nd and 7th figures repreſent the human face in its beauty; the eleventh to the 14th incluſive repreſent it debaſed, and approaching that of ſome other animal.

† See the Diſſertation on the Difference of the Features of the Human Face, by Camper. See the 8th, 9th, and 10th, figures.

Illustrations of Beauty.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The eyes ſhould rather be large than ſmall; they ſhould neither be ſunk too deep, which diminiſhes their luſtre, nor placed too forward, which injures the acuteneſs and ſoftneſs of the look. Large eyes, in certain poſitions, deform the oval of the head, and appear the effect of an illneſs or a blow. Round eyes are leſs beautiful than long ones, and than thoſe which reſemble the form of an almond. Round eyes, by diſcovering too much white around the pupil, give to the expreſſion an air of aſtoniſhment, and trouble the peace of the countenance. It is ſaid, that the Turks are fond of large and prominent eyes; but the Greeks prefer the other form; and in the Venus de Medicis, although the eyes, including the eye-brows, occupy a great ſpace in the oval, the globe, however, is not very large: it is, moreover, leſſened by a ſlight motion of the lower eye laſh, which, by approaching the upper one, gives a look more tender and attractive. The eye-brow ought to be ſlender, large, well arched; and, whatever be the colour of the eyes, it is handſomeſt of a brown hue, ſince it then forms an agreeable contraſt with the colour of the ſkin, and is, beſides, perceived at a greater diſtance. The eyes more particularly expreſs intelligence; but it is the mouth, above all, which expreſſes the ſentiments of the heart, in ſuch a manner, however, that their effects unite and fortify each other. It is in women that this organ ſhews itſelf with all its graces; it ſhould indicate the ſenſibility of their ſoul, and the ſoft affections by which it is characterized. Man, endued with ſtronger intelligence, manifeſts it by the fire of his glances; but his mouth is deprived of the graces which adorn that of woman. Being deſtined by Nature to be veiled with a beard, its motions have not ſo many charms, nor its colours ſuch beautiful contraſts. The mouth ought to be ſmall, only a little larger than the breadth of the noſtrils; ſmaller, its motions are leſs free, it is leſs eloquent, leſs adapted to the tribune and the theatre. The lower lip is larger and fuller than the upper; both are divided in the middle, by marks which diſtinguiſh the left ſide from the right; a diſtinction which is remarked not only in the forehead, the noſe, and the chin, but upon the neck, between the clavicles, and in the whole frame of the body, by the *ſternum*, the *linea alba*, and all the muſcles which divide the body into two equal parts. Since it is round the mouth that the ſweeteſt affections of the mind are manifeſted, the moſt beautiful mouths will be thoſe on which this appearance is moſt readily to be traced; but thick and pouting lips, like thoſe of Negroes, giving to the face a groſs and diſcontented air, cannot be a beautiful feature, ſince this feature correſponds with a ſtate of mind evidently bad. Beſides, when theſe mouths expreſs laughter, retaining always a little of their former diſpoſition, the laugh is neither produced ſo quickly nor ſo clearly; it has neither ſweetneſs nor preciſion, and becomes a grimace, a diſagreeable convulſion. Thus a large mouth cannot be a beautiful feature; it is only an advantage for receiving aliments in larger portions, for ſeizing prey, and holding it with the teeth; for executing functions, in ſhort, which, being ſtrangers to intelligence, eſtabliſh, with regard to man, a degrading ſimilarity between him and the beaſts, and give him an appearance of ferocity or gluttony.

In the pictures which they have drawn of beauty, the poets have ſucceeded better in deſcribing the perfections of the eyes and mouth, than thoſe of the noſe and chin, doubtleſs becauſe they did not know ſufficiently how to account to themſelves for the effect that they produce in the beauty or uglineſs of the countenance. But, if theſe two parts ſerve little to expreſſion, they are every thing to the perfection of the form, and the regularity of the features. The chin terminates and preſerves the oval; to it the profile owes part of its beauty; it is, beſides, a feature characteriſtic of the human ſpecies, ſince it is found in no other animal. As to the noſe, although it be not formed to declare, like the eyes, the traits of intelligence, or, like the mouth, the affections of the heart, it is, perhaps, more important than them to the beauty of the countenance; it is the moſt ſtriking feature of the face; on account of its prominent figure, it forms its moſt diſtinct character; it is the fixed point around which the other parts of the face aſſemble and form themſelves; it is, in ſome degree, their regulator, and many celebrated artiſts determine according to it all the proportions of their figures. To ſerve for this purpoſe, its form ſhould be ſtraight and ſimple; it ought to make a prominent and well defined angle with its baſe: if it is ſeparated from the forehead by a deep cavity; if it is broad, ſhort, and diſtant from the mouth; ſeek not elſewhere what makes the face appear vulgar and ignoble. In paſſionate deſire, in anger and fury, the noſtrils ſwell and raiſe themſelves; this is the only motion of which the noſe is capable, but its upper part does not partake in it. By its fixedneſs in the effects of the paſſions, it ſhews how much the other features change, it cauſes the opening of the mouth to be perceived in cries of grief and terror, and in the different functions of this organ ſo full of motion; it alſo marks the elevation and depreſſion of the eye-brows; in ſhort, it concurs in defining all the movements produced by joy, grief, fear, admiration, rage, &c. It is well known, how much the loſs of the noſe disfigures a face, and this is another proof how much it ſerves to beauty. During ſleep, the eyes cloſe, and become unexpreſſive; they, as well as the mouth, may be deformed by grief; but theſe different changes, which modify the face, do not deſtroy its beauty; it loſes all its effect by the deſtruction of the noſe; we cannot take pleaſure in contemplating a ſtatue which is deprived of this part, whilſt we admire it though its eyes be without pupil, and its lips colourleſs. By binding a hair ſo that, without the means being apparent, it may ſenſibly elevate or depreſs the point of the noſe, we may prove how much the alteration of its form cauſes that of the face.

The teeth, to be handſome, ſhould be ſmall, even, round, and, above all, white. The face receives a great charm from them; they embelliſh the laugh, the ſpeech, the ſweeteſt ſentiments of the heart. The teeth are the only bones of the body which are expoſed; they are, as it were, ſpecimens of the other bones, they ought, therefore, to indicate them healthy and well-formed.

The ear ought to be as long as the noſe, or ſometimes a little longer, but its lower extremity ſhould reſt upon the baſal line; that is to ſay, to terminate at the third part of the head; its upper extremity at the ſecond, or a little higher. The whole ear is divided into three equal parts, of which the lobe occupies the loweſt, and the cavity the middle. It ſhould be conſtructed on a line ſomewhat inclining towards the mouth, and not parallel with the general form of the head. The Greeks eſteemed ſmall ears; they are pretty; but, it is ſaid, that large ones hear better.

In faces all equally beautiful, it is only by almoſt imperceptible ſhades that their beauty varies, and cauſes itſelf to be remarked: the eye-brow more or leſs arched, the noſe more or leſs rounded or prominent, the eyes more or leſs open, the oval more or leſs elongated; in ſhort, the ſlighteſt modification ſuffices to expreſs all the ſhades of beauty, and to diſtinguiſh faces which, to be beautiful, muſt be regular, and formed on the whole, and in the details, according to the principles which we have laid down.

From the ſlight ſketches that we have traced in the large plate, it may be ſeen, that uglineſs augments in proportion as the face departs from the regular form. In another lecture we ſhall conſider the manner in which the paſſions announce themſelves; and we ſhall try to expreſs the lively and delicate ſhades by which they manifeſt their differences with ſo much promptitude and preciſion. This important part of painting is that which demands moſt practice and ability in the artiſt; that which ſuppoſes the niceſt obſervations, and gives the moſt advantageous opinion of the ſenſibility of his heart, and the delicacy of his mind.

It remains for us to examine, why faces irregular, and even whimſical in their form, pleaſe, however, more than others which are beautiful and well formed. Can uglineſs, then, uſurp the rights of beauty? Can this laſt ſometimes be powerleſs? What, in this caſe, becomes of the principles which we have laid down, attributing to it rights ſo extended, aſcribing to it effects ſo mighty? Our anſwer to this objection is naturally deduced from what we have before ſaid of man, and even ſerves as a confirmation of it. If reaſon places its glory in triumphing over the charms of beauty, if the ſage reſiſts its empire, it is when he does not diſcover among them intelligence and virtue, that alliance which ought to unite them. Inferior to its companions, but more ſpeedy in its effect, beauty alone may well enchant the eyes, and ſurpriſe the ſenſes: but this enchantment is little laſting; habit deſtroys it, every day diminiſhes its power, and the mind, undeceived, ſoon breaks bonds too weak to reſtrain it. On the contrary, the qualities of the underſtanding and of the heart often ſupply the place of beauty, and ſhew their power ſo much the more, as they ſtand in its ſtead, and do without its aſſiſtance. What is obtained without beauty is obtained by a charm more powerful, the effect of which time encreaſes inſtead of deſtroying. It has even been obſerved by the experience of all ages, that the greateſt paſſions have been inſpired by women only moderately handſome, becauſe they then pleaſe by qualities more eſtimable and leſs frail than beauty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS, in the ardour for univerſality, we have lately too often neglected the local, forgetting, that the object of all theory is practice, and the aim of all amplification and generality is the limited and particular.

This reflection, and the modern faſhion of ſtatiſtical inquiſitions (as they are called), introduced by a very uſeful writer, has led me to ſubmit the following obſervations on the agriculture of the pariſh in which I reſide for inſertion in your miſcellany.

Thoydon Garnon is in the County of Eſſex, about ſixteen miles from London, and extends on the north to Epping, including a part of that town, and on the ſouth to Hyde's Farm; on the eaſt it reaches along the valley bounded by the elevation on which Hill Hall (an ancient family-ſeat) is ſituated, and on the weſt incloſes Blunt's Farm, Garnon Hall, and Cooperſale Hall. The name of the village is Cooperſale, and the ſteeple of the church according to Gough's Camden, was erected about the middle of the fifteenth century, by a citizen of St. Helen's, in London.

Near Epping, on the ſkirts of the pariſh, is a Roman ſtation, mentioned by the ſame author.

The pariſh includes about 2773 acres. Some ſmall nameleſs ſtreams take their courſe through it, which diſcharge their currents into the Roder.

The ſoil is a clayey loam, which has been very inconſiderably corrected by marle and chalk, the manures moſt ſuited to this kind of land; as the neareſt place at which they have been procured is Stratford, a diſtance of about 12 or 13 miles.

A bed of marle has been diſcovered at Hyde's Farm lately; the quantity of chalk, when examined with the marine acid, is diſcovered to be fourteen per cent. which places it in the claſs of calcareous marle; and its retentive power over water, or the quantity it can retain without ſuffering any to eſcape or drop, is thirty-two per cent. Kirwan has ſhewn it to be a grand deſideratum in agriculture, that the retentiveneſs of the ſoil be proportioned to the rain uſual in the climate. Hence, as the retentive power of argill or clay is 250 per cent. it will be a material improvement to the lands adjacent, if extenſive beds of this marle ſhould be diſcovered, and it is particularly mentioned here as a motive for examination.

The farms are ſmall, varying between 50l. and 150l. rent, moſt of them conſiderably under the latter.

The huſbandry in general is oppoſed to what is recommended by modern improvers; and perhaps the principal impediment to the changes the new diſcoveries have pointed out, is not the want of inclination, judgment, or enterprize in the holders of land, but the want of capital.

The heavy ſwing-plough uſed here, is likely to continue a favourite inſtrument on ſtrong lands; but the fin of the ſhare ſhould be widened, and the mould-board contracted.

The narrow ſtock harrow, of which five form a ſet, drawn by three horſes at width, is well enough ſuited to the ſoil, and cannot eaſily be improved.

None of the new implements are known in this pariſh, except on one farm, where the drill, the horſe-hoe, and Cook's machine for grinding ſeeds, are employed; on the ſame farm I noticed the introduction of winter fallows, to the excluſion of ſummer fallows; but in every other, the old huſbandry is adopted, and the pernicious ſucceſſion of two crops of white corn.

The courſe throughout the pariſh, with few exceptions, is wheat, oats, fallow.

Some potatoes and turnips have lately been introduced; and on two farms, the culture of beans, hand-hoed with ſufficient care.

The vicinity of Epping has long been celebrated for the excellence of its dairies. Perhaps two-thirds of this diſtrict may be in paſture, and a conſiderable proportion of this always fed off.

The number of cows on theſe ſmall farms vary from five to twenty; and the butter produced is excellent, from the extreme neatneſs and ſkill in this part of the management.

The price of labour in winter is, per day, 1s. 6d.

Hedging and ditching, two ſpit deep, per rod, 6d. or 7d.

In hay-harveſt, beer, &c. per day, 2s.

In ſtraw, 5s. to 8s. per acre.

Boys, per week, 2s. 6d.

Female ſervants, per annum, 3 guineas to 6 guineas.

The greateſt improvement in this country is land-ditching, which is performed at the expence of 20s. per acre, but probably the mole-plough will ſuperſede the neceſſity of this tedious and chargeable expedient in future.

One great defect in the conduct of the farms is, that the occupants do not keep horſes ſufficient to till them, which is peculiarly neceſſary on the cold, ſtiff ſoil here cultivated: an able French writer has affirmed, that the tilth of land, or the frequent diviſions of its parts, is of as much conſequence to the produce as manure, and it is effected at one-tenth or one-twentieth part of the expence.

Mr. Young, in his Shropſhire Tour, has ſtated, that the County of Eſſex compriſes 1,240,000 acres, of which the whole rental is 930,000l, which aggregate rent averages, per acre, 14s. The proportion of the value of land here to that of the county in general, is eaſily explained. The whole extent of the pariſh is about 2773 acres; the total rent collected from the parochial documents appears to be 3272l. (making the deduction of 150l. for the manſions of two or three gentlemen) the rent of the land is 22s. 3d. per acre.

It would be of little moment to ſtate in this way the particular circumſtances of a ſmall diſtrict, were it not that from ſuch few facts ſome uſeful, general obſervations would ſynthetically ariſe; and by adhering cloſely to ſuch facts as the baſis, we avoid the ſeduction of unguided theory.

What is here ſaid of this tract is applicable, in a great degree, to the predicament of the county of Eſſex in general, and in many reſpects to the prevailing agriculture of the kingdom.

I am not fond of ſuggeſting the expedience of Acts of Parliament for every temporary and local inconvenience that ariſes: but there is a power reſerved by the conſtitution of this country, without ſenatorial mediation, by the direction of which extenſive improvements might be produced; the employment of ſkilful mineralogiſts, who would examine with agricultural views the ſubſtrata of the earth, would be in a much higher degree beneficial to ſociety, than the labors of itinerant foſſiliſts and of antiquarians ſtumbling over the ſubterranean ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

That univerſal parliamentary ſpecific has, among other things, been recommended by agricultural empyriciſm for the ſupply of new laws between the landlord and tenant, when the ſtatute-book is already loaded with a vaſt farrago of proviſions on the ſubject; what is generally required in matters relating to buyer and ſeller is (for buyer and ſeller only, landlord and tenant ſhould be conſidered), that both ſhould be left unſhackled by authority; that the ignorance of former times may not preclude the utility of modern diſcoveries.

Among the evils which over caution and this venerable ignorance of paſt time have entailed upon us, are the reſtrictions on the rotation of produce; the leaſes, ſtipulating for the cruel denial to nature of the exerciſe of her powers of fructification triennially, prevent the adoption of the new ſyſtem of huſbandry, which enables a farmer, by the employment of the muſcular power of animals, to keep his land free from noxious weeds, without the conſiderable loſs of one-third of his produce.

Such clauſes likewiſe preclude the introduction of lucerne, the artificial graſſes in general, and green crops.

The former improves every year of its growth, but the third year's fallow muſt deſtroy it: it may be cut ſix times in the courſe of the ſummer ſeaſon, but the leaſes require, that one ſixth of that produce ſhould only be collected.

I have contracted an utter contempt for all politico-agricultural rhapſodies, on account of the vanity and confidence with which they have been recently diffuſed; but I could not avoid introducing theſe conciſe hints.

It is not improbable, I may at a future time impart ſome obſervations on this neighbourhood, more to the taſte of the artiſt and the antiquarian. I am, Sir,

Thoydon Garnon, Your's, &c.
Dec. 17, 1799. J. D. COLLIER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF Mr. Hacket (vol. viii. p. 965) will pleaſe to conſult your third volume, p. 261 and 423, he will find his queries reſpecting Hand-mills in a great meaſure anticipated. He will find too, that the correſpondents to whom he is reſpectfully referred, have tried the experiment, and are both of opinion that hand-mills will not anſwer. And, indeed, when it is remembered, that the obſtacle to be removed is nearly as great as the power which can be applied for the purpoſe, the fact is ſelf-evident.

Inſtead, therefore, of waſting time and expence in attempting to invent hand-mills, it ſeems much better to attend to the hints which the latter of the above-quoted correſpondents (p. 423) has ſuggeſted reſpecting horſe-mills. Such machines could ſcarcely fail of anſwering every purpoſe they are wanted for; and might be conſtructed upon various ſcales, ſo as to anſwer for one, or for half a dozen families. The principle upon which they are made is known already; and if it is thought defective, a premium from the truly patriotic Society of Arts, &c. or from any other reſpectable quarter, would ſoon excite the attention and endeavours of the ingenious to make the machine perfect. The object certainly is of great conſequence, but more eſpecially at preſent, when corn is equally dear and bad. If a few families could join in the charge of erecting the propoſed mill, they would ſoon find their charges re-imburſed with intereſt. Such machines would be of peculiar uſe at the various hoſpitals, infirmaries, and poor-houſes, as well as at cotton-mills, or other manufactories where a number of children or work-people are ſupplied with proviſions by the owners.

One obſtacle to the introduction and utility of the mills propoſed, would ariſe from the barbarous remains of the feudal laws in this kingdom, by which the lords of manors, in ſome places, claim a right to compel all the houſe-holders within their reſpective juriſdictions to grind their corn *only* at the lord's mill. Where, therefore, ſuch a cuſtom prevails, private mills of any kind would be uſeleſs; and the inhabitants muſt quietly ſubmit to be impoſed upon as uſual, for fear of innovations, which, in theſe days, are ſaid to be peculiarly dangerous, and to carry the ſure mark of the Beaſt upon them. But ſuch local, injurious cuſtoms are not very numerous, and are unworthy of general attention.

In your laſt number, Mr. Robinſon has propoſed ſome very excellent hints for regulating the price of corn. After mentioning the quantity of oats conſumed by the troop-horſes, he might have added the quantity, too, which is more *waſtefully* conſumed by the race-horſes, hunters, and hounds of our great men, for no valuable purpoſe whatſoever; but which, on the contrary, tends to corrupt the public morals, to injure private property, and to encourage a ſpirit of ſavage cruelty towards the inferior animal creation.

After all, the moſt rational and effectual plan for reducing the price of corn, would be by incloſing our vaſt tracts of waſte lands, under the ſanction and authority of a bill for that purpoſe. By referring to your vol. abovementioned, p. 3, in the note, it appears, that Yorkſhire alone contains "265,000 acres of land capable of cultivation!!!" Now, ſuppoſing theſe acres to be cultivated, and to produce one quarter each of wheat or oats, what a vaſt addition of food would that county enjoy! and what an "incalculable benefit" would thereby reſult to the nation at large! How abſurd, then, and purblind the policy, to import that corn which we might grow ourſelves, and thus to encourage foreigners to improve their waſte lands at *our expence*, and while ours is moſt unaccountably and culpably neglected? Your's E. M——y.

Lincoln, Jan. 8, 1800.

P. S. Your correſpondent R. vol. iii. p. 423, inquires after a threſhing-machine. If he will pleaſe to conſult Mr. A Young's Survey of the Lincolnſhire Huſbandry, lately publiſhed, he will find that ſuch machines are well known in that county. It is an obſervation of the celebrated author of the above Survey, that "the farmers in ſome parts of the kingdom get rich by modes of huſbandry unknown in other parts:" and this obſervation may be in ſome ſort applied to implements of huſbandry, by which the farmers in ſome diſtricts are enabled to do their buſineſs more eaſily and ſpeedily than in others. This is particularly the caſe in the article of dreſſing corn, which is now done in many places in the north and north-eaſt of England by a machine, nearly, if not altogether, unknown in many parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and the ſouthern parts of the kingdom.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking over your laſt Monthly Agricultural Report, I am happy to obſerve, that you advert to the miſchievous conſequences attendant on an alarm of ſcarcity; the effects of which, a few years back, cannot be forgotten. And I am anxious that you ſhould hit upon ſome method of impreſſing it on the minds of your numerous readers. Tell the benevolent inquirers after the moſt effectual means of relieving the poor at the preſent criſis, that, beyond their own perſonal attention to their wants, the beſt anſwer they can receive, is that which the old Bourdeaux merchant gave to Colbert '*Leave us to ourſelves.*' Tell the legiſlator, that of all the acts yet framed relating to grain, their aſhes given to the winds would more benefit his country than any he could ſubſtitute in their place. Tell——But I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that you may tell all this in vain.—Some few centuries more muſt yet paſs; and, in the mean time, we ſhall continue to amend corn-laws; to fix the price of labour; and to patronize charitable inſtitutions. Of the latter it has been aſſerted that Great Britain can boaſt more than any other nation. Perhaps with truth. And the judge that held truth as a libel was perfectly right; for a more ſevere libel on the Britiſh Conſtitution was moſt aſſuredly never publiſhed. I am, Sir,

With ſentiments of eſteem,

Dec. 11th. A POOR NORTHUMERIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your excellent miſcellany have appeared ſome intereſting accounts of the new metrical ſyſtem of France; and, in the number for November laſt, it is truly obſerved, that it owes not its riſe to the revolutionary government of that country. But I think it a fact not generally known, that, though the plan has been perfected by the French in the preſent day, the noble idea of introducing the ſtandard they have adopted, originated with an Engliſhman near two centuries ago. I mean Mr. Wright, who, in a publication in 1610, entitled, "Correction of certain Errors in Navigation," ſuggeſted the principle which France has now reduced to practice.

Portſea, W. H. N.
Dec. 11th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

> "*S'il eſt quelque moyen legitime et ſûr de ſubſiſter ſans affaire, ſans dépendance; c'eſt, j'en conviens, de vivre du travail de ſes mains en cultivant ſa propre terre.*" Emile, tom. iv. p. 161.

As your miſcellany poſſeſſes the advantage of an extenſive circulation, and you yourſelf appear ſolicitous for the diffuſion and advancement of knowledge, I beg leave to lay before the readers of the Monthly Magazine a plan immediately connected with the beſt and deareſt intereſts of the nation.

The diſtreſſes reſulting from a ſcanty harveſt, on the preſent, as well as on many former occaſions, have induced every conſiderate man in the kingdom to look forward to a remedy; and it is obvious, that nothing promiſes fairer than the encouragement of our agriculture. It is with this view that Sir John Sinclair, although no longer at the head of a Board particularly dedicated to the conſideration of this important object, has lately circulated "Propoſals for eſtabliſhing, by Subſcription, a Joint Stock Tontine-Company, for aſcertaining the Principles of Agricultural Improvement." It is the opinion of this gentleman, that to complete the ſyſtem of melioration, ſo happily commenced, "Experimental Farms ought to extend from one corner of the iſland to another; if poſſible, ought to be eſtabliſhed in every county of it, and, at any rate, ought to include the leading diſtinctions of ſoil and climate." But, as a very large ſum of money is indiſpenſably requiſite for an undertaking of this kind, the idea is here ſuggeſted of uniting private benefit with public advantage. Sir John accordingly propoſes, that a number of public-ſpirited individuals ſhall form themſelves into a ſociety, with a capital of 70,000l. and as ſuch a bank would furniſh the means of proceeding on a grand ſcale, he thinks, that their immediate attention ought to be turned towards *experimental farms and plantations.*

I. OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Mr. Arthur Young, Dr. Francis Home, and a great many others, have pointed out the advantages likely to reſult from theſe; and an eſtabliſhment, indeed, of this kind has been already attempted, although not effected, in the County of Northumberland, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining,

1. What is the beſt mode of cultivating arable land?
2. What is the beſt ſyſtem for the management of graſs-land?
3. What are the moſt uſeful implements of huſbandry?
4. What are the moſt profitable breeds of animals? And,
5. What is the beſt plan for rendering waſte or barren land productive?

The worthy Baronet thinks, that experimental farms ought to be eſtabliſhed both in the lower and upper parts of a country, and ſtates the capital neceſſary for one of them, as follows:

	£.
1. Implements - - - -	420
2. Live-ſtock - - - -	960
3. Firſt year's rent and expence -	1,330
4. Draining, incloſing, building, and other extra expences - -	790
5. Incidental expences - -	500
Total - -	£4,000

It is propoſed, that there ſhall be ten experimental farms in all, viz. eight arable and two mountain ones, and the following eſtimate is accordingly ſuggeſted for that purpoſe:

	£
1. To the expence of eſtabliſhing an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of London - -	4,000
2. To ditto, in one of the weſtern counties of England - -	4,000
3. To ditto, in Norfolk or Suffolk	4,000
4. To ditto, in one of the midland counties - - -	4,000
5. To ditto, in one of the northern counties - - - -	4,000
6. To ditto, in Lancaſhire, Cumberland, or Weſtmorland -	4,000
7. To ditto, in the Lothians -	4,000
8. To ditto, in the North of Scotland	4,000
9. To a mountain-ſheep farm in Wales	1,500
10. To ditto, in the neighbourhood of the Cheviot Hills - -	1,500
Total - -	£35,000

"Thus, experimental farms," ſays Sir John, "rivalling each other for attention and ſkill, might be ſpread all over the iſland, under the direction of one inſtitution, to whom the reſult of the different experiments would be periodically reported, and who, of courſe, would be enabled to judge how far the fundamental principles of agriculture were ſufficiently aſcertained, or whether farther experiments were neceſſary; and by eſtabliſhing an agricultural academy at each of theſe farms, a knowledge of the art of huſbandry, in its higheſt ſtate of perfection, would ſoon be ſpread over every part of the kingdom."

II. PLANTATIONS.

It is propoſed that the ſociety ſhall plant no leſs a quantity than 5,000 acres, in different parts of the kingdom, principally with larch, the growth of which is rapid, while the timber is peculiarly valuable. According to an eſtimate made by the Biſhop of Landaff, a thouſand acres might be incloſed with a circular wall, at an expence of ſix ſhillings per acre, and five hundred larches, two feet in height, (the ſize preferred by his Lordſhip) could be ſet on each acre, for fourteen ſhillings; ſo that a plantation of 500,000 larches on a thouſand acres of land might be effected for one thouſand pounds. Suppoſing the plan to be perſevered in for ſixty years, the Biſhop calculates, that the profit of one thouſand acres of larch, would amount to the enormous ſum of 114,400l.

But, Sir John Sinclair, far from wiſhing to hold out deluſive proſpects, proceeds on the ſuppoſition, that the propoſed Tontine Company is diſſolved at the end of thirty years; that out of 500, only 250 larches remain in each acre; and that theſe larches are worth no more three ſhillings a piece: now, according to this, which muſt be allowed to be a moderate calculation, the value of 5000 acres ſo planted would amount to the ſum of 187,500l.

The following is an eſtimate of the propoſed plantations.

I. EXPENDITURE.

	£.
1. To the purchaſe of 5,000 acres of land, at 4l. per acre - -	20,000
2. To the expence of incloſing 5,000 acres, at 20s. per acre, as the fencing muſt be complete - - -	5,000
3. To the expence of planting ditto, at 20s. per acre. - -	5,000
4. To buildings, and various incidental expences which may occur, at 450l. each for ten plantations - - - -	4,500
Total -	34,500

2. PROFIT.

	£.
1. Value of 1,250,000 larches, at 3s. per larch - - -	187,500
2. Value of the lands and the buildings erected thereon, at leaſt - - - -	30,500
Total -	218,000

As 5,000 acres contain a conſiderable extent of country, it is propoſed, that there ſhall be ten different plantations of 500 acres each, in the ten following diſtricts, viz. 1 In the counties of Devon or Somerſet; 2 In the counties of Wilts or Glouceſter; 3 In North Wales; 4 In South Wales; 5 In Lancaſhire; 6 In Weſtmoreland or Cumberland; 7 In Galloway; 8 In Argyleſhire; 9 In the Shires of Roſs or Inverneſs; and 10 In one of the northern counties.

Having thus ſtated the objects, we now come to the organization of the inſtitution. 1. The beſt mode of raiſing ſo large a ſum as that required, would be by forming a ſociety, to be called "The Plough," or *Joint Stock Tontine Company*, to conſiſt of 1,400 ſhares, at 50l. either payable at once, or by inſtalments in two years. 2. The majority of the ſubſcribers ſhall elect a board of directors annually, for the management of the whole concern. 3. The ſubſcribers to enjoy the advantage of having the annual reports of the ſociety tranſmitted to them, beſides the privilege of viſiting the Experimental Farms, and of nominating perſons to be inſtructed at the different agricultural academies propoſed to be erected.

The following is a general view of the capital of 70,000l.

	£.
Firſt object, EXPERIMENTAL FARMS - - -	35,000
Second ditto, PLANTATIONS	34,500
For defraying the original expence of the eſtabliſhment - -	500
Total -	£70,000

The ultimate profit to be expected from the whole undertaking is eſtimated as follows:

1. Sale of ſtock, crop, and implements on the experimental farms, ſtating merely the ſums originally laid out - -	35,000
2. Value of 5000 acres of land, the buildings thereon, and of 1,250,000 larches and other trees	218,000
Total -	£253,000

This ſum of 253,000l. is about four times the original capital ſubſcribed; and as the inſtitution is to be eſtabliſhed on the principles of a tontine, the amount divided among the ſurviving members, or thoſe having a claim in right of nominees, will be very conſiderable. "On the whole," ſays Sir John, "permit me to aſk, whether it is poſſible to lay out ſuch a ſum as 70,000l. in a manner more likely to prove advantageous to the public, both from the important truths it will aſcertain, and the valuable examples it will furniſh? And whether there is not every reaſon to hope, that it will ultimately be productive, not only of indemnification, but of profit to the ſubſcribers? For my own part, I am ſo thoroughly convinced of the ſatisfaction that muſt reſult from carrying ſuch a plan into effect, of the ſucceſs that muſt neceſſarily attend it, and the certainty that it will yield a handſome recompence to thoſe who engage in it, that I ſhould not heſitate to riſk the whole capital that may be required, had I the neceſſary funds at command; but as that is not the caſe, I flatter myſelf, that there will be found a ſufficient number of public-ſpirited individuals, who will co-operate together in venturing a part of their property (if any one can ſuppoſe there is any hazard in the propoſed undertaking) for the purpoſe of carrying through ſo important a meaſure, and one ſo materially connected with the general improvement, the political ſtrength, and the moſt eſſential intereſts of their country."

Annexed to the pamphlet alluded to, is 1. A plan and elevation of a manufacturing village, conſiſting of twenty houſes, to be placed in the centre of a field of twenty Engliſh acres. 2. Plans and elevations of circular cottages, ſuggeſted by the author, and ſo admirably calculated as to endure for many years without the neceſſity of repairs. And 3. a plan of an Experimental Farm, conſiſting of 400 acres, divided into eight departments of 50 each.

As the circulation of the plan may contribute not a little to its ſucceſs, your immediate inſertion of this letter will oblige,

Sir, your very humble ſervant,

London, Jan. 18, 1800. CIVIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE STAGE IN GERMANY, BY A CORRESPONDENT AT WEIMAR.

WHO can attempt the taſk of muſtering each ſtationary and wandering troop, which raiſes on the boundaries and among the nations of Germany, Thalia's ſtandard? In this point, too, does Germany wear the badge of her conſtitution, pieced out into ſo many ſmall and even petty ſtates. And Leſſing, when engaged for the German ſtage at Hamburg, when he wrote his excellent work the *Dramaturgia*, purchaſed with much uneaſineſs of mind the conviction, that among the people who ſpeak German no real *National Theatre* can be eſtabliſhed and ſupported. For want of a ſingle metropolis, there can be only one particular national ſtage, in Mannheim, in Vienna, or in Hamburg. But, even if the German Theatre be deprived of all thoſe perfections and advantages which, above all things, the concentration of one large metropolis offers in a very high degree to the Drama in ſeveral other kingdoms; ſtill, for that very reaſon, do the annals of the chief theatres deſerve, not merely the attention of fellow-artiſts and real connoiſſeurs, but alſo in a more univerſal point of view the obſervation of the ſtateſman, of the hiſtorian, and, on the whole, of the philoſophical obſerver of the manners of the moſt enlightened age. For, in anſwer to the queſtions, "What is the Public?" And, "Does Germany ſtill poſſeſs a public?" before many other common inſtitutions, the theatre, as Herder has ſo beautifully ſhewn in his *Letters towards the Advancement of Humanity and polite Learning*, ſhould come firſt into conſideration.

The four chief theatres, each of which with a louder or a more gentle voice lays claim to the honorary name of National Stage, are thoſe at *Vienna*, *Berlin*, *Hamburg*, and *Frankfort*. At Vienna, where Thalia in the boulevard-ſtages of the ſuburbs, under the management of the famous Shickneder and the Tyrolian Merry-Andrews Gaſperle, often receives more bleſſed conſecration, than in the chief temples of its theatrical Muſes, was *Kotzebue* (called from Livonia by the Baron *Brown*, manager in chief of the Burgh-theatre) ſeveral months ago the cauſe of a ſerious diſpute. His well-directed ſpirit of reform, the objects of which were *highly neceſſary* improvements, threatened to laſh the folly of ſome ſtrutting ſelf-conceited actors in a Theatrical Journal, which, by a deep-laid ſcheme of knavery, was ſmothered in its infancy, and could be but poorly ſupplied by criticiſms on the theatre, officially inſerted in the Court Gazette. Mr. Kotzebue engaged ſome new actors of the firſt line, amongſt whom were Mr. *Koch* and his lovely daughter from the ſtage of Hanover, and offended the ancient company belonging to the theatre. It had certainly a very ſingular appearance, that, at the very time when in London and Paris Kotzebue's *Miſanthropy and Repentance*, and his *Child of Love*, raiſed their author to the ſtars of the theatrical heaven, and ingrafted into many thouſand inhabitants of thoſe cities the firſt love of German Literature, this very ſame Poet, in the reſidence of the Emperor of Germany, was obliged to put up with having the moſt odious aſperſions publiſhed againſt him. The Emperor himſelf, though perſonally attached to him, could not ſhelter him, and gave him a penſion of 1000 florins per annum. He has juſt publiſhed a curious work about all theſe tranſactions, very intereſting indeed for ſuch who would be delighted with a peep into the green-rooms of the Vienna theatre. His preſent reſidence is Weimar in Saxony, where he enjoys all the comforts of a ſequeſtered literary life, compoſing new dramas with an unparalleled fertility. He has juſt finiſhed a Comedy in one Act, the plot of which runs about that conteſted point of the *beginning of the new century*.

The theatre at Berlin poſſeſſes in the perſon of *Iffland*, at the ſame time, the moſt able of managers, and the moſt excellent of actors; and a more commodious houſe is now expected from the bounty of their beloved ſovereign. Connoiſſeurs who, in forming their opinions on different theatres, have travelled far and near, do not for a moment heſitate to aſſign to the Berlin company, on the whole, the chief rank among their numerous fellow-comedians in the many theatres of Germany. A wonderful combat is here fought, the iſſue of which is as yet undetermined. The queſtion is, Whether the gratification of gaping and ſtaring at a ſhew, which characterizes the middling and lower claſſes of people, who here form the majority, and who crowd the houſe on every freſh repreſentation of that nonſenſical Ballet *Don Quixote at Gamachoes Marriage*, ſhall drag the ſuperior performers down to their level; or whether the perfect acting of an Iffland and of a Company united with him, can raiſe to their ſtandard a maſs of people ſo difficult to animate. How pitifully the clapping and unbounded applauſe of the multitude only a few months ago was directed, is teſtified in the *Annals of the Pruſſian Monarchy*, by a ſharp reproof from the pen of Iffland himſelf. However, on the other hand, appearances are more flattering; ſince within this little while, four pieces in verſe have been there ſtudied and got up with *approbation*, namely, *Don Carlos*, and *The Piccolomini*, both by Mr. *Schiller*; *Claudine of Villa Bella*, by Mr. *Göthe*; and, laſtly, on the Queen's Birth-day, Voltaire's *Merope*, by *Gotter*. If it be poſſible to breathe new vivacity and life into the art of declamation, which has been ſo murdered by the low chatting ſtyle of common dramas, the true way will be to compoſe and repreſent pieces in verſe, in which view alſo the late appearances of *Wallenſtein* and The Piccolomini, by Schiller, reſemble now the Meſſenger of Light, and the firſt kiſs of Aurora's beam on the eaſtern hills. As for Iffland himſelf, a fine medal in ſilver has been ſtruck in his honour by the court medalliſt of the King, M. *Loos*, at Berlin, in which his head is expreſſed with a ſtriking likeneſs, with a pretty Latin inſcription on the reverſe.

At Hamburg, the monſtrous coalition of five managers of unequal abilities and inclinations ſuperintend now the ſelf-ſame ſtage, where once Roſcius-*Schroeder* terrified in Lear, and aſtoniſhed in the Miſer. That ſuperior actor took his farewel of the ſtage two years ago; and, equally far from the buſtle of cities and from ſelfiſh egotiſm, repoſes in a little ſnug villa at a village of Holſtein, ſome miles from Hamburg, by name Röllingen, ſmiling at the much-admired idols of our modern theatrical world. His ſucceſſors renounce even the balſamic waft of falſe praiſe. By their bad acting, which appears to be expreſly adapted for the upper gallery, they exclude from their repreſentations the poliſhed part of the Hamburg audience, who beguile with foreign exhibitions in the French theatre an appetite which is not over-nice in its cravings. Mrs. *Righin* is the favourite ſongſter of the German ſtage.

Much more ſucceſsfully does the Frankfort ſtage flouriſh, at leaſt in ſome ſide branches of that art, which unites in itſelf all the polite arts. Vocal and inſtrumental muſic in the Operas, and the coincidence of every decoration, are found here in perfect union, each excellent in its way. Whoever has ſeen Saliere's *Palmira* repreſented there, in the moment of enjoyment, did certainly not feel the want of a more elevated ſubject. Alſo, ſingle actors are better paid than, perhaps, at any other place at Frankfort, where to the rich merchants, who have a ſhare in the management, whatever deſerves eſtimation is looked upon as worthy of any price.

There are alſo now in Germany many

theatres of a ſecondary rank, ſome of which advance to a high degree of perfection, and by a juſt blending of their powers, perhaps, attain that united whole, ſo much miſſed on moſt ſtages, better than ſeveral highly renowned *National Theatres.* In this claſs, Altona, Breſlau, Dreſden, Deſſau, Manheim, Munich, and Weimar, contend with various ſucceſs, each frequently producing very complete repreſentations. It is only a few years ſince Altona has poſſeſſed its own regular houſe; but the taſte of the audience is not finer than at Hamburg; and in order to have a full houſe, the managers are very often obliged to enhance the value of their repreſentations by maſquerades, tranſparencies, and illuminations. A Theatrical and Literary Paper is publiſhed there; the frequent changes in the name of which do not augur very favourably for a long duration. The ſecond wife of the celebrated poet, the late M. *Burgher,* the ballad-writer, performs here as an actreſs.—Since the death of Mrs. Waeſer has liberated Sileſia from a very burdenſome theatrical monopoly; Breſlau has undertaken to eſtabliſh a ſtage for herſelf by means of ſhares, and has for theſe two years employed uncommon ſums on the completion of the decorations and company. This expence lately exceeded the reckoning of the ſtockholders ſo much, that they dreaded diſagreeable conſequences, and now begin to think on extraordinary means of aſſiſtance.—Dreſden ſhares with Leipzig freely and without envy the pleaſures of its theatre, however well entitled this latter town is, ſince the purchaſe of a play-houſe by their magiſtracy, to wiſh for a fixed company itſelf. Some of the moſt famous names are mentioned among that company commonly called *Seconda's firſt Company,* but it is much ſtraightened in its choice of pieces by political views; and in Dreſden muſt often yield to the more favorite Italian Court Opera. The acting of a *Bably,* who has filled up the place of *Allegranti* who was ſent for to London, is dignified with more admiration, than the moſt feeling expreſſion of a *Hartwig*; and the Buffoon *Bonaveri* ſeems to create much more delight, than the theatrical frankneſs of the excellent *Chriſt,* and the highly comic acting of the veteran *Thöring.* *Deſſau* has for ſometime promiſed us a perfectly new theatrical arrangement, under the protection and benevolence of a Prince ſo much the patron of the polite arts; it has obtained, by means of Mr. *d'Erdmannſdorff,* a play-houſe, in which are many things worthy of example; in the interior of which the conſtructor has known how to unite ſome of the advantages of the Grecian Theatre with the modern demands of the art; and for this reaſon, deſerves to be made known to ſtrangers by a particular deſcription. It was opened by an Opera *Battumendi,* which the new director, a nobleman poſſeſſed of a deep knowledge in muſic and the ſkill of an actor, M. de Lichtenſtein, has himſelf written and compoſed. To complete the wonder, he and his wife appeared as performers in that piece, and in another likewiſe of his own compoſition.—*Manheim,* which in that happy period which *Iffland* has ſo enchantingly painted to us in his theatrical life, prefixed to the new edition of his plays printed for Mr. Göſchen at Leipſic, in 14 volumes, united under a Dalberg the moſt extraordinary talents, and poſſeſſed a ſtage which other German Theatres adopted as a model, has, by undeſerved misfortunes and the calamities of a ruinous war, been deprived of this beautiful garland, and is now in dread for the very exiſtence of its Theatre. *Beck,* the firſt performer, the once inſeparable friend of Iffland, and the author of that favorite piece the *Cheſs,* has been tranſplanted to Munich, where, ſince the late change in its maſter, a more kindly ſtar beams on the polite arts; and accordingly from an inconſiderable and trifling theatre, Thalia's reſidence has been placed already in a more fitting temple. The company at *Weimar,* under the beneficent and enlivening direction of a *Göthe,* without making great profeſſions, has long performed far more than could be expected in a little town, in which many abound with talents, few with money; and, by a prudent reparation of its inſide, has obtained lately an ornamental theatre for its pleaſures. In Weimar has Iffland twice repreſented his choiceſt characters to a ſelect audience. In Weimar was the new production of Schiller, the deſervedly celebrated drama of Wallenſtein, firſt repreſented, and under the eye of the author, performed to the entire content of an impartial public. In the Drama and in the Opera, are here united induſtry and talents; which, though in a confined ſpace, produce an excellent and agreeable well-rounded *whole,* the loſs of which is often there felt where *one* eminent talent darkens the ſurrounding merit. Beſides theſe, are both within and without the boundaries of Germany, many a regular and wandering company, from which, if ſelected with judgment, one excellent Theatre might be formed. *Prague*, *Caſſel*, *Stuttgard*, *Saltzburg*, *Grâtz*, *Brunſwic*, *Hanover*, *Magdeburg*, often equal in their performances ſeveral of the above-mentioned Theatres. They have ſhining but, alas! too tranſient moments, when even the rigid judge could not forbid his diſintereſted approbation. Königſberg too, Dantzig and Riga, make a figure in the annals of the German Theatre; and Amſterdam poſſeſſes a German ſtage, excellent in many reſpects, which owes its eſtabliſhment (wonderful to ſay!) to the Jews. To theſe may be added other wandering companies. *Walter*'s company, in which *Groſſman* and *Koch* have earned great applauſe, has fixed itſelf in Hanover; but at times viſits alternately Hilderſheim, Bremen, Lübeck, and Pyrmont. *Krüger*'s company, which makes up by Italian ſinging and by feats of activity the want of the more ſerious demand of the Drama, ſpent laſt winter at Leipzig, and is now gone to Freyberg. A company of one *Medo* has pitched its tent in Bauzen, the capital of Upper Luſatia, where a baſtion of the old town-walls has been converted into a Temple of Thalia; from whence her votaries at certain periods iſſue into the Upper Luſatia, and the neighbouring provinces. Beſides this is a company belonging to Döbbelin; and ſtrolling players are to be met with at every fair, and in the moſt crouded watering places, at as Carlsbad and Eger in Bohemia, Dobberau, at the coaſt of Mecklenburgh, and in many other places; the names of which, together with all the changes and theatrical occurrences, are regularly detailed in a particular *Theatrical Almanack*, publiſhed every year at Gotha by Mr. Reichard, the library keeper of the Duke. There are many other magazines and monthly publications, in which circumſtantial accounts of the pieces which were performed at ſuch a Theatre, are joined to critiques both of the plays and the actors. There are two Magazines publiſhed at Berlin, the *Annals of the Pruſſian Monarchy*, and the *Archives of the preſent Time*, both appearing at the beginning of every month, in which a ſtanding article is allotted to the concerns of the Berlin Theatre. Beſides this, an intereſting Magazine with the name of *Berlin* at its head, amongſt other views of the character and amuſements of the inhabitants, gives uſeful hints on the performances of the favourite actors and actreſſes, and illuſtrates them with copper-plates. A monthly retroſpect of the moſt ſtriking occurrences in the German theatrical world, is alſo given in the *Journal of Modes and Habillements*, which makes its appearance regularly every month at Weimar; and would be highly intereſting to Engliſh readers for the rich ſtock of information, collected carefully from a well-directed correſpondence from every part of Germany. According to the liſts given of the new publications brought to the Leipſic fairs in the year 1799, there have been printed only *ſeventy* new plays, tragedies, comedies, and dramas; and *eleven* greater and ſmaller works on the Theory of the Drama.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS *of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the* JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, *from its Commencement to the preſent Time; continued from our laſt Magazine, page* 965.

II. *A new Method of preſerving* BUTTERFLIES *and* MOTHS. *Vol. I. p.* 53.

THIS method conſiſts in fixing the plumage of the wings on paper, ſo as to ſhew both their upper and under ſides, without injuring the colour.

The cement made uſe of is prepared in the following manner: to a thick, clear, and colourleſs ſolution of gum Arabic, in cold diſtilled water, add a little alum and common ſalt to take off its luſtre when dry. This fluid, when thinly ſpread on ſtiff writing paper, is capable of detaching with great eaſe, and fixing without injury, the plumage of the wings of butterflies that are applied to it; theſe, however, ought to be freſh, in order to ſucceed completely. The mode of operating is to double a half ſheet of ſtiff paper, and on one ſide of the fold to cover with the cement, by means of a ſhort camel hair bruſh, a ſpace equal to the ſize of the butterfly. The inſect is to be gently laid on the cement with a pair of pincers, and on the correſponding part of the other fold an equal ſpace is to be covered with the cement: the paper being now doubled, and gently preſſed with the palm of the hand, is to be laid in a few ſheets of ſoft paper, and ſubjected for a few minutes to the moderate action of a common preſs: open the paper carefully, and take off, with the point of a penknife, the membranous part of the wings, and on the oppoſite ſides of the paper will be found the upper and under ſurface of the wings in all their brilliancy: the feet and body ſhould be repreſented by an accurate copy of the original, and then the inſect is complete, and may be preſerved in this ſtate many years without material injury.

IV.

IV. *Method of extracting Oil from Grape Stones. Vol. I. p.* 302.

In various parts of Italy a uſeful oil is extracted from grape-ſtones, a ſubſtance that elſewhere is made no uſe of, but which might perhaps be worth the attention of the makers of raiſin wine in this country, and of other perſons who are in the habit of uſing large quantities of the above fruit.

In order to ſeparate the ſeeds from the huſks and refuſe matter, the *marc* is put into a bucket with ſome water, and worked about with the hands till the ſeeds, from their ſuperior weight, have all fallen to the bottom of the veſſel. They are then to be removed and dried in the ſun, or by any other way, as ſoon as poſſible. When a ſufficient quantity is collected, the whole is to be ground in the ſame kind of mill that is uſed for hemp and coleſeed: being then *cold drawn*, a fine oil is procured, which is ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from common olive oil. The refuſe matter being ſcalded in a little hot water, and again ſubjected to the preſs, yields a freſh portion of oil, though of inferior quality, which burns excellently well in a lamp, giving out no unpleaſant odour, and leſs ſmoak than either rape or coleſeed oil. It is alſo uſed in the Parmeſan, for preparing the beſt kind of calf-ſkin leather.

V. *Preparation of the* Cendrée de Tournay. *Vol. I. p.* 370.

The Cendrée de Tournay is a kind of cement compoſed of quick-lime and coal-aſhes, which has the property of ſetting under water, and of becoming in a few years harder even than the ſtones that it is employed to conſolidate.

It is not every kind of lime-ſtone that can be uſed in the preparation of the *cendrée*: the kind moſt in requeſt at Tournay is procured from quarries on the bank of the Scheld; its colour is a deep blue, its texture compact, but on expoſure to froſt, it ſplits and ſcales off.

When the lime is withdrawn from the kilns, the coal-aſhes are taken out with it, and all the ſizeable pieces of lime being picked out, there remains the coal aſh, mixed with about one-fourth of its weight of lime duſt. It is of this aſh that the *cendrée* is made.

About a buſhel of the materials is put in any ſuitable veſſel, and ſprinkled with water, juſt ſufficient to ſlack the lime; another buſhel is then treated in the ſame way, and ſo on till the veſſel is filled: in this ſtate it may be kept for any length of time in a moiſt place, protected from the froſt and ſun.

A ſtrong open trough, containing about two cubic feet, is two-thirds filled with the cement in the above ſtate, and by means of a heavy iron peſtle, ſuſpended at the end of an elaſtic pole, is well beaten for about half an hour; at the end of this time it becomes of the conſiſtence of ſoft mortar, and is then laid in the ſhade from three to ſix days, according to the dryneſs of the air; when ſufficiently dry it is again beaten for half an hour as before; and the oftener it is beaten the better will be the cement: ten times, however, are in general ſufficient to reduce the cement to the conſiſtence of an uniform ſmooth paſte; after this period it is apt to become refractory, on account of the evaporation, as no more water is to enter into the compoſition of the cement, than what was at firſt employed to ſlack the lime.

The cement thus prepared is to be applied in the ſame manner as common mortar, and is found to poſſeſs the ſingular advantage of uniting in a few minutes ſo firmly to the bricks or ſtone, that ſtill water may be immediately let in upon the work, without any inconvenience; and by keeping it dry for a ſingle day, it has afterwards nothing to fear from the moſt rapid current.

[Theſe Articles will be continued regularly until the valuable contents of the *Journal de Phyſique* and the *Annales de Chimie*, having been entirely brought before our Readers.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following particulars concerning *Tobacco*, digeſted in a chronological order, and taken from "*An Introduction to Technology*," by Profeſſor J. Beckmann, of Gottingen, will, I hope, appear curious and intereſting to many of your readers.

In 1496, *Romanus Pane*, a Spaniſh monk, whom Columbus, on his ſecond departure from America, had left in that country, publiſhed the firſt account of *Tobacco* with which he became acquainted in St. Domingo. He gave it the names of *Cohoba, Cohobba, Gioia*.—See *Schlözerz's Briefwechſel* [Epiſtolary Correſpondence], vol. iii. p. 156.

In 1535, the Negroes had already habituated themſelves to the uſe of Tobacco, and cultivated it in the plantations of their maſters. Europeans likewiſe already ſmoked it.

In 1559, *Jean Nicot*, envoy from France at the court of Portugal, firſt tranſmitted thence to Paris, to Queen Catharine de Medicis, ſeeds of the tobacco-plant. And from this circumſtance it acquired the name *Nicotiana*. When Tobacco began to be uſed in France, it was called *herbe du Grande-prieur*, from the then *grand-prieur*, of the houſe of Lorraine, who was very fond of it. It was likewiſe once known by the name of *herbe de St. Croix*, after Cardinal *Proſper St. Croix*, who, on his return from Portugal, where he had been Nuntio from the Pope, introduced into Italy the cuſtom of uſing tobacco.

In 1565, Conrad Geſner became acquainted with tobacco. At that time, ſeveral botaniſts already cultivated the plant in their gardens.

In 1570, they ſtill ſmoked in Holland, out of conical tubes, compoſed of palm-leaves plaited together.

In 1575, firſt appeared a figure of the plant, in André Thevet's *Coſmographie*.

In 1585, the Engliſh firſt ſaw pipes made of clay, among the native Indians of Virginia; which was at that time diſcovered by Richard Greenville. It appears likewiſe, that the Engliſh ſoon after fabricated the firſt clay tobacco-pipes in Europe.

In the beginning of the 17th century, they began to cultivate tobacco in the Eaſt-Indies.

In 1604, James the Firſt of England endeavoured, by means of heavy impoſts to aboliſh the uſe of tobacco, which he held to be a noxious weed.

In 1610, the ſmoking of tobacco was known at Conſtantinople. To render the cuſtom ridiculous, a Turk, who had been found ſmoking, was conducted about the ſtreets with a pipe transfixed through his noſe. For a long time after the Turks purchaſed tobacco, and that the refuſe, from the Engliſh. It was late before they learned to cultivate the plant themſelves.

In 1615, it appears, that tobacco began to be ſown about Amersfort in Holland.

In 1616, they began to cultivate tobacco in Virginia: the ſeeds had probably been carried thither from Tobago.

In 1619, King James I. wrote his *Miſocapnos* againſt the uſe of tobacco; and ordered, that no planter in Virginia ſhould cultivate more than 100 pounds.

In 1620, ſome Engliſh companies introduced the cuſtom of ſmoking tobacco in Zittau, in Germany.—See Carpzov's *Zittauiſcher Schanplatz*, vol. ii. p. 228.

In 1620, Robert Königſmann, a merchant, brought the firſt tobacco-plant from England to Straſburg.

In 1624, Pope Urban VIII. publiſhed a decree of excommunication againſt all who ſhould take ſnuff in the church, becauſe then already ſome Spaniſh eccleſiaſtics uſed it during the celebration of maſs.

In 1631, ſmoking of tobacco was firſt introduced into Miſnia, by the Swediſh troops.—See Kamprad's *Leiſnigner Chronica*, p. 442.

In 1634, ſmoking was forbidden in Ruſſia, under the pain of having the noſe cut off.

In 1653, they began to ſmoke tobacco in the canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland. At firſt, the children ran after thoſe who ſmoked in the ſtreets. The council likewiſe cited the ſmokers before them, and puniſhed them; and ordered the innkeepers to inform againſt ſuch as ſhould ſmoke in their houſes.—Walſer's *Appenzell Chron.* p. 624.

In 1661, the Police-Regulation of Bern was made, which was divided according to the Ten Commandments. In it, the prohibition to ſmoke tobacco ſtands under the rubric, "Thou ſhalt not commit adultery!" The prohibition was renewed in 1675; and the tribunal particularly inſtituted to put in execution *(chambre du tabac)* continued till the middle of the preſent century.—See Sinner's *Voyage hiſtor. et litter. dans la Suiſſe occidentale*.

In 1670, and in the following years, ſmoking of tobacco was puniſhed in the canton of Glarus by a pecuniary fine of one crown, Swiſs money.

In 1676, two Jews firſt attempted the cultivation of tobacco in the margraviate of Brandenburg; but which, however, was not brought to bear till 1681.

In 1686, Tobacco firſt planted in the canton of Baſil.

In 1689, Jacob Francis Vicarius, an Auſtrian phyſician, invented the tubes for tobacco-pipes, which have capſules containing bits of ſpunge: however, about the year 1670, already pipes were uſed with glaſs globules appended to them, to collect the oily moiſture exſuding from the tobacco.

In 1690, Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated all who ſhould be guilty of uſing ſnuff or tobacco in the church of St. Peter at Rome.

In 1697, great quantities of tobacco already produced in the Palatinate and in Heſſia.

In 1719, the Senate of Straſburg prohibited the culture of tobacco, from an apprehenſion leſt it ſhould prove injurious by diminiſhing the growing of corn.

In 1724? Pope Benedict XIV. revoked the bull of excommunication, publiſhed by Innocent, becauſe he himſelf had acquired the habit of taking ſnuff.

	Rix dollars.
In 1753, the King of Portugal farmed out the tobacco-trade for about - -	2,500,000
The revenue of the King of Spain from tobacco, amounted to - - -	7,330,933
In 1759, the duties on tobacco in Denmark, brought in	40,000
In 1770, the Empreſs Maria Thereſa received from duties, &c. on tobacco -	806,000
In 1773, the duties on tobacco in the Two Sicilies, amounted to - - -	446,000
In 1780, the King of France received from tobacco a revenue of 29 millions of livres, that is, about -	7,250,000
Total annual revenue of theſe ſix kingdoms from duties, &c. on tobacco - -	18,372,933

A ſum greater than the revenues of the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, together on an average amount to.

“To me it appears probable,” (remarks Profeſſor BECKMANN) “that even before the diſcovery of the fourth quarter of the globe, a ſort of tobacco was ſmoked in Aſia”.—This conjecture being mentioned to the celebrated traveller M. Pallas, he gave the following anſwer: “That in Aſia, and eſpecially in China, the uſe of tobacco for ſmoking is more ancient, than the diſcovery of the New World, I too ſcarcely entertain a doubt. Among the Chineſe, and among the Mongol tribes who had the moſt intercourſe with them, the cuſtom of ſmoking is ſo general, ſo frequent, and become ſo indiſpenſable a luxury; the tobacco-purſe affixed to their belt, ſo neceſſary an article of dreſs; the form of the pipes, from which the Dutch ſeem to to have taken the model of theirs, ſo original; and, laſtly, the preparation of the yellow leaves, which are merely rubbed to pieces and then put into the pipe, ſo peculiar; that we cannot poſſibly derive all this from America by way of Europe; eſpecially as India, where the habit of ſmoking tobacco is not ſo general, intervenes between Perſia and China. May we not expect to find traces of this cuſtom, in the firſt account of the Voyages of the Portugueſe and Dutch to China?”—To inveſtigate this ſubject, I have indeed the inclination, but, at preſent at leaſt, not ſufficient leiſure; and muſt, therefore, leave it to others.—However, I can now adduce one important confirmation of my conjecture from Ulloa's Voyage to America, vol. i. p. 139.—“It is not probable,” ſays he, “that the Europeans learned the uſe of tobacco from America; for, as it is very ancient in the Eaſtern countries, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that the knowledge of it came to Europe from thoſe regions, by means of the intercourſe carried on with them by the commercial ſtates on the Mediterranean ſea.—No where, not even in thoſe parts of America where the tobacco-plant grows wild, is the uſe of it, and that only for ſmoking, either general or very frequent.”

CHARLES GRAHAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SHORT ACCOUNT *of* GILSLAND, AND ITS MINERAL WATERS. *By* T. GARNETT, *M. D. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry in the* ROYAL INSTITUTION *of Great Britain.*

GILSLAND is a watering-place in Cumberland, which has been long reſorted to by invalids and others from Scotland and the northern counties of England. It is ſituated about two miles north of the road leading from Carliſle to Newcaſtle, and is about eighteen miles diſtant from the former place. There are only two houſes for the accommodation of the company, which are large, and upon the plan of thoſe at Harrowgate. As living is here remarkably cheap, and the tables very well furniſhed, this place is reſorted to by many beſides invalids.

The morning, when fine, is generally ſpent in walking and riding; the dinner hour is three; and after tea the company go to the ball-room to dance, which amuſement continues till nine, the hour of ſupper.

The mixture of company from different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, all aſſociated together like one family, whoſe great object is to ſpend the time agreeably, is extremely faſcinating. This promiſcuous aſſociation leads, as might be expected, to that more intimate acquaintance between the ſexes, which produces courtſhip: in fact, Gilſland is more celebrated as a match-making place, than any watering-place in Britain; and the celebrated temple of Hymen, Gretna-Green, being only eighteen miles diſtant, is frequently reſorted to by the fond couples, where the veteran deſcendant of Vulcan rivets the fetters which he keeps ready *forged* for the purpoſe *.

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* The certificates of the marriage are often kept ready ſigned, with blanks left for the names of the parties.

The names of the two houſes are, the Shaws, or Shaw-houſe, which ſome think is corrupted from Spaw-houſe, and the Orchard-houſe; which are nearly a mile diſtant from each other, and both pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Irthing; a very romantic river. The Shaws is indeed delightfully ſituated on a ſteep bank of the river, and commands a very extenſive proſpect to the ſouth. Immediately beyond the houſe, you deſcend by a ſteep gravel walk to the river, where you find yourſelf in the midſt of a finely wooded amphitheatre, of ſtratified rocks, which forms as ſublime a piece of ſcenery as can almoſt be imagined. On both ſides of the river are ſeveral beautiful walks, with benches placed at proper points of view.

Out of the loweſt ſtratum of the rock which compoſes this amphitheatre, and which conſiſts of indurated aluminous ſhiſtus, about ſix feet in thickneſs, iſſues the mineral water, through a leaden pipe not an inch in diameter, in a ſtream as clear as cryſtal, at the rate of about two gallons and a half per minute. Its ſmell is ſtrongly ſulphurous, like the waters of Harrowgate and Moffat; ſtronger than the latter, but leſs powerful than the former. This ſmell may often be diſtinctly perceived at the diſtance of forty or fifty yards. Above this ſtratum of indurated ſhiſtus is one about three feet thick of ſhale, or ſulphuret of alumine, in a ſoft crumbling ſtate; and above that, about twelve feet of argillaceous ſhiſtus; above that again, nearly the ſame thickneſs of very ſoft ſhale; this is covered with argillaceous ſandſtone, or grit, in ſeveral diſtinct ſtrata, which extend at leaſt twenty feet in depth, and overhang the mineral ſpring. The top of this precipice is finely clothed with wood.

There are ſeveral objects within a moderate diſtance, which are frequently viſited by the company: among theſe may be mentioned a very fine caſcade, about two miles above the Shaws, where the Irthing, whoſe banks are very rugged and romantic, precipitates itſelf from a great height, forming a fall ſcarcely inferior to ſome of the celebrated falls of the Clyde, only the accompanying ſcenery is not ſo fine.

At a ſhort diſtance from Gilſland, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, the Roman wall between the Soloway Firth and the eaſtern coaſt near Newcaſtle may be diſtinctly traced, and ſtones with inſcriptions are ſometimes found. Several of the ſtations are very conſpicuous, particularly one near Glenweylt, near which are the ruins of an old fortreſs called Caſtle-Thelwal.

At the diſtance of about ſix miles from Gilſland, is Naward Caſtle, a ſeat of the Earl of Carliſle, which is a place of great antiquity, but very perfect: a viſit to it gives a better idea of what theſe ancient fortreſſes have been, than moſt places I have ſeen. Many of the galleries and ſubterraneous paſſages, as well as ſome very large halls, are quite entire; and it is ſaid that the ingenious author of the Romance of the Foreſt ſketched ſome of her moſt ſtriking pictures of ſuch ſcenery from this caſtle. The greateſt curioſity, in my opinion, is the library of William Earl of Carliſle, whoſe character is well known, and whoſe memory is handed down among the common people by the appellation of *belt Willie*. Here are contained his printed books and manuſcripts in vellum bindings; many of the manuſcripts are very curious, and ſome beautifully illuminated. Here are likewiſe his chair and reading-deſk, both of very clumſy workmanſhip, and a curious ſcreen, on which is engroſſed an account of the indulgencies ſold by the Pope and his retailers. All ſeems to be exactly in the ſtate in which it was left by the noble occupier of the apartment. About a mile from Naward Caſtle, is the Abbey of *Lanercoſt*, part of which ſerves the purpoſe of a pariſh-church, but the greater part is in ruins, which are very fine. An account of this abbey and Naward Caſtle may be found in Nicholſon's Hiſtory of Cumberland.

As the properties of the Gilſland waters are but little known, no analyſis of them having been publiſhed that I know of; during a ſhort reſidence at this place, in the month of September laſt, I made ſome experiments on them, of which the following were the principal reſults.

Experiment 1. Characters written on paper with *acetite of lead*, were ſoon rendered viſible by being immerſed in the water, or even ſuſpended over it: the colour was at firſt brown, and afterwards black.

2. A ſolution of *acetite of lead* in diſtilled water, being dropped into the water, produced a very copious brown precipitate, which afterwards changed to black.

3. *Nitrate of ſilver* produced a light-brown precipitate, which afterwards changed to black.

4. *Muriate of barytes* produced no effect.

5. No change was produced by *acid of ſugar*.

6. *Tincture of galls* produced no alteration.

7. After the water had been boiled for about ten minutes, acetite of lead and nitrate of ſilver produced a white precipitate, but muriate of barytes and acid of ſugar no effect.

From theſe experiments it is evident that this water is impregnated with *ſulphurated hydrogen gas*, that it neither contains ſulphuric acid, lime, nor iron; but that it, probably, contains ſome muriate, as would appear from the effects produced by the nitrate of ſilver: accordingly, on evaporating ſlowly a wine-gallon of this water, I found four grains of ſaline matter, which was chiefly *muriate of ſoda*, or common ſalt.

Twenty-five cubic inches of gaſeous fluids were expelled from a wine-gallon of the water, of which ſeventeen were ſulphurated hydrogen gas, four azotic gas, and four carbonic acid gas. The analyſis of a gallon of this water will therefore ſtand thus

Muriate of ſoda, or common ſalt	4	grains
Sulphurated hydrogen gas -	17	cubic inches.
Azotic gas - -	4	
Carbonic acid gas -	4	

So that it reſembles the ſulphureous water of Moffat, of which I have given an account in the ninth number of the Medical and Phyſical Journal. When the gaſes are expelled by boiling for a few minutes, the water waſhes very well, and makes excellent tea.

Though this is the water which is reſorted to and chiefly drank at Gilſland, there is a fine chalybeate near the Shaws, which deſerves more attention than has hitherto been paid to it. It is ſituated on the common, at the diſtance of not more than two hundred yards from the houſe, in a boggy or moſſy ſoil; the road to it is very bad, but might eaſily be made better. The water ſparkles a little when poured out of one glaſs into another, has a ſtrong inky taſte, and depoſits a copious yellow ſediment.

The following experiments were made with this water.

1. *Tincture of galls* produced a beautiful dark purple colour.
2. *Muriate of barytes* cauſed no change.
3. *Acid of ſugar* produced no effect.
4. *Acetite of lead* cauſed a white cloud.
5. *Nitrate of ſilver* the ſame.

When boiled, it depoſited a yellow ſediment, and tincture of galls then produced no effect: but acetite of lead and nitrate of ſilver cauſed the ſame changes as before.

From theſe experiments it is evident that this water contains iron held in ſolution by a volatile acid, which is undoubtedly the carbonic, of which it contains about thirteen or fourteen cubic inches, with about five or ſix cubic inches of azotic gas, for the experiment was not made with great nicety. It appears likewiſe that it contains the muriatic acid combined with ſome baſe; and on evaporating a wine-gallon of the water, I found it contained two grains and a half of iron, and about three of common ſalt or muriate of ſoda.

A wine-gallon of the Gilſland chalybeate water appears therefore to contain

Of iron - -	2½	grains.
Muriate of ſoda - -	3	
Carbonic acid gas, about	14	cubic inches.
Azotic gas - -	5	

So that it very much reſembles the chalybeates at Moffat and Harrowgate, and indeed the greater number of chalybeate waters, which generally contain from two to three grains of iron, ſuſpended by carbonic acid.

While I was at Gilſland, ſome water was brought to me, taken up from a ſpring about four miles diſtant, which was tranſparent, but of the colour of brandy. It had a ſtrong ferruginous, ſtyptic taſte, much ſtronger than ink.

Tincture of galls produced a precipitate, which very much reſembled Pruſſian blue, but a little darker. Muriate of barytes cauſed a copious precipitate. Acid of ſugar and nitrate of ſilver produced no change; acetite of lead cauſed a thick white ſediment. From theſe experiments, and the evaporation of ſome of the water, it appears a ſaturated ſolution of ſulphate of iron and ſulphate of alumine. It is much too ſtrong and unpleaſant for internal uſe, but it has been employed externally to waſh old ulcers with very great effect.

The ſulphureous water, which is the only one much reſorted to, is chiefly uſed in what are called bilious and nervous complaints, and, in ſhort, in all dyſpeptic caſes. It is drank in doſes of from half a pint to two or three quarts in a morning, and generally acts very powerfully as a diuretic, but often produces coſtiveneſs, which ought to be carefully obviated, otherwiſe a diſagreeable giddineſs comes on.

The moſt important properties of this water, reſulting from its application as a warm bath in herpetic eruptions, chronic rheumatiſms, and ſeveral other diſeaſes, as is done at Harrowgate and Moffat, are here entirely neglected, there being no conveniencies for bathing. I endeavoured to perſuade Mr. Coultherd, who keeps the Shaws, to get a bathing-tub, and provide proper accommodations for warm bathing, which he promiſed to do. The chalybeate water deſerves much more attention than has been hitherto paid to it, and would probably be much more uſeful in nervous and dyſpeptic complaints than the ſulphur-water.

THO. GARNETT.

Royal Inſtitution, Albemarle-Street,
Jan. 15, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH thanks to your correſpondents M. H. and W. K. for their communications of ſome additional inſtances of great longevity, I beg leave to obſerve, that I was well aware the liſt ſent you did not comprehend all the accounts of the kind that are recorded; it might eaſily have been enlarged, but it appeared ſufficiently extenſive to ſhew, that inſtances of this nature have been much more numerous than is generally ſuppoſed.

Mr. James Eaſton's publication on "*Human Longevity*," though far from a complete collection of accounts of this kind, is ſaid to contain the names of 1712 perſons who lived to the age of one hundred years and upwards. There are, however, in this volume, inaccuracies which ſhould not have appeared in a compilation of which the principal part is little more than a mere catalogue. The following were obſerved on a very ſlight peruſal of it:

John Newell, Eſq. page 59, is recorded again as John Michaelſtone, p. 75: it ſhould be J. Newel of Michaelſtown.

Catherine Brebner, inſerted twice, p. 63 and 65.

Mr. Hill of Banbury, inſerted twice, p. 67 and 75.

Solomon Emmanuel, p. 91; the ſame perſon as Solomon Emanuel, p. 124.

John King of Noke, Cambridgeſhire, p. 91, inſerted again p. 102; and was probably the ſame perſon recorded as Thomas King of Noke, Oxfordſhire, p. 115.

Robert Ogleby, p. 110, ſeems to have been the Robert Oglebie noticed p. 67.

Mr. Price and his wife, of Ledbury, Herts, after being recorded, p. 101, as having died within a few months of each other, in 1767, are inſerted again, p. 120, as two years older and having both died in 1770.

Mrs. Carman of Fethard, in Ireland, inſerted twice, p. 120, and p. 134.

Margaret M'Kay of Ribigil, near Thirſo, p. 125, and Margaret Mackey of Ribigill, in Scotland; p. 131, the ſame perſon.

Mr. Cordelon, p. 128, and James Cordelen, p. 141, ſeem to have been the ſame perſon.

Shelagh M'Aleſter of Londonderry p. 140, inſerted again, p. 147,

Mary Pritchard, p. 188, and Jane Pritchard, p. 195, probably the ſame perſon.

Mrs. M'Carthy, p. 210, and Margaret M'Carthy, p. 230, probably the ſame perſon.

J. J. G.

Jan. 8. 1800.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DUC DE BIRON.

PERHAPS in the pages of biography there never has yet appeared a more romantic or amiable character than that which was exhibited by this unfortunate nobleman. Born to the poſſeſſion of illuſtrious rank, and educated in the moſt poliſhed court of Europe; the idol of its women, the example for its men; it is not ſingular that his mind ſhould have been ſtrongly tinctured with a taſte for chivalry.

Early in life the Duc de Biron conceived a marked predilection in favour of the Engliſh nation; every ſubordinate ſenſation, originating in ſelf-love, or ſpringing from the contracted ſource of national prejudice, was beneath the dignity and ingenuouſneſs of his mind. He was an obſerver of nature; he traced the progreſs of her influence on the human heart, and he diſcovered, that its expanſion is always proportionate to the liberty it poſſeſſes of exerciſing its nobleſt energies. France was then in a ſtate of degrading ſubjection; England was the favoured ſeat of freedom. The Duke, being, at that period, leſs affluent than noble, leſs economical than generous, about five-and-twenty years ago eſtabliſhed his reſidence in this country.

He choſe his abode in St. Alban's-ſtreet, Pall-mall; where he very ſpeedily adopted both private manners and public opinions completely Engliſh. He conſequently enlarged the ſcale of his acquaintance, and became ſo popular, that his ſociety was courted, not only in the moſt illuſtrious, but in the moſt enlightened circles.

This nobleman then bore the title of Duke de LAUZUN. His perſon was manly and prepoſſeſſing; his countenance pleaſing and benignant; his converſation lively, intereſting, and well informed; and his temper ſo irreſiſtibly faſcinating, that he ſeldom was known to loſe the affections of thoſe with whom he had once lived on terms of ſociability.

Lauzun was an admirer of literature and the fine arts; he wrote with elegance and feeling on ſubjects wherein the heart was his monitor; and with claſſical propriety, when matters of worldly import formed the tenour of his letters. If he evinced a fault, or rather a defect of nature, it was that of a portion of vanity which ſometimes contributed to diffuſe a ſhade over the brighter features of his character. But his exceſſive ſenſibility, united to a fervid imagination, probably led him beyond the boundaries of judgment, and awakened in his mind a ſpirit little leſs vivid than that of the moſt romantic heroes of antiquity.

During his reſidence in England he became enamoured of a lady, at that time one of the moſt beautiful in the courtly circle. Unfortunately ſhe was married. Lauzun, with a ſpirit of gallantry refined by an enthuſiaſtic ſenſe of honour, worſhipped the object of his idolatry in ſilent regret. But love is lynx-eyed; and the accompliſhed victor ſanctioned a pure and ſacred intercourſe of ſoul, which by turns ameliorated and embittered the deſtiny of her adorer.

Few men are capable of entertaining, and ſtill fewer women of inſpiring, a paſſion which reaſon and refinement have power to diveſt of its groſſer propenſities. But Lauzun was not commonly organized; he was an enthuſiaſt of every thing eſtimable in the ſofter ſex, and an example of all that was dignified in his own. Every thing that we read of in romance falls ſhort of the ardour which actuated his mind, when it once became influenced by a beloved object.

After many months had paſſed away in this Platonic attachment, ſome untoward circumſtances produced a ſudden ſeparation; circumſtances no leſs agonizing to Lauzun's heart, than unexpected in the faſhionable circles. The conſequence was, the lady's immediately quitting the metropolis, and fixing her retirement in the wilds of a ſiſter kingdom.

Lauzun's deſpair was undiſcribable! He experienced all the miſeries of that gloomy vacuum which ſucceeds the intereſt of a warm and generous paſſion. He reſigned himſelf for a time to the exceſs of melancholy, and, after vainly endeavouring to ſhake off the ſpell which ſeemed to faſten on his faculties, devoted to regrets the moſt poignant, to ſenſations the moſt afflicting, he again repaired to his native country. There he continued to reſide under the immediate protection of his venerable uncle, then Duc de Biron, whoſe fortune and title he afterwards inherited.

Lauzun was the darling of ſociety, the ornament of the French Court: and the diſtinguiſhed favourite of the unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE. But let it not be ſuppoſed that the kindneſs ſhewn towards this amiable nobleman originated in any motive but a liberal deſire to patronize and to promote ſuperior qualifications; Lauzun was a ſoldier, as well as an accompliſhed gentleman; he was no leſs enterprizing than poliſhed; no leſs enlightened than liberal. ANTOINETTE, amidſt all the errors that, perhaps, malice has aſcribed to her, knew how to diſcriminate with judgment, while ſhe rewarded with munificence.

During the early periods of the American war, Lauzun was prevailed upon by family influence to form a matrimonial alliance. Intereſt was the unſteady baſis on which a ſoul replete with all the ſenſibilities of refinement was compelled to build its fabric of domeſtic happineſs. His relatives urged the union as both honourable and lucrative; and Lauzun being, at that time, leſs opulent than high born; more pliant than provident of his own felicity; repeatedly ſolicited by his uncle, whoſe influence was boundleſs, and whom he loved with the affection of a ſon, he at laſt conſented. Even at this intereſting and important epocha of human exiſtence, Lauzun was too brilliantly enlightened to admit the very ſhadow of deception. The day previous to his marriage, he candidly avowed the real ſtate of his heart; and confeſſed without reſerve, that the bonds of honor, the chain of family connection, and the policy of convenience, not the ſofter fetters of affection, would unite them.

Superior minds will condemn the plea of ſuch an union; and refined natures will ſhudder at ſuch a ſordid ſacrifice: but marriages of this kind were perpetually ſolemnized in France; and very frequently ſuch contracts were ratified by parents, even before the contracted parties were perſonally known to each other. This was not one of the leaſt violations of liberty which operated powerfully in promoting, and at length in accompliſhing, the French revolution.

The Ducheſſe was remarkably deficient in perſonal graces; though nature had beſtowed on her the powers of receiving a conſiderable degree of mental cultivation. The avowed indifference which ſubſiſted between them naturally produced a langour of mind, which was wholly inimical to domeſtic happineſs; mutual neglect ſoon gave birth to mutual diſguſt; and, after a few months had tediouſly elapſed in a ſeries of conſtrained civilities, they parted

Shortly after their ſeparation, Lauzun was ordered with his regiment to America. It was now that the ardour of his ſoul blazed forth unſtifled: he panted for glory, he ſighed for military diſtinction; he was eager to entwine the laurel of victory with the inſignia of nobility. But Lauzun was deſtined through life to be the vaſſal of his ſenſibility; and the more delicate, the more refined paſſions of his heart perpetually interrupted his progreſs towards fame.

While he was preparing to embark for America, intelligence reached him, that the lady for whom he had once cheriſhed the moſt ardent affection, was at that moment expoſed to ſome pecuniary difficulties, and labouring under the anxiety of neglect even from thoſe in whom ſhe had repoſed unbounded confidence. The ſuſceptibility of Lauzun's heart could not calmly endure the inquietude occaſioned by ſuch events; therefore, after obtaining leave of abſence for a ſhort interval, he collected the remnants of his pecuniary reſources, incloſed the ſum in a ſmall *port-folio*, and, on a poſt-horſe, unattended, ſet out from Paris. Thus did he travel many hundred miles, with little corporeal and ſtill leſs mental reſt, till he arrived at the abode of the fair recluſe. It was in the dreary ſeaſon of the year; the ſituation wild and barren; and nothing leſs eccentric than the feelings of ſuch a character could have prompted or performed ſo romantic an expedition.

He was immediately admitted; he found the lady alone; he had not power to utter a ſyllable; but, after placing the port-folio on a table which ſtood before her, he quitted the room, remounted his horſe, and remeaſured back his route towards Paris; ſhortly after he embarked for America, where by his gallant conduct he ſoon became highly diſtinguiſhed. He was the friend of the Marquis de la Fayette; and he alſo enjoyed the eſteem even of his military adverſaries, among whom may be named the Earl of Moira, then Lord Rawdon; a man no leſs diſtinguiſhed for valour than for virtue, for political knowledge than for genuine philanthropy!

When York-Town was ſurrendered by the Engliſh, Lauzun was diſpatched to the Court of Verſailles, with the important tidings. On his arrival at Paris, he was received with acclamations of tranſport; the meſſenger of conqueſt, the harbinger of that peace which was in a great degree accelerated by this important capitulation. The metropolis of France now became a ſcene of the moſt brilliant feſtivity—(the writer of theſe pages was then at Paris);—Verſailles was the temple of delight; and Lauzun was the idol of the day. His name was re echoed by all ranks of people; and the ſurrender of York-Town was conſidered as the moſt promiſing event which had been recorded on the annals of the American war. But the French people, particularly thoſe who were blinded by courtly ſplendour, did not foreſee, that thoſe, who by their valour had contributed towards the eſtabliſhment of liberty in America, would ſcarcely permit the ardent effects which it produced to lie dormant in their boſoms.

The Duc de Lauzun, at this period, poſſeſſed a ſmall villa at *Mont-rouge*, in the vicinity of Paris. It was completely fitted up after the Engliſh faſhion; all the domeſtics, excepting one or two, were of this country, and even his table was arranged after the manner of the Engliſh. This retreat was the ſcene of rational feſtivity, very unlike the temples of ſome illuſtrious perſonages, who dedicated their villas to the moſt profligate debaſement.

The late Duke of Orleans, then Duc de Chartres, followed the example of Lauzun; and the fairy palace of *Mouceau* was inhabited by Engliſh domeſtics.—There Engliſh liberty was enthuſiaſtically extolled, and French deſpotiſm daily diſcuſſed without reſerve; till a ſpirit of reform, and a glow of newly awakened independence, faſtened on every mind, among the inferior claſſes of ſociety.

Shortly after the commencement of the revolution, the ſubject of theſe pages, then Duc de Biron, having ſucceeded his uncle in fortune and title, ſet out for England. His perſonal attachment to the Queen in a great degree kept down the ſpirit of republican ardour,—and ſuppreſſed that active zeal which would otherwiſe have influenced his conduct in the cauſe of freedom. Biron was the very ſoul of chivalry.—The Queen of France was beautiful, and perſecuted. The event of his departure terminated unfortunately. Biron's reſources were locked up by the ſtrong hand of anarchy: he had many debts in England: his creditors, either under the ſuppoſition that he was become opulent by the death of his uncle or that he would ſhortly be expoſed to indigence by the convulſions of political changes, arreſted him; and he was, for ſeveral weeks, confined in the houſe of a ſheriff's officer.

It was there that the enterpriſing ſoul of Biron indulged in the varying emotions which his chequered deſtiny gave birth to; and, while his boſom glowed with the enthuſiaſm of liberty, it alſo ached under the ſevere humiliations of a conſtrained captivity.

In this diſtreſſing embarraſsment, the Earl of Moira, whoſe mind and whoſe conduct do honour to human nature, received intimation of the Duke's confinement; and, by his interference and friendſhip, Biron was liberated. But the power of legal proſecution had only augmented the enthuſiaſm of freedom; and he returned to Paris, to unite with the moſt popular leaders of the revolution.

There he renewed his friendſhip with the Duke of Orleans (who had aſſumed the title of Egalité); and, by his influence, was prevailed on to take the command of the army of *La Vendée*. Whether Biron felt the dreadful effects of anarchy, while he hourly received accounts of maſſacres and horrors; or whether the ſufferings of the ill-fated and perſecuted Marie Antoinette impreſſed his ſenſible and philanthropic mind, is not clearly aſcertained; but he certainly evinced an inactivity of ſoul, which terminated in his deſtruction. He was recalled to Paris, deprived of the rank which he held in the army; impriſoned; and executed!

Here let the ſenſible reader beſtow a tear, while reflection ſhews the progreſs of Biron's fall from power to degradation; from the moſt ſplendid altitudes of fame and fortune, to the gloomy platform of the guillotine! and, while memory tranſcribes his many virtues, his gallant actions, his amiable ſenſibility, and his romantic enthuſiaſm on the page of Time, let Pity efface with her ſpontaneous tears, the frailties of human nature, and the laſt ſad cloſe of his unfortunate deſtiny.

M. R.

SOME ACCOUNT OF DOCTOR WARING, THE LATE CELEBRATED MATHEMATICIAN.

EDWARD WARING, Lucaſian Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity of Cambridge, was the ſon of a wealthy farmer, of the Old Heath, near Shrewſbury. The early part of his education he received at the free-ſchool in Shrewſbury; whence he removed to Cambridge, and was admitted on the 24th of March 1753 a member of Magdalen College. Here his talents for abſtruſe calculation ſoon developed themſelves, and, at the time of taking his degree, he was conſidered as a prodigy in thoſe ſciences which make the ſubject of the bachelor's examination. The name of Senior Wrangler or the firſt of the year was thought ſcarcely a ſufficient honour to diſtinguiſh one who ſo far outſhone his cotemporaries; and the merits of John Jebb were ſufficiently acknowledged, by being the ſecond in the liſt. Waring took his firſt, or bachelor's degree, in 1757, and the Lucaſian Profeſſorſhip became vacant before he was of ſufficient ſtanding for the next, or Maſter's degree, which is a neceſſary qualification for that office. This defect was ſupplied by a royal mandate, through which he became Maſter of Arts in 1760; and, ſhortly after his admiſſion to this degree, the Lucaſian profeſſor.

The royal mandate is too frequently a ſcreen for indolence; and it is now become almoſt a cuſtom, that heads of colleges, who ought to ſet the example in diſcipline to others are the chief violaters of it, by making their office a pretext for taking their Doctor's degree in Divinity, without performing thoſe exerciſes which were deſigned as proofs of their qualifications. Such indolence cannot be imputed to Waring; yet ſeveral circumſtances previous to his election into the profeſſorial chair, diſcovered that there was, at leaſt, one perſon in the Univerſity who diſapproved of the anticipation of degrees by external influence.—Waring, before his election, gave a ſmall ſpecimen of his abilities, as proof of his qualifications for the office which he was then ſoliciting; and a controverſy on his merits enſued: Dr. Powell, the maſter of St. John's College, attacking, in two pamphlets, the Profeſſor; and his friend, afterwards Judge Wilſon, defending. The attack was ſcarcely warranted by the errors in the ſpecimen; and the abundant proofs of talents in the exerciſe of the profeſſorial office are the beſt anſwers to the ſarcaſms which the learned divine amuſed himſelf in caſting on riſing merit. An office held by a Barrow, a Newton, a Whiſton, a Cotes, and a Sanderſon, muſt excite an ingenuous mind to the greateſt exertions; and the new profeſſor, whatever may have been his ſucceſs, did not fall behind any of his predeceſſors, in either zeal for the ſcience, or application of the powers of his mind to extend its boundaries. In 1762, he publiſhed his Miſcellanea Analytica, one of the moſt abſtruſe books written on the abſtruſeſt parts of Algebra. This work extended his fame over all Europe. He was elected, without ſolicitation on his part, member of the ſocieties of Bononia and Göttingen; and received flattering marks of eſteem from the moſt eminent mathematicians at home and abroad. The difficulty of this work may be preſumed from the writer's own words, "I cannot ſay that I know any one who thought it worth while to read through the whole, and perhaps not the half of it."

Mathematics did not, however, engroſs the whole of his attention. He could dedicate ſome time to the ſtudy of his future profeſſion; and in 1767, he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Phyſic; but, whether from the incapacity of uniting together the employments of active life with abſtruſe ſpeculation, or from the natural diffidence of his temper, for which he was moſt peculiarly remarkable; the degree which gave him the right of exerciſing his talents in medicine, was to him merely a barren title. Indeed, he was ſo embarraſſed in his manners before ſtrangers, that he could not have made his way in a profeſſion in which ſo much is done by addreſs; and it was fortunate that the eaſe of his circumſtances permitted him to devote the whole of his time to his favourite purſuit. His life paſſed on, marked out by diſcoveries, chiefly in abſtract ſcience; and by the publication of them in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, or in ſeparate volumes, under his own inſpection. He lived ſome years after taking his doctor's degree, at St. Ives, in Huntingdonſhire: while at Cambridge he married—quitted Cambridge with a view of living at Shrewſbury; but the air or ſmoke of the town being injurious to Mrs. Waring's health, he removed to his own eſtate at Plaiſley, about eight miles from Shrewſbury, where he died, univerſally eſteemed for inflexible integrity, modeſty, plainneſs, and ſimplicity of manners. They who knew the greatneſs of his mind from his writings, looked up to him with reverence every where; but he enjoyed himſelf in domeſtic circles, with thoſe chiefly among whom his purſuits could not be the object either of admiration or envy. The outward pomp which is affected frequently in the higher departments in academic life, was no gratification to one whoſe habits were of a very oppoſite nature; and he was too much occupied in ſcience, to attend to the intrigues of the univerſity. There, in all queſtions of ſcience, his word was the law; and at the annual examination of the candidates for the prize inſtituted by Dr. Smith, he appeared to the greateſt advantage.—The candidates were generally three or four of the beſt proficients in the mathematics at the previous annual examination for the bachelor's degree, who were employed from nine o'clock in the morning to ten at night, with the exception of two hours for dinner, and twenty minutes for tea, in anſwering, *vivâ voce*, or writing down anſwers to the profeſſor's queſtions, from the firſt rudiments of philoſophy, to the deepeſt parts of his own and Sir Iſaac Newton's works. Perhaps no part of Europe affords an inſtance of ſo ſevere a proceſs; and there was never any ground for ſuſpecting the profeſſor of partiality. The zeal and judgment with which he performed this part of his office cannot be obliterated from the memory of thoſe who paſſed through his fiery ordeal.

Wiſhing to do ample juſtice to the talents and virtue of the profeſſor, we feel ourſelves ſomewhat at a loſs in ſpeaking of the writings by which alone he will be known to poſterity. He is the diſcoverer, according to his own account, of nearly four hundred propoſitions in the analytics, and the account is ſcarcely exaggerated; yet we have reaſon to believe, that the greater part of theſe diſcoveries will ſink into oblivion; and that poſterity will be as little attentive to them as his own cotemporaries. If, according to his own confeſſion, "few thought it worth their while to read even half of his works," there muſt be ſome grounds for this neglect, either from the difficulty of the ſubject, the unimportance of the diſcoveries, or a defect in the communication of them to the public. The ſubjects are certainly of a difficult nature, the calculations are abſtruſe, yet Europe contained many perſons not to be deterred by the moſt intricate theorems. Shall we ſay then, that the diſcoveries were unimportant? If this were really the caſe, the want of utility would be a very ſmall diſparagement among thoſe who cultivate ſcience with a view chiefly to entertainment and the exerciſe of their rational powers. We are compelled then to attribute much of this neglect to a perplexity in ſtyle, manner, and language; the reader is ſtopped at every inſtant, firſt to make out the writer's meaning, then to fill up the chaſm in the demonſtration. He muſt invent anew every invention; for, after the enunciation of the theorem or problem, and the mention of a few ſteps, little aſſiſtance is derived from the profeſſor's powers of explanation. Indeed, an anonymous writer, certainly of very conſiderable abilities, has aptly compared the works of Waring to the heavy appendages of a Gothic building, which add little of either beauty or ſtability to the ſtructure.

A great part of the diſcoveries relate to an aſſumption in Algebra, that equations may be generated by multiplying together others of inferior dimenſions. The roots of theſe latter equations are frequently terms called negative, or impoſſible; and the relation of theſe terms to the coefficients of the principal equation is a great object of inquiry. In this art the profeſſor was very ſucceſsful, though little aſſiſtance is to be derived from his writings, in looking for the real roots. We ſhall not, perhaps, be deemed to depreciate his merits, if we place the ſeries for the ſum of the powers of the roots of any equation, among the moſt ingenious of his diſcoveries; yet we cannot add, that it has very uſefully enlarged the bounds of ſcience, or that the algebraiſt will ever find occaſion to introduce it into practice. We may ſay the ſame on many ingenious transformations of equations, on the diſcovery of impoſſible roots, and ſimilar exertions of undoubtedly great talents. They have carried the aſſumption to its utmoſt limits; and the difficulty attending the ſpeculation has rendered perſons more anxious to aſcertain its real utility; yet they who reject it may occaſionally receive uſeful hints from the Miſcellanea Analytica.

The firſt time of Waring's appearing in public as an author, was, we believe, in the latter end of the year 1759, when he publiſhed the firſt chapter of the Miſcellanea Analytica, as a ſpecimen of his qualifications for the profeſſorſhip; and this chapter he defended, in a reply to a pamphlet entitled, Obſervations on the Firſt Chapter of a book called Miſcellanea Analytica. Here the profeſſor was ſtrangely puzzled with the common paradox, that nothing divided by nothing may be equal to various finite quantities, and has recourſe to unqueſtionable authorities in proof of this poſition. The names of Maclaurin, Saunderſon, De Moivre, Bernouilli, Monmort, are ranged in favour of his opinion: but Dr. Powell was not ſo eaſily convinced, and returns to the charge, in the Defence of the Obſervations; to which the profeſſor replied in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Powell, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in anſwer to his Obſervations, &c. In this controverſy, it is certain that the profeſſor gave evident proofs of his abilities; though it is equally certain that he followed too implicitly the deciſions of his predeceſſors. No apparent advantage, no authority, whatever, ſhould induce mathematicians to ſwerve from the principles of right reaſoning, on which their ſcience is ſuppoſed to be peculiarly founded. According to Maclaurin, the Profeſſor, and others, If $P = \frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2}$, then, when $x = a$, P is equal to $\frac{1}{2a}$; for, ſay they, $\frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2}$ is equal to $\frac{a-x}{a-x} \times \frac{1}{a+x}$; that is, when x is equal to a, $P = \frac{1}{a+x}$ or $\frac{1}{2a}$. But when x is equal to a, the numerator and denominator of the fraction $\frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2}$ are both, in their language, equal to nothing. Therefore, nothing divided by nothing, is equal to $\frac{1}{2a}$. In the ſame manner $\frac{a-x}{a^3-x^3} = \frac{1}{a^2+ax+x^2} \times \frac{a-x}{a-x}$, which, when x is equal to a, becomes $\frac{1}{3a^2}$. Therefore, nothing divided by nothing is equal to $\frac{1}{3a^2}$ or $\frac{1}{3a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}$, that is, $\frac{1}{3a} = \frac{1}{2}$, which is abſurd. But we need only trace back our ſteps to ſee the fallacy in this mode of reaſoning. For P is equal to ſome number multiplied into $\frac{a-x}{a-x}$, that is, when x is equal to a, P is equal to ſome number multiplied into nothing, and divided by nothing; that is, P is, in that caſe, no number at all. For $a-a$ cannot be divided by $a-x$ when x is equal to a, ſince, in that caſe, $a-x$ is no number at all.

If, in the beginning of his career, the profeſſor could admit ſuch paralogiſms into his ſpeculations; and the writings of the mathematicians, for nearly a century before him, may plead in his excuſe; we are not to be ſurpriſed that his diſcoveries ſhould be built rather on the aſſumptions of others, than on any new principles of his own. Acquieſcing in the ſtrange notion, that nothing could be divided by nothing, and produce a variety of numbers, he as eaſily adopted the poſition, that an equation has as many roots as it has dimenſions. Thus 2 and -4 are ſaid to be roots of the equation $x^2-2x=8$, though 4 can be the root only of the equation; $x^2-2x=8$, which differs ſo materially from the preceding, that in one caſe $2x$ is added, in the other caſe it is ſubtracted from x^2.

Allowances being made for this error in the principles, the deductions are, in general, legitimately made; and any one who can give himſelf the trouble of demonſtrating the propoſitions, may find ſufficient employment in the profeſſor's analytics. Perhaps it will be ſufficient for a ſtudent to devote his time to the ſimpleſt caſe $x^n+1=0$; and when he has found a few thouſand roots of $+1$ and -1 the publication of them may afford to poſterity a ſtrong proof of the ingenuity of their predeceſſors, and the application of the powers of their mind to uſeful and important truths. In this exerciſe may be conſulted the method given by the profeſſor, of finding a quantity, which, multiplied into a given irrational quantity, will produce a rational product, or conſequently exterminate irrational quantities out of a given equation; but if an irrational quantity cannot come into an equation, the utility of this invention will not be admitted without heſitation.

The Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum, publiſhed in 1772, neceſſarily labour under the ſame defects with the Miſcellanea Analytica, the Meditationes Algebraicæ, publiſhed in 1770, and the Meditationes Analyticæ, which were in the preſs during the years 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1776. Theſe were the chief and the moſt laborious works edited by the profeſſor; and in the Philoſophical Tranſactions is to be found a variety of papers, which alone would be ſufficient to place him in the firſt rank in the mathematical world. The nature of them may be ſeen from the following catalogue.

Vol. LIII. page 294, Mathematical Problems.—LIV. 193, New Properties in Conics.—LV. 143, Two Theorems in Mathematics.—LXIX. Problems concerning Interpolations—86, A general Reſolution of Algebraical Equations.—LXXVI. 81, On Infinite Series.—LXXVII. 71, On finding the Values of Algebraical Quantities by converging ſerieſes, and demonſtrating and extending propoſitions given by Pappus and others.—LXXVIII. 67, On Centripetal Forces. ib. 588, On ſome Properties of the Sum of the Diviſion of Numbers.—LXXIX. 166, On the Method of correſpondent Values, &c. ib. 185, On the Reſolution of attractive Powers.—LXXXI. 146, On infinite Serieſes.—LXXXIV. 385—415, On the Summation of thoſe Serieſes whoſe general term is a determinate function of z, the diſtance of the term of the Series.

For theſe papers, the profeſſor was, in 1784, deſervedly honoured by the Royal Society with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal; and moſt of them afford very ſtrong proofs of the powers of his mind, both in abſtract ſcience, and the application of it to philoſophy; though they labour in common with his other works under the diſadvantage of being clothed in a very unattractive form. The mathematician who has reſolution to go through them, will not only add much to his own knowledge, but be uſefully employed in dilating on thoſe articles for the benefit of the more general reader. We might add in this place a work written on morals and metaphyſics in the Engliſh language: but as a few copies only were preſented to his friends, and it was the profeſſor's wiſh that they ſhould not have a more extenſive circulation, we ſhall not here enlarge upon its contents.

In the mathematical world the life of Waring may be conſidered as a diſtinguiſhed æra. The ſtrictneſs of demonſtration required by the ancients had gradually fallen into diſuſe, and a more commodious though almoſt mechanical mode by Algebra and Fluxions took its place, and was carried to the utmoſt limit by the profeſſor. Hence many new demonſtrations may be attributed to him, but four hundred diſcoveries can ſcarcely fall to the lot of a human being. If we examine thoroughly thoſe which our profeſſor would diſtinguiſh by ſuch names, we ſhall find many to be mere deductions, others, as in the ſolution of biquadratics, anticipated by former writers. But if we cannot allow to him the merit of ſo inventive a genius, we muſt applaud his aſſiduity; and, diſtinguiſhed as he was in the ſcientific world, the purity of his life, the ſimplicity of his manners, and the zeal which he always manifeſted for the truths of the Goſpel, will intitle him to the reſpect of all who do not eſteem the good qualities of the heart inferior to thoſe of the head.

London, Nov. 1799. F.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF H. BAKER, AUTHOR OF THE "MICROSCOPE MADE EASY," TO DR. DODDRIDGE.

DEAR SIR,

Your laſt favour came to London whilſt I was at Ditton with his Grace the Duke of Montague, where and with whom I conſtantly ſpend a week or ten days every Chriſtmas and Eaſter; and I have no other holidays during the whole year. At theſe times ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen meet there to enjoy a perfect freedom, and throw off that ceremony and reſtraint which their rank ſubjects them to at London. Our company this Chriſtmas was his Grace, the Earls of Pembroke and Cardigan, the Lords Tyrawley, Edgcumbe, and Herbert, the Marquis Nicolini, our worthy preſident of the Royal Society, and ſeven or eight gentlemen of diſtinction. The rules of the duke's houſe are, for every body to go to bed and riſe at his own time, and amuſe himſelf in what way he likes beſt; a liberty that renders the whole company perfectly eaſy and ſatisfied with each other, which people of different ranks in life can never be without it. In a morning every man orders what he pleaſes for his own breakfaſt, and waits for nobody. At dinner we ſit promiſcuouſly and lay aſide all form, and our evenings are uſually ſpent together in making experiments till ten o'clock, when we are called to ſupper. But this Chriſtmas we had a choice band of muſicians from London, who entertained us moſt evenings with ſelect and grand pieces of muſic from the beſt Operas and Oratorios, accompanied by trumpets and kettle drums. For my own part, as his Grace has a fine library, I ſpend much of my time there, and endeavour not to be idle though I am from buſineſs. But I have made a tedious digreſſion, when I only intended to produce a reaſon for not anſwering your's before, and haſten now to aſſure you of my hearty concern for your health, which I pray God to reſtore and confirm to you. I am pleaſed to think any communication of mine can prove agreeable to your ingenious ſociety, whoſe proſperity I ſincerely wiſh. The rules you were pleaſed to ſend me are, I make no doubt, well adapted to meetings in a country town, of which we here are very improper judges: and, therefore, inſtead of pretending to adviſe in a matter they all underſtand much better than I can do, I intreat the favour of them to accept my beſt compliments, and believe me their humble ſervant.

I am much obliged for your kind advice not to let my method of teaching [curing defects of ſpeech] be loſt with me; and can aſſure you I have taken good care to preſerve it by means of my papers, if ſo be any one can be found ſtocked with attention and patience ſufficient for it. My ſon ſeems not to want a common ſhare of both, but this buſineſs requires an ability of keeping the mind at full ſtretch for an hour together, and a ſagacity to diſcover the ideas as they ariſe in the mind of the learner, and to give them words: to do all which nobody, I believe, at his years is capable.

I am ſorry any friend of your's needs aſſiſtance in my way, and have often wiſhed it were poſſible in the nature of things to make the terms of ſuch aſſiſtance more eaſy, and at the ſame time provide for my family as well by this employment as I could do by ſome other: but as each ſcholar muſt be taught alone, I am able to undertake ſo few, that I am obliged to keep to the original terms, not that I made indeed, but that were offered me when I began this buſineſs, and knew much leſs of the matter than I do at preſent.

The incloſed letter to me will, I preſume, give you full ſatisfaction as to the man with two heads. My very intimate and moſt valuable friend our preſident of the Royal Society, on my hinting how much I ſhould be obliged to be able to give it you under his own hand, was ſo good as to ſend it me the next day.

We had lately at the Royal Society one Margaret Cutting of Wickham market, in Suffolk, a woman of about 30 years of age, whoſe tongue at four years old was entirely eradicated by a cancer, notwithſtanding which ſhe continued to ſpeak plainly, according to an account given by me to the ſaid ſociety, and printed in the Tranſactions ſome years ago. We could depend on the authorities we had before of this extraordinary caſe, but found it more ſtrange than we imagined upon having her before us; for on the ſtricteſt examination of ſkilful anatomiſts, ſhe has not the leaſt remains of a tongue, and yet ſpeaks ſo plain you would not imagine ſhe wanted any part of it, and ſings very prettily.

I have often with pleaſure and amazement examined the antennæ of butterflies and other inſects: and have in ſome taken notice of the ſtructure you mention, which is not much unlike that of the beard of the wild oat, which is thereby capable of making an excellent hygrometer, as Dr. Hook has well obſerved.

My ſon deſires your acceptance of his moſt humble reſpects, together with his beſt thanks for your moſt friendly concern for him, which he hopes to become more deſerving of: he likewiſe begs you will make his thanks and acknowledgments agreeable to the gentlemen of your ſociety, for the great honour they do him by taking notice of any thing he can be capable of doing. I am very glad you are acquainted with my ingenious and worthy friend Dr. Miles, whoſe almoſt weekly correſpondence I have been happy in for ſome years, though in winter I ſee him but ſeldom.

This letter has been writ at 3 or 4 ſittings, and has nothing to recommend it but a hearty good will, accompanied with the moſt ſincere eſteem and reſpect for you, which therefore I aſſure myſelf you will accept without any ceremony, from

Dear Sir, Your moſt affectionate,
And obedient humble Servant,
H. Baker.

London, Jan. 16, 1747-8.

P. S. My ſervice to Mr. Shipley.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BETHLEM-GABOR.

THE character of this reſtleſs and ungrateful man has been lately introduced by Mr. Godwin in his ſingular Romance of "The Travels of St. Leon." It is, certainly, one of the happieſt efforts in that work; and the reader muſt now be intereſted in the real character, with which hiſtory preſents us.

Bethlem-Gabor was a Tranſylvanian, of an ancient but impoveriſhed family, who gained the favour of Gabriel-Battori, Prince of Tranſylvania. Having as a reſtleſs adventurer quitted this court for that of Conſtantinople, he acquired ſuch credit among the Turks, as to induce them to declare war againſt his firſt and kindeſt benefactor. Battori, loſt by intrigue and abandoned by his ſubjects and the Emperor, was vanquiſhed in 1613. Bethlem-Gabor took ſeveral places in Hungary; and, compelling a Pacha to inveſt him with Tranſylvania, he declared himſelf King of Hungary. In 1620, the Emperor marched ſome troops againſt him; but his General Bucquoi was killed. Bethlem-Gabor, though now a conqueror, dreaded the imperial power, and ſolicited peace, which he obtained on condition of renouncing the title of King of Hungary, and that he ſhould only take that of a Prince of the Empire. The Emperor, who was not on his ſide a little troubled by ſo reſtleſs and intrepid a ſubject, was willing to acknowledge this rebel as ſovereign of Tranſylvania, and to cede to him ſeven counties, of about 50 leagues in circumference. But nothing could appeaſe the fire raging in the wild boſom of this Gabor.—He ſoon after revived his claims on Hungary. Walſtein vanquiſhed him; and the war was at length concluded by a treaty which made over Tranſylvania and the adjacent territories to the houſe of Auſtria, after the death of Gabor, which happened in 1629.

WIGS.

THE Greeks and Romans uſed falſe hair; and had likewiſe a kind of hair-powder.—Hannibal wore falſe hair.—Lampridius gives a deſcription of the Emperor Commodus's wig, which was powdered with gold-duſt, and anointed with ointments of an agreeable odour, that the duſt might adhere to it. It appears not improbable, that, even then, not merely a vain affectation of pomp, but the effects of too active a gallantry (though trifling when compared with thoſe of more modern times) may have given occaſion to this invention. For farther information on this ſubject, I refer the reader to the learned commentators on the ſatyrical exclamation of Cæſar's ſoldiers, during his triumphal entry into Rome: '*Urbani, ſervate uxorem, mœchum calvum adducimus!*' Henry III. King of France, loſt his hair through the then yet new-faſhioned venereal diſeaſe (although, indeed, his grandfather had already been infected with it); he had therefore one of the caps, then uſually worn, covered with falſe hair: but yet he ventured not to take off his hat in the preſence of his queen, or of the foreign ambaſſadors, for fear they ſhould obſerve his loſs. In 1518, John Duke of Saxony, ordered his head-bailiff at Cobourg, to procure for him from Nurnberg a handſome falſe head of hair; 'but ſecretly (wrote he), that it may not be known that it is for us; and let it be curled, and ſo contrived that it may be put on the head without being obſerved.'—But in the reign of Louis XIV. when polite manners and gallantry had become more general, men more ſenſibly affected with cold, &c. and the number of bald-heads greater; they were no longer aſhamed of the caps covered with falſe hair; many people even, who had not loſt their hair, wore them from an affectation of faſhionable gallantry, from the effects of which they were really exempt. This gave riſe to the idea of weaving hair into a linen cloth, and likewiſe into fringes, which were uſed for ſometime under the name *Milan Points*. Theſe fringes or laces were ſown in rows to the plain caps, which were now made of a thinner ſheep-ſkin; and this head-dreſs was called, by the French *peruque*, by the Germans *parucke*, by the Engliſh *peri-wig*, contracted into *wig*.—At laſt they invented a kind of three-thread treſſes, which were ſewed to ribbons or other ſtuffs; theſe they then ſtretched out, and joined together on blocks cut into the ſhape of the head. This is the origin of our preſent wigs, the making, repairing, and dreſſing of which furniſhes employment to ſo vaſt a number of people. The firſt who wore a *peruque*, was an *abbé* named *La Riviere*. At one time this ornament of the head was ſo thick, ſo loaded with hair, and ſo long, that it hung down as low as the waiſt. A perſon who happened to have a lean viſage, was quite hid in this cloud of hair. The fore-part of the wig was likewiſe worn very high: in France, this was called *devant à la Fontagne*, from the marquis of that name, who had brought it into vogue in the time of Louis XIV.—A certain *Ervais* at laſt found out the art of frizzing the wigs; by which means, with a ſmall quantity of hair they appear fuller than they could be with even a much greater. The bag-wigs firſt came into faſhion during the regency of the Duke of Orleans, and thence obtained the name of *perruques à la regence*. The Emperor Charles VI. would allow no one to be admitted into his preſence without a wig with two tails. Of a more modern date than wigs is our preſent hair-powder. In the reign of Louis XIV. it was not yet in general uſe; and that king at firſt diſliked the faſhion of wearing it. The players are ſaid to have firſt powdered their hair: but for a long time after the introduction of that practice, always combed the powder out again, as ſoon as they returned from the theatre.

BURYING THE DEAD IN WOOLLEN-STUFFS.

THE law which eſtabliſhed this practice is generally believed to have been enacted ſolely with the view to promote the ſtaple manufacture of this country. Another beneficial conſequence, however, flows from it, which is of great importance, eſpecially at the preſent time, when the price of paper and of books is become ſo enormouſly high. For it appears that, by the prohibition to clothe the bodies of the dead in linen, at leaſt 200,000 pounds of rags are annually ſaved from untimely corruption in the grave, and in due time paſs into the hands of the manufacturer of paper.

BRANDY.

THE time of the invention of brandy, or ardent ſpirit, which has had ſo wonderful an influence on many arts, on commerce, on the habits, health and happineſs of the human race, is not exactly known. That the firſt was made by the Arabians from wine, and thence called *vinum uſtum*; that Arabian phyſicians firſt employed it in the compoſition of medicines; and that ſo late as the year 1333 the manner of preparing it was very difficult and tedious, and ſtill conſidered by chemiſts as a ſecret art; it appears from the writings of Arnold de Ville Neuve [*Arnoldus de Villa Nova*] Raymond Lully, and Theophraſtus Paracelſus: and it is without ſufficient reaſon that ſome aſcribe the invention to Arnold. Alexander Taſſoni relates, that the Modeneſe were the firſt who, in Europe, on occaſion of too abundant a vintage, made and ſold brandy in conſiderable quantities. The German miners had firſt acquired the habit of drinking it; and the great conſumption of and demand for this liquor ſoon induced the Venetians to participate with the Modeneſe in the new lucrative art and branch of commerce. However, it appears, that brandy did not come into general uſe till towards the end of the fifteenth century; and then it was ſtill called *burnt wine*. The firſt printed books which make mention of brandy, recommended it as a preſervative againſt moſt diſeaſes, and as a means to prolong youth and beauty. Similar encomiums have been beſtowed on tea and coffee; and people became ſo much habituated to theſe liquors, that they at laſt daily drank them merely on account of their being pleaſant to their palate. In the *Reformation* of the Archbiſhopric of Cologne, in the firſt quarter of the ſixteenth century, no mention is made of brandy; although it muſt certainly have been named there, if it had then already been uſed in Weſtphalia.—William II. Landgrave of Heſſe, about the commencement of the ſixteenth century, ordered that no ſeller of brandy ſhould ſuffer it to be drunken in his houſe—and that no one ſhould be allowed to offer it for ſale before the church-doors on holidays. In 1524 Philip Landgrave of Heſſe totally prohibited the vending of *burnt wine*.—But in the middle of the ſixteenth century, when Baccius wrote his *Hiſtory of Wine*, brandy was everywhere in Italy ſold under the name of *aqua vitis* or *vitæ*. Under King Erick it was introduced into Sweden. For a long time this liquor was diſtilled only from ſpoilt wine; afterwards from the dregs, &c. of beer and wine; and when inſtead of theſe the diſtillers employed rye, wheat, and barley, it was conſidered as a wicked and unpardonable miſuſe of corn; it was feared that brandy made from wine would be adulterated with malt-ſpirits; and an idea prevailed, that the grains were noxious to cattle, but eſpecially to ſwine; whence originated among men that loathſome and contagious diſeaſe the leproſy. Expreſsly for theſe reaſons, *burnt wine* was, in January 1595 forbidden to be made in the Electorate of Saxony, except only from wine-lees and the dregs of beer. In 1582 brandy was prohibited at Frankfurt on the Mayne, becauſe the barber-ſurgeons had repreſented, that it was noxious in the then prevalent fatal diſorders. From the ſame cauſe, the prohibition was renewed in 1605. With aſtoniſhing rapidity has the love of brandy and ardent ſpirit in general ſpread over all parts of the world ; and nations the moſt uncultivated and the moſt ignorant, who can neither reckon nor write, have not only comprehended the method of diſtilling it ; but even had ingenuity enough to apply to the preparation of it the products furniſhed by their own country.—Malt ſpirits and French brandy, which, when both are pure, are however alike in their component parts, may with the greateſt certainty be diſtinguiſhed by the taſte of what is left after burning them. Of the latter, this watery remainder is ſharp, nauſeous, and almoſt ſour ; but what is left after burning the malt ſpirits, excites a taſte of burnt, or at leaſt roaſted, meal.

WAX CANDLES.

THE reformation of religion greatly diminiſhed the conſumption of wax candles, and likewiſe the practice of keeping bees.—In caſtle of Wittenberg, and the church there, in which nine hundred maſſes were annually performed, 35,750 pounds of wax-lights were burned every year. In the time of the Dominican *Flamma*, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, wax-lights were unknown, and tallow-candles were conſidered an extravagant luxury. So late as the cloſe of the fourteenth century wax was ſo dear in France, that it was held to be very a liberal and princely vow, when Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who began to govern that duchy in the year 1361, offered to St. Antony of Vienne for the reſtoration of the health of his ſick ſon, as much wax as the latter weighed. In the time of Frederick William, King of Pruſſia, the conſumption of wax-lights at his court was ſo great, that a quantity to the value of ſix thouſand dollars annually was pilfered by ſervants, &c. without the depredations being obſerved. In January 1779, fourteen thouſand candles are ſaid to have been lighted at once at the celebration of a feaſt in the electoral palace at Dreſden, and in one night ſix hundred weight of wax was conſumed.

A Portrait of ROBESPIERE *at the Moment of his Arrival at the Manſion-houſe of the Mayor on the 9th Thermidor.*

ON the 9th Thermidor, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening, a hackney-coach was ſeen to ſtop at the entrance of the court-yard before the hotel of the mayor. A *gens-d'armes* alighted from it, and, after repairing to the Committee of Adminiſtration of the Police, returned immediately with three of thoſe officers wearing their tri-coloured ſcarfs. One of them opened the coach door ; and immediately a man aroſe, apparently diſtracted with fear, holding a white handkerchief cloſe over his mouth, and elbowing the perſons about him, as if to make them let go their hold, and allow him to get out the firſt. It was Robeſpierre. When he had overcome their reſiſtance, he did not alight in the uſual manner ; but leaped without touching the ſteps into the court-yard ; and then haſtily faced about towards the carriage. His countenance was wan, and expreſſive of the greateſt dejection.

The Adminiſtrators welcomed him with the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations of friendſhip. One put his right arm round his waiſt, and hugged him affectionately; another took him under the arm ; and in this way they conducted him towards the Committee, paſſing cloſe along-ſide of the apartments of the mayor. An inferior officer of police, by whom theſe particulars are related, and who was at a window on the firſt floor, could only diſtinguiſh the following words, uttered by one of the Adminiſtrators : "Do not be alarmed ! are you not among your friends ?"

An hour after a great trampling of horſes was heard in the court-yard. It was Henriot, who came with two of his *aid-de-camps*, and other adherents, to look for Robeſpierre, and to protect his paſſage from the *Mairie* to the *Hotel-de-ville*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HERMIT OF MONT-BLANC.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

'MID the dread altitudes of dazzling ſnow
O'er-topping the huge imag'ry of nature,
Where one eternal winter ſeem'd to reign,
An HERMIT's threſhold, carpetted with moſs,
Diverſified the ſcene. Above the flakes
Of ſilv'ry ſnow, full many a modeſt flow'r
Peep'd thro' its icy veil, and bluſhing op'd
Its variegated hues—the *orchis* ſweet,
The bloomy *ciſtus*, and the fragrant branch
Of gloſſy myrtle. In the ruſhy cell
The lonely ANCHORET conſum'd his days,
Unbleſſing and unbleſs'd. In early youth,
Croſs'd in the fond affections of his ſoul
(For in his ſoul the pureſt paſſions liv'd)
By falſe ambition, from his parent home
He, ſolitary, wander'd : while the maid,
Whoſe peerleſs beauty won his yielding heart,
Condemn'd by lordly needy perſecution,
Pin'd in monaſtic horrors !
                                        Near his ſill
A little croſs he rear'd ; where proſtrate low,
At day's pale glimpſe, and when the ſetting ſun
Tiſſued the weſtern ſky with ſtreamy gold,

His oriſons he pour'd, for her, whoſe hours
Were waſted in oblivion. Winters paſt,
And ſummers faded ſlow, unchearly all
To the lone Hermit's ſorrows. For ſtill, LOVE
A mild and unpolluted altar rear'd
On the white waſte of wonders! From the peak
Which mark'd his neighb'ring hut, his tearful eye,
Oft wander'd o'er the rich expanſe below;
Oft trac'd the glow of vegetating ſpring,
The full blown ſummer ſplendours, and the hue
Of tawny ſcenes autumnal. Still was HE
By all forgotten; ſave by her whoſe breaſt
Sigh'd in reſponſive ſadneſs to the gale
That ſwept her priſon turrets. Five long years
Had the lone HERMIT turn'd the ſandy glaſs
In ſilent reſignation! Five long years
Had ſeen his graces wither, ere his youth
Of life was waſted. From the ſocial ſcenes
Of human energy an alien driv'n,
He almoſt had forgot the face of man.
No voice had met his ear, ſave, when perchance
The pilgrim wanderer, or the goat-herd ſwain,
Bewilder'd in the ſtarleſs midnight hour,
Implor'd the HERMIT's aid, the HERMIT's pray'rs;
And nothing loth by pity or by pray'r
Was he to ſoothe the wretched. On the top
Of his low ruſhy dome, a tinkling bell
Oft told the weary trav'ller to approach
Fearleſs of danger. The ſmall ſilver ſound
In quick vibrations echo'd down the dell
To the dim valley's quiet, while the breeze
Slept on the glaſſy LEMAN. Thus he paſs'd
His melancholy days, an *alien* MAN
From all the joys of ſocial intercourſe,
Alone, unpitied,—by the world forgot!

His ſcrip each morning bore the day's repaſt,
Gather'd on ſummits mingling with the clouds;
From whoſe bleak altitude the eye looks down,
While faſt the giddy brain is rock'd by fear.
Oft wou'd he ſtart from viſionary reſt,
When roaming wolves their midnight chorus howl'd;
Or blaſts tremendous ſhattered the white cliffs,
While the huge fragments rifted by the ſtorm
Plung'd to the dell below! Oft wou'd he ſit,
In ſilent ſadneſs, on the jutting block
Of ſnow-encruſted ice, and ſhudd'ring mark,
'Mid the vaſt wonders of the frozen world,
Diſſolving pyramids, and threat'ning peaks,
Hang o'er his hovel, terribly ſublime!

And oft, when SUMMER breath'd its fragrant gales,
Light ſweeping o'er the waſtes of printleſs dew,
Or twilight goſſamer, his penſive gaze
Trac'd the ſwift ſtorm advancing, whoſe broad wing
Blacken'd the ruſhy dome of his low hut;
While the pale lightning ſmote the pathleſs top
Of tow'ring CENIS,—ſcatt'ring, high and wide,
A miſt of fleecy ſnow. Then would he hear,
While mem'ry brought to view his happier days,
The trembling torrent, burſting wildly forth
From its thaw'd cavern, ſweep the ſhaggy cliff,
Vaſt and ſtupendous! ſtrength'ning as it fell,
And delving, 'mid the ſnow, a chaſm rude.

One dreary night, when WINTER's icy breath
Half petrified the world; when not a ſtar
Gleam'd thro' the blank infinity of ſpace;
Sudden the HERMIT ſtarted from his couch,
Fear-ſtruck and trembling! ev'ry limb was ſhook
With painful agitation. On his cheek
The blanch'd interpreter of horror wild
Sat terribly impreſſive! In his breaſt
The purple fount of life convulſive throbb'd,
And his broad eyes, fixed motionleſs as death,
Gazed vacantly aghaſt! his feeble lamp
Was waſting rapidly! the biting gale
Pierc'd the thin texture of his narrow cell;
And ſilence ſeem'd to mark the dreary hour
With tenfold horrors! As he liſt'ning ſat,
The cold drops pacing down his hollow cheek,
A groan, a ſecond groan, aſſail'd his ear,
And rouſed him into action. To the ſill
Of his low entrance he ruſh'd forth, and ſoon
The wicker bolt unfaſten'd. The keen blaſt
His quiv'ring lamp extinguiſh'd, and again
His ſoul was thrill'd with terror. From below
A ſtream of light ſhot forth, diffuſing round
A partial view of trackleſs ſolitudes;
And mingling voices ſeem'd, with buſy hum,
To break the ſpell of ſilence! Down the ſteep
The HERMIT haſten'd, when a ſhriek of death
Re-echo'd to the valley! As he flew,
Half hoping, half deſpairing, to the ſcene
Of wonder-waking anguiſh, ſuddenly
The torches were extinct,—and glooms opake
Involv'd the face of nature. All below
Was wrapp'd in darkneſs; while the hollow moan
Of cavern'd winds with melancholy ſound
Deepen'd the midnight horrors. Four long hours
The Hermit watch'd and pray'd. And now the dawn
Broke on the eaſtern ſummits; the blue light
Shed its cold luſtre on the colder brows
Of alpine mountains; while the dewy wing
Of weeping twilight ſwept the naked plains,
Of the Lombardian landſcape. On the ſnow,
Dappled with ruby drops, a track was made
By ſteps precipitate; a rugged path
Down the ſteep frozen chaſm mark'd the fate
Of ſome night traveller, whoſe bleeding form
Had toppled from the ſummit. Lower ſtill
The ANCHORET deſcended—till arriv'd
At the firſt ridge of ſnowy battlements,
Where, lifeleſs—ghaſtly, paler than the bed
On which her cheek repoſed—his darling maid
Slept in the arms of death. Frantic and wild
He claſps her well-known form, and bathes with tears

The lilys of her boſom,—icy cold!
Yet beautiful and ſpotleſs!
Now afar
The wond'ring HERMIT heard the clang of arms
Re-echoing from the valley! the white cliffs
Trembled, as though an earthquake ſhook their baſe
With terrible concuſſion! thund'ring peals
From warfare's brazen throat proclaim'd th' approach
Of conq'ring legions. Onward they extend
Their dauntleſs columns;—ſhouts of victory
With deaf'ning clamours ratify the toils
Of ruthleſs depredators! in the ranks
A RUFFIAN met the HERMIT's ſtartled gaze,
Like hell's worſt Demon! for his murd'rous hands
Were ſmear'd with gore, and on his daring breaſt
A golden croſs, ſuſpended, bore the name
Of his ſouls darling!—Hapleſs ANCHORET!
Thy veſtal ſaint, by his unhallowed rage
Torn from monaſtic ſolitude, had been
The victim of rude rioters, whoſe ſouls
Had mock'd the touch of pity! To his cell
The wretched alien turn'd his trembling feet;
And, after three ſad weeks of pain and pray'r
Clos'd the dark tablet of his fate—and DIED!

Tranſlated from the Fifth Book of the Greek ANTHOLOGIA, *publiſhed by* Stephens, *containing Explanations of ancient Statues.*

BY G. DYER.

HOMER ſeem'd living braſs, not deſtitute
Of genius and of mind; ſcarce unpoſſeſs'd
Of voice ambroſial; ſo divine the ſkill,
That ev'n the braſs appear'd a God in form.
For ſcarcely can I think the labouring hand
Of mortal artiſt, ſtation'd at his ſeat,
Could ſhape that metal; rather Pallas' ſelf,
Deep-counſell'd, faſhion'd it with hand divine,
Apollo's ſiſter: then conſpicuous ſtood
My father, god-like Homer: much he appear'd
An aged man; yet, was that age moſt ſweet,
Diſtilling richer grace, with beauty mix'd,
Venerably-lovely, brightening all his form.
Behind his bending neck a time-worn lock
Flow'd from his hair, which from beſide each ear
Meand'ring ſtray'd: beneath extended wide
His beard, which mellow curl'd, not to a point
Tapering, but ſloping broad, and then reflecting charms
Upon his naked breaſt and lovely face.
Bald was his forehead: yet, that forehead bald
Shew'd wiſdom ſeated, counſellor of youth.
Around his prominent eye-brow wander'd art
Conſiderate: nor in vain: for from his eyes
Fled was the light: yet, did he not appear
Like a blind man: for on his ſightleſs orbs
Sat a ſweet grace, which viewing one might think
Art labour'd much to make it ſeem to all
That from the ſecret fountain of his heart,
The bard ſent up the pure ætherial ſtream.
His cheeks were furrow'd o'er with wrinkl'd age,
And ſomewhat hollow'd; but upon them ſat
The Graces' inmate, modeſty innate.
The bee Pierian round his ſacred mouth
Stray'd wanton, big with honey-dropping ſweets:
In mutual embrace his hands were lock'd,
Which, as when living, reſted on a ſtaff.
His right ear liſt'ning ſeem'd, as though ſome Muſe
Or Phœbus' Lyre were near, likening him to a man
With mind intenſely fix'd; while here and there
Genius from inward light irradiate ſtray'd,
Various and quick, weaving ſome warlike theme,
Whoſe ſweet melodious harmonies might charm
Like Syren warbling-ſoft Pierian airs.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AS, oft harraſſ'd by pain, the ſick man flies
To what affords a momentary eaſe;
Ev'n while he knows, that what he now applies
Will only tend to heighten the diſeaſe;
And when 'tis done, he grieves his folly paſt;
Yet ſlave to habit, ſoon o'ercome by pain,
To the dire poiſon quick returns again;
Commits, and mourns his errors to the laſt:
So I, by wayward blinding paſſion led,
Though reaſon frowns, purſue ſome phantom gleam
Of fancied bliſs, which ſoon is ever fled;
Then weep my dire miſtake, and fondly dream,
That reaſon will reſume her rightful ſway.
In vain; for ſoon more fiercely paſſion burns,
Wild urges on, and reaſon's maxims ſpurns:—
Thus folly and remorſe faſt waſte my life away.

Aberdeen, Auguſt 1799. A. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AS, roaming at the midnight lonely hour
Amidſt the gloom of ſome deſerted hall;
Where deſolation frowns and horrors low'r,
And length'ned ſighs breath ſlow along the wall,
And ſeem upon the dread-ſtruck ear to call
To liſten to the tale of long-paſt woe,
Or warn of dark misfortune's plunging blow;
The drooping wand'rer ſhivers in the breeze,
Which through the mould'ring caſements blows around;
Half hears ſtrange voices 'midſt the waving trees,
And trembling ſtarts at every diſtant ſound;
'Till Philomela, from the dark profound,
Wakes from his dream, and by her plaintive ſtrain
Bids phantom ſhadows fly, and ſoothing tears remain:—
What, wand'rer! is the ſong of night to thee,
O Fancy! be thy magic voice to me!

Aberdeen, Auguſt 1799. A. D.

TO A FRIEND.

On the Sight of a Lady's Portrait.

HAPPY the pencil that from time ſhall ſave,
What Youth and Nature to thy Hannah gave;
And oft reflect as with a mirror's art
The image pictur'd on her lover's heart:
Yet happier taſk the ſemblance to pourtray,
Of Virtue rob'd in Wiſdom's bright array;
Studious the ſubject tracing, ſtill to find
Some undiſcover'd beauties of the mind.
Then be—my P———! a painter too:
May years approve what young affection drew;
Till age's ſober judgment well combine
With love mature to aid the fair deſign;
And paint in colours glowing from the life,
What Senſe and Virtue give to grace a wife.

J. T. R.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Conciſe Introduction to the Art of Playing the Violoncello, including a ſhort eaſy Treatiſe on Muſic. To which is added, thirty Progreſſive Leſſons. By Joſeph Reinagle. 8s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have peruſed this didactic publication with much ſatisfaction. Seldom have we ſeen ſo much information compriſed in the ſame compaſs. The author ſuppoſes his reader a *tyro* in the art he is about to communicate, and omits nothing that is neceſſary to be explained. After laying down the firſt and general elements of muſic, he proceeds to "the holding of the violoncello, the poſition of the hand, the holding the bow, the *bowing*;" and after a variety of exemplary exerciſes for the *poſitions*, gives the fingering of the twenty-four *ſcales*, leſſons for the uſe of the thumb, elucidations of the *chromatic* and *diatonic ſcales*, a table of poſitions, and a dictionary of the terms commonly uſed in muſic. All theſe particulars, and every requiſite intelligence, are ſo clearly explained, and ſo judiciouſly arranged, as to inſure much and ſpeedy improvement to the young practitioner, and to authorize our recommending it to the peruſal and ſtudy of every one who wiſhes to become accompliſhed on that manly and charming inſtrument the violoncello.

Harmonia Sacra, being a Collection of anthems, from the beſt and moſt approved authors, ancient and modern. Selected and arranged by John Page *of St. Paul's Cathedral.*

This reſpectable and elegant aſſemblage of cathedral compoſitions has, at length, reached its ninetieth and laſt number. After ſeduloudly peruſing the work, from the anthem of P. Arnold, with which it commences, to that of Mr. Buſby, by which it is concluded, we have the pleaſure to find ourſelves authorized in ſaying, that it forms the nobleſt and moſt complete body of church muſic hitherto publiſhed in this country; and while it ſerves to perpetuate the fame of the great maſters from whoſe labours it is compiled, reflects much honour on Mr. Page's taſte and judgment.

"*Roy's Wife of Alldivalloch,*" *a favourite Scotch air, arranged as a rondo for the piano-forte, by* T. Haigh. 1s. *Rolfe.*

"Roy's Wife of Alldivalloch," as arranged by Mr. Haigh, forms one of the pretticſt rondos and improving exerciſes for the piano-forte that we have ever heard. The paſſages, though familiar to the finger, call it into uſeful action, and gratify the ear with much vivacity of effect.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum: Compoſed, and dedicated to John Cleaver Banks, Eſq. by Mugio Clementi. 8s.
Preſton and Son.

Mr. Clementi has written theſe pieces with an eaſe of execution, and familiarity of ſtyle and effect, which do not frequently form the characteriſtics of his muſic. The paſſages are at once calculated to give grace to the ſound and gratification to the ear. Each ſonata is ſo excellent in its kind, as to be capable of recommending the book; and the *chromatic* intricacy, which generally diſtinguiſhes the pages of this ingenious compoſer, and frightens the juvenile practioner, forms no feature of the preſent work.

A favourite Overture in Parts, for a large or ſmall band; publiſhed by ſubſcription, for the uſe of country concerts. 4s.
Gouding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This overture (compoſed, as we underſtand, by Mr. Marſh) is conſtructed for violins, flutes, hautboys, horns, a tenor, and baſs. It comprizes three movements, the firſt of which opens in a ſtriking and ſpirited ſtyle; the ſecond poſſeſſes much ſweetneſs; and the third is bold and animated. The parts are arranged with conſiderable judgment, and the general effect evinces the compoſer's ingenuity and ſkill in orcheſtral compoſition.

“ *The Weary Woodman,” ſung at the nobility's concerts; adapted for the piano-forte and harp; compoſed by* Mr. Moulds. 1s. *Rolfe.*

“ The Weary Woodman,” though not in the firſt rank of Mr. Moulds's compoſitions, is, in reſpect to air and characteriſtical propriety, a production of conſiderable merit. The paſſages are not remarkable for their originality, but flow out of each other with eaſe and nature, and diſplay to advantage the compoſer's qualification for this ſpecies of writing.

“ *Ah, gentle Hope,” a favourite ſonnet from the Children of the Abbey, written by* Mrs. Roch. *The muſic by Mr. Hook.* 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

The pleaſing, eaſy melody of this little ballad cannot fail to procure it much public notice. The ſubject of the words has been ſucceſsfully conſulted, and the *arpeggio* baſs is calculated to heighten and improve the effect.

“ *O'er Fancied Fields,” a new ſong, compoſed by* Mrs. Kingſton. *The words by William Gilbert, Eſq.* 1s. *Riley.*

The air of this ballad, though not particularly ſtriking or intereſting, is ſmooth and natural. The introduction of the *minor* of the original key at the words “ In ſoft embraces wrapt,” is judicious, and the reſumption of the *major* at the line, “ O'er imagined charms,” is productive of much ſweetneſs of effect.

“ *What can aſſuage the Stormy Wind,” a favourite canzonet, ſung by Mr. Incledon at the nobility's concerts. Inſcribed to John Henry Burges, Eſq. compoſed by* J. Moorehead. 1s 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We find in this compoſition ſome pleaſing traits of melody, and paſſages ſtrikingly appropriate to the ſentiments of the words. In two or three particular inſtances, the accent, we muſt confeſs, is not perfectly correct, yet the aggregate effect is ſo proper and ſo forcible, that we cannot but treat the compoſition as an ingenious one, and as creditable to Mr. Moorehead's riſing talents.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an accompaniment for the violin to the two laſt, compoſed by D. Steibelt. 8s. *Coni and Duſſek.*

Livelineſs of fancy, depth of ſcience, and uſeful execution, form the principal traits of Mr. Steibelt's preſent work. Each of theſe ſonatas is conſtructed with a conſiſtency of paſſages and unity of effect, which do much credit to the judgment of this juſtly admired compoſer, and form a ſtrong barrier between himſelf and thoſe raw authors, who, fertile in ideas, but unſkilled in their arrangement, produce, for regular compoſition, heterogeneous maſſes of undigeſted conceptions.

Quintetto for the piano-forte, violin, flute, tenor and violoncello; compoſed, and dedicated to William Ottley, Eſq. by M. P. King. 4. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. King has exhibited much taſte and fancy in this quintetto, and much knowledge of effect in the arrangements of its ſeveral parts. We diſcover conſiderable novelty in its various paſſages, and they have the additional merit of connection. The movements are judiciouſly contraſted, yet preſerve a family feature in their ſtyle; and preſent to the ear that conſanguinity of ideas which *real* judges always expect, and which the *real* maſter can always command.

Thomas and Mary, a new Engliſh ballad; the poetry and muſic by Mrs. Kingſton. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, & Co.*

Mrs. Kingſton has evinced much ingenuity, both in the words and muſic of this little production. Her melody gives much force to the ſentiment of the poetry, and is pleaſingly fancied. The *recitative, largo,* is judiciouſly applied to the words, “ And now appear'd the maid,” and its alternate repetition with the air, is calculated to awaken the ſympathy of the auditor.

“ *Orphan Beſs, the Beggar Girl,” as ſung by Miſs Leake at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The muſic by* Mr. Hook. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

“ Orphan Beſs,” in the points of air and expreſſion, is one of the moſt reſpectable ballads which have appeared for a long time. The general caſt of the melody is engaging and characteriſtic, and the modulation into the *relative minor,* at the words, “ Poor Orphan Beſs !” is highly intereſting.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE had formerly occaſion to notice the new inſtitution eſtabliſhed in this city, under the patronage of THE KING, which is incorporated under the title of THE ROYAL INSTITUTION of Great Britain. The great object of this inſtitution is to teach the application of ſcience to the comforts and conveniences of mankind; and, we are happy to find, it is in ſuch forwardneſs, that Dr. GARNETT, the late able profeſſor of phyſics and philoſophy at Glaſgow, who has been appointed Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry, will be able to open three courſes of lectures; one on phyſics, another on chemiſtry, and a third on the application of the ſciences to the arts and manufactures, and the common purpoſes of life, early in the month of February. A *proſpectus* of the inſtitution is, we underſtand, in the preſs, and will very ſhortly be publiſhed.

We are happy in being able to announce, that letters have been received from Mr. HORNEMANN, the African traveller.—It will be remembered, that this gentleman was in Egypt when BONAPARTE entered Kahira; and he ſent home his laſt diſpatches from thence under the ſeal of that General.—After leaving that country, he proceeded with a caravan to Fezzan, which lies weſtward of Egypt; and in his way paſſed through the Oaſis of Ammon, where Mr. BROWNE had been before him: here he was ſtrictly examined as to his being a Frank, and it appears that he counterfeited the Muſſulman ſo well, that he was diſmiſſed with gifts and bleſſings. From this place he proceeded to Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, intending to take the caravans to the ſouthward, with a view to proſecute his original deſign of exploring the countries bordering on the Niger; but being too late for that ſeaſon, he proceeded towards the ſea coaſt, to Tripoli, from which place he dates his letters. He ſays, his intention is to return to Fezzan, and take the next caravan to the ſouthward; and when he arrives on the borders of the Niger, to chooſe an eaſterly or weſterly courſe, as circumſtances may then dictate. The principal difficulty in travelling that country is overcome in him, as he has adopted the habits and manners of the people ſo well, that he is taken for a Muſſulman wherever he goes, and is not even ſuſpected of being a ſtranger amongſt them. This facilitates his progreſs in that country very much, and encourages him to purſue his intentions with much more confidence and eaſe. Mr. Hornemann informs us, that every merchant and trader with whom he had converſed on the ſubject, who had travelled into the interior and eaſtern parts of Africa, declared (without a ſingle exception) that the Niger runs into the Nile!!! We ſhall forbear making any comments on this remarkable fact; nevertheleſs we would wiſh to recal to the attention of our readers, the eſſay which we inſerted in laſt month's Magazine, by Profeſſor Heeren, which contained a tranſlation from Herodotus, ſhewing that this opinion was entertained in his days; and, if it ſhould be confirmed, will ſhew how far the moderns are behind the ancients in their knowledge of the geography of that country. Since theſe letters have been received, Mr. Hornemann's *journals* have alſo come to hand. They contain the particulars of his route from Egypt to Tripoli; and are written in the German language, Mr. Hornemann being a Hanoverian. They are now tranſlating; and when finiſhed will probably be laid before the public.

A very intereſting Tour through Greece in the Years 1797 and 1798 has juſt made its appearance at Paris. It was undertaken by Stephenopoli the Naturaliſt, at the requeſt of Bonaparte, while at the head of the victorious army of Italy, and alſo at that of the Directory, the object of both being to aſcertain the real ſtate of the country, and the political diſpoſitions of its inhabitants. Stephenopoli, being himſelf a native of Greece (a Mainot) and well acquainted with the modern Greek tongue, has enriched the work with a variety of new and curious obſervations and facts, equally intereſting to the antiquarian and politician. An Engliſh tranſlation is in forwardneſs.

Dr. Saunders is preparing for the preſs, a Treatiſe on the Uſe of the Warm and Cold Bath, and on the Medical Properties of ſome of the moſt celebrated Mineral Waters, chiefly Britiſh, as deduced from Chemical Analyſis. From the reputation and experience of this phyſician, we may expect this work to prove highly intereſting to the medical reader.

A third edition of Dr. JENNER's Inquiry on the Cow-pox, enlarged with an appendix, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Mr. COXE's Tour in Monmouthſhire is in the preſs. It is to be embelliſhed with a great number of views from the very beautiful drawings of Sir Richard Hoare, a new map of the county from actual ſurveys, and many other plates.

Dr. GARNETT, late Profeſſor in Anderſon's Inſtitution at Glaſgow, but recently appointed to the Profeſſorſhip in the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain, is about to publiſh an Account of his Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, which is alſo to be illuſtrated by a great number of beautiful engravings of views in that intereſting and picturesque country.

Mr. LYSONS's Account of the Middleſex Pariſhes which did not come within the plan of his "Environs of London," will ſoon be publiſhed in an uniform manner with that work.

Mr. HAYLEY is again in the preſs, with a Poetical Eſſay on Sculpture, accompanied by extenſive hiſtorical notes. It is addreſſed to his friend, Mr. FLAXMAN.

Dr. DRAKE's "Literary Hours" will ſoon be republiſhed with conſiderable additions.

Dr. HAGER of Vienna, of whoſe learned oriental reſearches made in Sicily we ſhall give an intereſting account in our next number, is about to publiſh at London a Chineſe Dictionary, in one large volume in folio, which he began to collect at the Royal Library at Berlin, ſo well furniſhed with Chineſe materials, and which he has lately augmented and improved by a large dictionary received from China, and by ſome others already exiſting in London.

Mr. COLQUHOUN is preparing for the preſs, a Treatiſe on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames: containing an hiſtorical view of the trade of the Port of London; the depredations committed on all property imported and exported there; the remedies hitherto applied; and the means of future prevention, by a complete ſyſtem of river-police; with an account of the functions of the various magiſtrates and others exerciſing or claiming juriſdiction on the river: and of the penal ſtatutes againſt maritime offences of every deſcription.

A method has been lately diſcovered of producing a degree of artificial cold much more intenſe than was ever before known. It conſiſts in the ſimple mixture of ſulphuric and muriatic ether; an inſtantaneous evaporation takes place at the moment of union, accompanied by ſo rapid an abſorption of heat, as not only to congeal mercury, but even to reduce the gazeous, nitrous acid to a liquid form.

In the Tranſactions of the *Societé Philomathique*, is a Memoir by Montgolfier and Argand, on a new Hydraulic Machine; which in principle, and even in the plates which accompany it, is ſo perfect a reſemblance of Mr. Boulton's patent "for raiſing water" (See M. Mag. for Auguſt, 1798), that they muſt both neceſſarily have had one common origin. It is of ſome importance to Mr. Boulton's credit as a natural philoſopher, and to his right as a patentee, that this ſingular circumſtance ſhould be explained.

The ſulphat of ſtrontites, a mineral lately diſcovered near Briſtol, has ſince been found near Toul, in the department of La Meurthe; at Meſnil Montant, near Paris; and in the Iſland of Sicily: from its general reſemblance to the ponderous ſpar (ſulphat of barytes) this latter may have been frequently miſtaken for it.

An ingenious method of ſupplying the place of Horn for Lanthorns, &c. has been lately practiſed in France. It conſiſts in dipping a piece of network of very fine braſs-wire in a ſtrong decoction of iſinglaſs, which fills up the meſhes, and is converted by drying into a hard tranſparent plate. It may be made of any thickneſs by dipping the netting a ſufficient number of times, and when varniſhed, for protection againſt the effects of moiſture, is found to be as durable as horn.

A German tranſlation of Dr. WOODVILLE's Treatiſe, &c. on the Cow-pox, is announced in the Jena Literary Journal; and likewiſe of Colquhoun's Police of the Metropolis, with an appendix by the tranſlator relative to the Police of German Cities.

But few experiments have yet been made with the view of aſcertaining in what way common manures promote the growth of vegetables; from what has been done, it would however ſeem, that ſuch ſubſtances merely ſupply the carbonaceous principle which is eſſential to all plants. The reſult of practical attempts likewiſe ſupports this ſuppoſition, as it is found, that the effects of theſe matters are for the moſt part in proportion to the quantity of this principle contained in them.

The utility of turnips is ſo great, that every fact reſpecting them demands the attention of the farmer. Theſe crops ſhould not be ſown too ſoon, as they are very apt to mildew, and by that means be deſtroyed. The beſt kinds are thoſe that ſtand deep in the ground, as they are leſs affected by froſts. In this reſpect too, much depends on the ſituation of the ground on which they are ſown. If the aſpect of it be towards the ſouth, in caſe of ſevere froſts, they are very liable to be deſtroyed by the repeated freezing and thawing that muſt take place; they ſhould therefore be firſt removed or fed off. Where the aſpect is northerly, they will be leſs expoſed to danger from this cauſe.

Soda has been applied to many domeſtic purpoſes with much effect and advantage, and it will be found equally uſeful in the *dairy*, in thoſe hot ſeaſons where the milk-veſſels cannot be kept ſweet without much labour and difficulty. The uſe of a little of this ſubſtance not only renders them clean, and perfectly free from ſmell, but corrects the tendency which the wood, under ſuch circumſtances, has to ſpoil the milk.

The cultivation of food for the purpoſe of feeding hogs has been little attended to by the farmer. It is certain, however, that thoſe animals, when kept in the moſt advantageous ways, afford very conſiderable profits on almoſt every deſcription of farm. Clover, potatoes, and carrots are articles with which they may be fed, and even fattened, when properly managed, at a very ſmall expence. The parſnip is likewiſe well known to be uſeful in this way; and probably the root of the *white beet*, if it were properly tried, would be found ſtill more uſeful, as experiment has ſhewn it to contain the *ſaccharine principle* in a large proportion, and it can be cultivated with very little difficulty.

Juvenile Prizes.—The following are the firſt ſet of monthly prize ſubjects and queſtions, which are addreſſed to the notice of the youth of Great Britain, by the editors of the Monthly Preceptor.

1. For young gentlemen not exceeding ſixteen years of age.—Is *Hiſtory* or *Biography* the more improving ſtudy.

The beſt anſwer or production will entitle the writer to receive a prize, value three guineas, conſiſting either of a pair of twelve-inch globes, of a planetarium and tellurium, of a compound microſcope, of an electrical machine and apparatus, of an achromatic teleſcope and ſtand, or of a ſelection of valuable books.

The ſecond beſt will entitle the writer to receive a prize, value one guinea and upwards, conſiſting either of a pair of ſix-inch globes, of a portable microſcope, of a tellurium, of a planetarium, of a complete caſe of drawing inſtruments, of a refracting teleſcope, or of a ſelection of valuable books.

The third and fourth anſwers will entitle the writers to receive a prize, value five ſhillings, conſiſting of ſome moral book.

The anſwers not to exceed in length three printed pages of ſuch books as Enfield's Speaker, or Mavor's Britiſh Nepos.

2. For young ladies not exceeding fourteen years of age.—The tranſlation of that paragragh in the ſecond book of Fenelon's Telemaque, beginning "*Pour mieux ſupporter l'ennui de captivité,*" &c. and ending, "*la gloire aux plaiſirs.*"

Four prizes to be diſtributed for the four beſt tranſlations, of the ſame kind and value as in the preceding queſtion.

3. Mathematical queſtion for boys not exceeding ſixteen. To find the roots of the equation $2.943271x - x^3 = 1.94353929$, and to explain the proceſs by which they are found; in which explanation it is expected that no conjecture ſhall be made, without a ſatisfactory reaſon for that conjecture.

Four prizes to be diſtributed of the ſame kind and value as in the firſt queſtion.

Candidates for the prizes muſt ſign their reſpective productions with their names, and their communications muſt be accompanied by a letter from their tutor, governeſs, or inſtructor, atteſting the age of the young lady or gentleman, and that he or ſhe is the ſole and unaided author of the paper which is tranſmitted. The anſwers to the firſt ſet of queſtions muſt be received (poſt paid) by the publiſher, T. Hurſt, Paternoſter-row, on or before the twelfth of February. The Proſpectus of the work may be had gratis of all the bookſellers.

The lovers of letters in France felicitate each other on the reſults which in general have followed the public exerciſes that have taken place in the central ſchools at the end of the ſeventh year. But they expect a ſtill happier from the execution of a new plan (ſimilar to the plan juſt mentioned, and which has been propoſed in England), which the miniſter of the interior has addreſſed to the profeſſors and librarians of the ſame ſchools. Deſirous, as he tells them, of directing the public inſtruction to the end of its deſign, he wiſhes to give it one general or common direction. One great ſtep towards which, he obſerves, will be by preparing the means of finiſhing the courſe of the ſeventh year by an UNIVERSAL COMPETION among all the ſchools. The happy idea of eſtabliſhing a ſpecies of conteſt or rivalry among ſo great a number of ſchools, ſpread over a whole nation would appear at firſt view to offer grea difficulties, but it is thought they wi be overcome by the ardor with which th experiment will be made. The firſt ſuggeſtion on the occaſion is, that a firſt jud

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ment ſhould be formed in each central ſchool upon the compoſitions offered for reward, which rewards, whether of palms or books, ſhould be diſtributed in a ſolemn manner at a public exerciſe. The works crowned ſhould be afterwards addreſſed to the miniſter, who will appoint a jury of ſcientific men, men of letters, and artiſts, to examine all the works, to compare them carefully, and deſignate the beſt. By thus tying in one common knot of emulation the primary with the central ſchools, and theſe with the ſpecially eſtabliſhed ones, the intereſted in this grand national undertaking reckon upon a ſucceſs never before witneſſed in any undertaking of this nature.

The aſtronomer LALANDE has lately publiſhed the following note on the diſcovery of a new comet: "On the 5th Nivoſe, (Dec. 26,) Cit. MECHAIN, to whom we are indebted for the diſcovery of ſeveral comets, obſerved another, at four in the morning, near the ſtar Sigma; it may be diſtinguiſhed by the naked eye; its tail is about a degree; and it advances towards the ſouth; this is the ninety-firſt, according to my aſtronomical catalogue."

The Adjutant-general CLAUZEL, while with the army of Italy, was preſented by the King of Sardinia, at the moment of his abdication, with the celebrated picture of the Man in a Dropſy, by Gerrard Dow. He has made a preſent of it to the National Muſeum.

CAVANILLES, the Spaniſh botaniſt, continues with equal ſucceſs and perſeverance, his fine work upon plants, of which four volumes have been publiſhed already. He has now brought the fifth to a cloſe; wherein, beſides the rare plants, we find in this volume the deſcription of a multitude of new ſpecies, and ten new genera. The literary horizon of Spain begins to irradiate from more than one point, as it ſhould ſeem from the laſt annual prize queſtion propoſed by the Royal Academicians at Madrid, which was, "The influence which general literary inſtruction might have on the happineſs of a people."

In SCHAFFER's Travels through Italy, &c. 1788, the following paſſage is deſerving of notice:—"When I viſited the active, the indefatigable *Höfer*, I found him employed in the chemical examination of an alkaline water, which had lately been diſcovered in Tuſcany, with the view to determine, whether with oil he might not make ſoap of it. On my return from Rome, he ſhewed me an ounce of very beautiful firm ſoap, perfectly ſimilar to the Spaniſh; and which he had obtained from a pound of this alkaline-water alloyed with a little lime."

MOZART's compoſitions have been publiſhed lately at Leipzig by ſubſcription, at the moderate price of about five ſhillings per number, each delivery conſiſting of from 25 to 30 ſheets. HAYDN's works are now publiſhing at the ſame price to ſubſcribers, under his own direction.

The following improvements in the Art of Hat-making have lately been publiſhed in the Journal Politechnique. The manufacture of Hats may be divided into four general proceſſes, viz. felting, fulling, dying, and finiſhing. During the ſecond of theſe operations the felt is repeatedly dipped in boiling-water, holding tartar in ſolution, which tartar requires to be occaſionally renewed. The editor of the Encyclopédie attributes the uſe of the tartar to the alkali which it contains; this, however, appears to be a total miſtake, for if a piece of blue paper be dipped in the tartar bath, it will be immediately changed to red, thus ſhewing an exceſs of acid, which from the analyſis of tartar is well known to be the caſe; moreover the tartar requires to be renewed in proportion as it loſes its acid. From this circumſtance Cit. Chauſſier was induced to ſubſtitute ſulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) inſtead of tartar, and found it anſwer every purpoſe of the tartar, with the peculiar advantages of being much cheaper, leſs diſagreeable to the workmen, requiring water of a temperature not higher than 70 deg. to dilute it with, and therefore ſaving much of the expence of fuel, and allowing a leaden boiler to be ſubſtituted in the room of the copper one. There is a ſtill further ſuperiority in this new method: the colouring mucous matter of the tartar is partly abſorbed by the felt, and beaten out with much labour. After the dying in this operation a vaſt quantity of black duſt is diſengaged, prejudicial to the workmen, and which being charged with colouring matter from the dye vat, cauſes a conſiderable waſte in dying materials, and prevents, in ſome degree, the felt from taking the colour. By the ſubſtitution of ſulphuric acid, a perfectly clear bath is prepared for the fulling of the felt, and all the above inconveniences are entirely obviated. The finiſhing of a hat conſiſts in impregnating the felt with mucilaginous matter, in order to make it retain its ſhape, and to be leſs permeable to rain. The ſize commonly made uſe of is a mixture of glue and common gums; by this the hat is rendered hard and apt to crack. An important improvement in this reſpect is to prepare the ſize with linſeed jelly inſtead of gum. Theſe alterations in the manufacture of hats have been for ſome time introduced to great advantage in a large eſtabliſhment in the department of *Coté-d'or*

At Zell, in the Electorate of Hanover, a periodical work is publiſhing under the title of *Monatsfrüchte des Brittiſchen Geiſtes* (Monthly Productions of Britiſh Genius), containing ſelections from our beſt magazines. The firſt volume is ornamented with the portrait of *Sterne*; and amongſt others, contains ſpecimens of *Mr. Sothey*'s Tranſlation of *Wieland*'s Oberon.

Dr. HUNNIUS of Weimar, in Saxony, has publiſhed a Refutation of *Brown*'s Syſtem, of which ſeveral German literary journals ſpeak in a very favourable manner.

A Tranſlation of PENNANT's excellent work on Quadrupeds, by Mr. BECHSTEIN, a very popular writer, is likewiſe publiſhing at Weimar, who, in a ſupplementary volume, has added all new diſcoveries not contained in the original.

The imperial order, in virtue of which all printing-offices in the Ruſſian Empire, a few at St. Peterſburg, Moſcow, Riga, and Reval excepted, were to be ſhut up, and all country-ſchools, founded by Catherine II. aboliſhed, has been repealed again.

No catalogue has been made as yet of the manuſcripts, which from Rome and Venice were carried to Paris. MONGE, an excellent natural philoſopher, but an indifferent antiquarian, who was appointed by the Directory to ſelect them, was obliged to rely intirely upon the judgment of others. VISCONTI directed his choice at Rome.

Geography.—M VON LIPSZKY, a learned Hungarian, is now engaged in the arduous taſk of preparing a new and accurate map of his native country, on a large ſcale. Towards the publication of the firſt ſheet, Count George Feſterits has generouſly contributed 2000 florins. But it is not by the liberality of individuals only that this undertaking of *Von Lipſzky* is promoted: the Hungarian Government, with a zeal for the ſciences, which does honour to the members of it, have granted him their ſupport. Accordingly, with the view of rendering the map as exact as poſſible, they have ordered a liſt of all towns, rivers, lakes, &c. of each diſtrict, together with the outlines of a map of it, to be ſent to the different counties of the kingdom, with the expreſs injunction to correct all errors that ſhould be found in theſe liſts and maps, and to ſupply whatever may be deficient. The greateſt part of the perſons to whom this taſk is committed being men of cultivated minds, it is confidently expected that they will fulfil it with ability, and give the plan every aſſiſtance in their power.

MECHAIN has calculated the aſtral occultation obſerved at Torneo in 1736; and thence finds the meridian difference between Torneo and Paris to be 1^{h} 27′ 23″: but, he ſays, that from a great number of obſervations, the real difference were 1^{h} 27′ 28″; and that Pullingi differed in longitude 1′ 27″,6 from Torneo, Pello 34″. He has likewiſe obſerved, that, in this admeaſurement of a degree towards the north pole, the height of the ſtations was, at Torneo 20, at Pullingi 160 toiſes. "This difference," ſays Lalande, "is ſo ſmall, that we cannot ſuppoſe the attraction of the mountains could have produced any great effect. It is probable then, that the irregularity of the form of the earth, which we found in meaſuring a degree in France, muſt be very ſenſible towards the north pole, and that, from that cauſe, we may give up all hopes of a greater degree of accuracy."

From various obſervations and calculations by LALANDE, PIAZZI, VON ZACH, TRIESNECKER, &c. the longitude of Palermo from Paris appears to be 44′ 6″.5; and of Naples 47′ 39″.

The greateſt digreſſion of Mercury in its aphelium has been well obſerved at Paris, by BURCKHARDT and LE FRANÇAIS, Lalande's nephew, during four days, in the obſervatory of the military ſchool.—Correction of Lalande's Tables—5″ from three obſervations.

BOGDANICH, who has been making an aſtronomical tour through Croatia, Tranſylvania, &c. obſerved at *Fiume*, on the 21ſt of January, 1799, with a one foot and a half French quadrant, the meridian altitude of ſeveral ſtars, and thence obtained the polar altitude 45° 20′ 0″.3 and 45° 20′ 14″,9; on the 22d, 45° 20′ 0″.3; 13″.0; 11″.0; 9″.—Mean polar altitude from all theſe obſervations, 45° 20′ 12″.3. —*Carlobago*. The polar altitude of this place Bogdanich found from ſeveral obſervations to be 44° 31′ 40″.2. At Carlobago a fog unluckily interrupted ſome of his important obſervations; and he himſelf was in danger of being inſulted by the ſuperſtitious inhabitants, becauſe foggy weather is there very uncommon at that ſeaſon of the year, and was therefore aſcribed to Bogdanich, as if by his obſervations of the heavens, he had provoked the wrath of the gods. "He ſhall not peep at *our* ſtars!" exclaimed the ſimple; and were prevented from giving more diſagreeable proofs of their diſpleaſure only by the perſuaſion of the more rational among them, and perhaps by fear, as they probably held Bogdanich to be an enchanter. *Dubitza.* Mean polar altitude of this place, from ſeveral obſervations from the 25th of April to the 2d of May, 45° 11′ 27″.7.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

CHEMISTRY.

A GENERAL View of the Nature of Objects of Chemiſtry, and of its Application to Arts and Manufactures; by *W. Henry.* 1s. 6s. Johnſon.

DRAMA.

The German Theatre, (containing the Stranger, with Frontiſpiece) to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Dramatic Cenſor, or Weekly Theatrical Report; by *T. Dutton, A.M.* 6d. Weſt and Hughes.

EDUCATION.

The Young Gentleman's and Lady's Magazine, or Univerſal Repoſitory of Knowledge, Inſtruction, and Amuſement; embelliſhed with copper-plates, conſiſting of coloured Flowers, Birds, Beaſts, Maps, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 13s. boards. Newbery.

Viridarium Poeticum, ſeu Delectus Epithetorum in celeberrimis Latinis ſcriptoribus ſparſorum, deſignatum ad Epitheta ab antiquis uſurpata exemplis illuſtrandum; in Scholarum uſum, quibis compoſitio Latina præcipuam euriditionis partem efficit; a *Thoma Browne,* M. A.

LAW.

The Statutes at Large of the 39th Year of the Reign of George III. by *Daniel Pickering,* Eſq. Vol. 42, Part I. 9s. boards. Ogilvy and Son.

Hints on the Duties of Subordinate Miniſterial Officers of a County, and the Clerk of the Juſtice; a Comment on the Making of Wills, and Obſervations on Family Settlements and Tenures; on Contracts, Bills of Exchange, &c. calculated for a country reader. 2s. 6d. Treppaſs.

Proceedings againſt the Earl of Thanet, Robert Ferguſſon, Eſq. and others, upon an Information Plea, *ex Officio,* for a Riot. To which are added, Obſervations by Robert Ferguſſon on his own Caſe. 5s. boards. Ogle.

MEDICAL.

A Letter to Mr. Ogden, ſurgeon, of Aſhton-under-Line, pointing out Miſrepreſentations relative to the Cure of Elizabeth Thompſon, upon whom the Cæſarean Operation was lately peformed at Mancheſter; by *G. Tomlinſon.* 1s. Vernor and Hood.

Of the Imagination, as a Cauſe and as a Cure of Diſorders of the Body, exemplified by Factitious Tractors, and Epidemical Convulſions; read to the Literary and Philoſophical Society at Bath, by *John Haygarth.* 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Eſſays on the Venereal Diſeaſe, and the Concomitant Affections; Part. II. by *William Blair.* 6s. boards. H. D. Symonds.

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Outlines of a Philoſophy of the Hiſtory of Man, tranſlated from the German of *John Godfrey Herder,* by *T. Churchill.* 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. Johnſon.

The true Cauſes of the preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions, with an effectual Plan for the future Prevention of ſo great a Calamity, and ſome Hints reſpecting the abſolute Neceſſity of an increaſed Population; by *William Brookes,* F. S. A. 2s. H. D. Symonds.

A Letter to the Committee for raiſing the Naval Pillar, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence; by *John Flaxman,* ſculptor. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

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THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN'S FOR ROPE-MAKING.

On the ſixteenth day of July laſt a patent was granted to William Chapman and Edward W. Chapman of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, for their invention of a method or methods of making cords and ropes and cordage, both twined and untwined, from the ſpinning of the yarn incluſive to the finiſhing of the rope or cordage.

This invention appears, by the ſpecification, to include material improvements in the ſpinning of rope-yarn, and in the manufacturing of cordage. Rope-yarns are at preſent ſpun by men, at an expence of from half a crown to five ſhillings per day, according to the ſituation of the place, whether in the out-ports or on the river Thames. Or it is wholly ſpun by machinery.

In the practice of the firſt method rope-walks are neceſſary, and the fibres of the hemp are drawn into the yarn of different lengths proportionate in a given degree to their poſition in the outſide or inſide of the yarn; accordingly, when this yarn is ſtrained and its diameter collapſes, the inſide fibres of hemp bear the greateſt ſtrain, and thus they break progreſſively from the inſide.

In the ſpinning by a mill the fibres are all brought forward in a poſition parallel to each other, previouſly to their receiving their twiſt. They are conſequently all of one length; and, when twiſted, the outſide fibres are moſt ſhortened by forming the ſame number of ſpirals round a greater axis than the interior, and thus they muſt conſequently break the firſt, on the ſame principle that the outſide yarns of ſtrands of ropes manufactured in the old method break before the interior yarns; and conſequently with leſs ſtrain than ropes of the improved principle, where the ſtrands (or immediate component parts of the rope) have been formed in ſuch a manner as that all the yarns ſhall bear equally at the time of the rope's breaking.

Nevertheleſs yarns ſpun by a mill have been found ſtronger than common yarns, on account of the great evenneſs with which they are ſpun; the manual labour in manufacturing is much leſs than in the common method: but on the other hand there is the expence of machinery, and the greater waſte of hemp in preparing it for being drawn out in the progreſſive ſtages of its advance to the ſpindle.

The method invented by Meſſrs. Chapman differs from both the preceding in having, by an eaſy and ſimple contrivance, the fibres of the hemp are laid in the yarn in ſuch a manner as the yarns themſelves are laid in the ſtrands of the rope manufactured on the new principle.

Their machinery conſiſts only of a ſpindle, divided into two parts, the upper containing apparatus to draw forward the hemp from the ſpinner with twiſt ſufficient to combine the fibres; which enables them to employ women, children, and invalids, and alſo to appropriate the rope-ground ſolely to the purpoſe of laying ropes.

The part we have deſcribed is only an improvement on the methods of ſpinning, granted to Mr. William Chapman on the eighth day of November 1798.

The remaining parts of their invention conſiſt chiefly in the giving from a ſtationary power internal motion to a loco-motive-machine, *viz.* to the roper's ſledge, on which the ſtrands and the rope itſelf are twiſted, by which contrivance they are enabled to apply a water-wheel or ſteam-engine to the whole proceſs of making ropes of all kinds whatever.

MR. HUDDART'S FOR ROPE-MAKING.

For an improved method of regiſtering or forming the ſtrands in the machinery for manufacturing of cordage, granted to Mr. Joſeph Huddart of Iſlington, on the twentieth of Auguſt 1799.

Mr. Huddart has already obtained a patent for regiſtering or forming the ſtrands of cordage in order to obtain an equal ſtrain upon the yarns. This he effected by an application of the following means:—

Firſt, by keeping the yarns ſeparate from each other, and drawing them from bobbins, which revolve, to keep up the twiſt whilſt the ſtrand is forming.

Secondly, by paſſing them through a regiſter, which divides them by circular ſhells of holes; the number in each ſhell being agreeable to the diſtance from the centre of the ſtrand, and the angle which the yarns make with a line parallel to it, and which gives them a proper poſition to enter.

Thirdly, a cylindrical tube which compreſſes the ſtrand, and maintains a cylindrical figure to its ſurface.

Fourthly, a gauge to determine the angle which the yarns in the outſide ſhell make with a line parallel to the centre of the ſtrand when regiſtering; and, according to the angle made by the yarns in this ſhell, the length of all the yarns in the ſtrand will be determined.

Fifthly, by hardening up the ſtrand, and thereby increaſing the angle in the out ſide ſhell, which compenſates for the ſtretching of the yarns and the compreſſion of the ſtrand.

The patent which Mr. H. took out in Auguſt relates to the invention of a machine that may be worked by men or any other power, and by means of which the regiſtering may be commodiouſly and effectually carried on.

Without plates it will be impoſſible for us to deſcribe the peculiar contrivance. Thoſe of our readers who are intereſted will in courſe conſult the ſpecification itſelf at the proper office.

MR. RAND'S TELESCOPE.

Mr. Cater Rand for his improved Military and Naval Teleſcope to aſcertain Diſtances and the Size or Extenſion of Objects at Sight, by means of a new Micrometrical adjuſtment.

This teleſcope is made refracting, achromatic or reflecting, and the micrometer has four parallel hairs or wires fitted to ſilver, braſs, copper, or other well contrived converging and diverging plates, two of which parallel hairs or wires have a permanent and fixed value, and the other two are valued in proportion to their degree of divergency, meaſured in parts of a great circle, and are put into motion, governed and regulated by a proper mechanical movement which at one and the ſame time acts upon the diverging or converging parallel hairs or wires, and gives a vertical motion to a ſcale by the ſide of a ſtationary verniers or nonius index, whoſe reſpective diviſions are calculated to meaſure the minutes of a degree of a great circle; the vernier or nonius at the ſame time performing its proper office, ſubdivides the minutes of the moving ſcale into tenths, equal in value to 6″ or ſeconds of a great circle read off from the bottom towards the top of the index ſcale, placed to the right of the micrometer ſcale, immediately oppoſite to which is placed a ſmall lens of ſufficient magnifying power for reading of the diviſions, and eaſily directed to its proper focus to ſuit the eye of the obſerver.

The whole of the above apparatus (except the lens which is fixed before the index at the diſtance of half an inch or thereabouts according to its focal diſtance) is framed together and properly fitted on the eye-tube of the teleſcope, which being brought to its proper focus in the uſual way for viewing objects, is then fitted for obſervation for meaſuring the angle ſubtended by any object for finding its diſtance by a ſingle obſervation, if its height or ſize be known, or by two obſervations and the intermediate diſtance, when neither diſtance, ſize, nor height are known but both required, in manner following. If the angle ſubtended by any object be ſought in the table of diſtances placed on the outſide tube of every teleſcope, and its correſponding tabular number be multiplied by the known ſize or height of the object in any meaſure, the diſtance of the object will be found in the ſame meaſure. If the height be required from the known diſtance, the tabular number correſponding to the angle as before divided by the diſtance, will give the height or ſize, and this by one obſervation. If the diſtance and ſize or height of an object, or both, be required when neither is known, the intermediate diſtance paced or meaſured between two ſtations, multiplied into the larger angle ſubtended by the object, and that product divided by the difference of the angles taken at each ſtation or place of obſervation, will give the diſtance from the furtheſt ſtation or place of obſervation; from which if the intermediate diſtance be taken, it will leave the diſtance from the neareſt place of obſervation to the object. Dividing the tabular number as before by either diſtance correſponding with the ſubtending angle, will give the ſize or height of the object.—Hence, at one ſtation or place of obſervation, the diſtance of an object may be found if the angle ſubtended by that object be truly taken, and the ſize or height be known, and the height or ſize if the diſtance be known. Hence alſo, from two ſtations, or from two places of obſervation, and the known intermediate diſtance, both the diſtance and height or ſize of an object may be found when neither of them is known.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE Meſſrs. Boydells have publiſhed the Portrait of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, with Repreſentations of his Two Naval Victories. Price of the Three 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Portrait, deſigned by Mark Oats, Captain of Marines, is ſaid to be a very ſtrong reſemblance.

The Woman taken in Adultery, and Tribute Money, by Facius, after Duſart, are almoſt finiſhed; and the print of *The Ceremony of Swearing in the Lord Mayor at Guildhall*, after the picture by Millar, will be ready for delivery in the courſe of two or three months.

Of the ſpirit and taſte with which Macklin's numerous publications have been conſtructed, it is not eaſy to ſpeak in higher terms than they deſerve. In ſome caſes they have not only been creditable to the publiſher, but an honour to the country.

The Sixth Number of his Poets, Price 3l. 3s. is juſt publiſhed: the four prints are from the following artiſts: Conſtantia by Rigaud; Hamilton's admirable picture from Gray's Elegy; and Scenes from two old Ballads by Bunbury. They are all engraved by Bartolozzi, and poſſeſs the uſual merit of the firſt engraver in the world.

Rigaud's Conſtantia is elegant and claſſical. Hamilton's picture from Gray's Elegy we have ever conſidered to be, if not his *firſt* in merit, unqueſtionably *equal* to any thing he ever painted. He has entered fully into the ſpirit of the poet, and given to his picture that ſober *ſombre* hue which is ſo highly characteriſtic of the ſubject. The ſcenery is addreſſed to the mind, and calculated to impreſs it with the ſame ſentiments that would occur on reading the poem. Bunbury's two deſigns from old ballads are marked with that ſimple pathos which the ſubject requires.

The Happy Re-union.
D. Pelegrini, V. A. pinxit }
L. Schiavonetti, V. A. ſculpt. } 1l. 11s. 6d.

This is the apotheoſis of the Capets, and in point of engraving is a very fine print, but in ſome reſpects the original from which it is copied is faulty. The figure of the Queen is extremely inelegant. Of the figure of *Louis* the painter appears to have made as much as he could, but the head is ſo heavy that it could not have been animated even by the pencil of Vandyke. The Dauphin, brought to his parents by a Guardian Spirit, is moſt happily conceived, and gives great intereſt to the compoſition. The clouds are crouded with celeſtial inhabitants, who, with ſongs and choral ſymphonies, circle his throne rejoicing. We muſt again repeat that in the engraving there is no fault; it is exceedingly rich and harmonious; a grand breadth of unbroken light diſplays a ſtriking whole, and renders it ſo attractive that it cannot be paſſed without notice. It is publiſhed by Schiavonetti.

The Apotheoſis of Louis XVI. Hamilton, R. A. *pinxit.* Bartolozzi, R. A. *ſculpt.* *Price* 1l. 11s. 6d. *In colours*, 3l. 3s.

This is preciſely in the ſame point of time as the print by Pelegrini, but in many reſpects inferior. The female figure behind the king's chair, whether intended for Pallas or Minerva, has certainly no proper buſineſs in that ſituation: it gives the idea of Minerva, who, among angels, does not ſeem in her proper place. Though the deſign cannot be much praiſed, there is a certain ſweetneſs in whatever BARTOLOZZI puts his hand to, which will lift even *common place* into ſome conſequence.

A whole length portrait of Suwarrow, painted by Singleton from a drawing *ad vivum* by Lieutenant Biſkeranini of the Waldeck dragoons. Engraved by H. Gillebank, 24 by 18. Price 1l. 1s. mezzotinto. Of this very remarkable character this is ſaid to be a ſtriking likeneſs.

The Return off Camperdown; *Whitcomb* pinx, Hillyer ſculpt: is a very fine print in the chalk manner.

Going out for Milk, and Returning with Milk; painted by F. Wheatley: engraved by C. Turner: mezzotinto; are a pair of very pretty prints. In theſe little ſimple ſubjects Wheatley is ſingularly happy.

The painter Bury, at Rome, wiſhes to ſell his two large Cartons of Rubens, at 100 ducats each, to extricate himſelf from ſome pecuniary embarraſſments; he is alſo deſirous of diſpoſing of ſeveral original deſigns, and numerous copies of generally admired paintings.

Prince Aldobrandini has ſold his Chriſt by Leonardo da Vinci, along with his whole gallery, to Mr. Day and Mr. Fagan, two Engliſh painters ſettled at Rome, for 5000 ſcudi. Mr. Fagan has alſo purchaſed from Prince Altieri two beautiful pictures by Claude de Loraine.

Among the works of art which hav been carried from Turin to Paris, is the famous Table of Iſis, a monument of bronze, ſo called from being believed to repreſent many of the ceremonies performed in honour of Iſis. It was originally diſcovered at Rome by labourers employed in digging in the gardens of the houſe of Caſarelli. The learned Cardinal Bembo purchaſed it, and on his death bequeathed it to the Ducheſs of Mantua, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained until Mantua was taken by the Germans; when the ſoldiers who ſeized it as their booty, endeavoured to tear from it the ſilver threads of which the figures are compoſed; but finding that impracticable, they reſolved to ſell the table by the pound to the Piedmonteſe, and by them it was purchaſed, and afterwards preſented to the Duke of Savoy. For very many years it was thrown by neglected in a corner of the hall in the ducal palace at Turin, and conſidered as a common piece of furniture, until it was happily ſeen by the learned Montfaucon, who, inſpecting it with the eye of genius and taſte, diſcovered its beauties; and, by deſcribing them, gave it ſuch value to the proprietor, that he cauſed it to be removed to a more reſpectable ſituation in the palace, where, with the ſanction of ſo great a name as that of Montfaucon, it attracted ſo much attention, aud acquired ſuch conſequence, that ſeveral Engliſh travellers who ſaw it wiſhed to purchaſe it, and at almoſt any price: it is even aſſerted that offers were more than once made of an equal weight in gold. The time when it was made has not yet been aſcertained.

The Madona of Loretto (Our Lady of Loretto) has changed the *Caſa ſanta* for a place upon a table in the cabinet of antiques at Paris, and is deſcribed by a traveller, who lately ſaw her in her new reſidence, as a very ſhapeleſs figure, with fingers prepoſterouſly long, black with ſmoak, and mutilated and damaged in ſeveral parts.

The famous ſtatue of Pallas, which was dug up in the vicinity of *Veletri* in Italy, has alſo been tranſported to Paris. By thoſe travellers who have ſeen it (and many of them are men of judgment and taſte) it is deſcribed as equal to the beautiful Apollo of the Vatican; it is uncommonly well preſerved, having loſt only two fingers; the head is exquiſitely beautiful, and the general air in the very firſt ſtile of grandeur and elegance. It is 14 Roman palms high.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR JANUARY 1800.

A NEW Play, of five acts, entitled *Joanna of Montfaucon*, was performed at Covent-garden Theatre on the 17th of this month. It is a piece altered by Mr. Cumberland from an unpubliſhed Drama of Kotzebue; and, in the Prologue, it is ſtated to be, with the exception of the plot, the entire work of the Engliſh writer. We do not know how much, or how little, is meant to be included in that term of *the Plot*. But if no more of this Play is Kotzebue's than the mere out-line of the Fable, the German writer has not much to anſwer for. When the whole production is to be reviewed as ſome ſpecies of dramatic compoſition, criticiſm juſtly diſclaims it, as being a thing on which its rules cannot properly be exerciſed. We may give an account of a monſter, compounded of various forms; but to apply the rules of dramatic writing to it would be as abſurd as gravely to criticiſe the impertinence of a man who, profeſſing to make a garden for his employer, ſhould cover his ground with baby-houſes filled with many ſorts of children's toys. When the writer of this play gave the public an entertainment of this mixed character, it would have been ſome compenſation to have occupied curioſity with a little novelty in its detached parts, and amuſed the feeling with the delights of imagination. But this play, when it is a tragedy, reminds us of other tragedies; when a pantomime, of other pantomimes; and ſo on through all its members: nor are the originals always remote; for in the main circumſtances, thoſe of the pageantry, it is a ſickly repreſentative of a play performing at the ſame time, in the very ſame hour, at the other theatre.

With defects that pervade this piece almoſt wholly, there is one ſcene in it of ſuch exquiſite beauty, that we readily expreſs our unfeigned ſorrow for the taſk of touching upon its faults. This is the laſt ſcene of the third act. Here we find moſt faithfully executed one of the noble offices of dramatic art; here we ſee the conflict of generous and powerful paſſions, in a character of a degree of elevation highly interreſting. The character of *Philip* of *Belmont*, to which we allude, is at once chaſtely and forcibly drawn; and it would be an unpardonable neglect, not to ſay its features were as finely repreſented by Mr. H. Johnſtone.

The muſic of this piece evinces a delicate taſte, and great knowledge of his art in the compoſer. This gentleman's name is Buſby; the compoſer of the admired oratorio of *Prophecy*.

A new Muſical Afterpiece, called *The Ring*, or *Love Me for Myſelf,* was performed on the day of this month, at Drury Lane Theatre. It is an alteration from a piece called *The Pavillion*, which did not ſucceed. The faults of the original were inſipidity in the dialogue, and heavineſs in the muſic; and, though a good deal is done to counteract theſe defects, it is ſtill a poor performance in both its part.

A New Tragedy, intitled *Adelaide*, the production of Mr. Pye, the poet-laureat, was performed at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 25th of this month. The ſcene lies at the Court of Henry II. of England, in his Norman dominions; and the chief perſonages are—The *King*; his two ſons, *Richard (Cœur de Lion)* and *John* (afterwards king of England); *Adelaide*, ſiſter of Philip king of France; *Clifford*, natural ſon of Henry; and a *Legate* from the Court of Rome. The principal topics are—Richard's vehement paſſion for Adelaide, to whom he is betrothed; his rage at the ſuppoſed deſign of his father to marry that princeſs, and his belief of her treachery, which jealouſy and rage are excited by the practices of John; the final interruption of the intended nuptials of Richard and Adelaide, by the Legate; the taking of the veil by Adelaide; Richard's ſucceſsful revolt againſt his father; and the king's conſequent grief and death.

This play is written on the true principles of the art, as far as thoſe rules go, which may juſtly be called mechanical. The ſtory is ſingle, and conducted with ſimplicity; the paſſions, ſentiments, and characters are accurately ſketched, and in due harmony with each other, but a ſoul is wanting to this outward form; all things belonging to it are ſlight *tracings* from greater works. The ſecond and third acts are the beſt; and had the remaining acts been as ſuperior to thoſe as they ought to have been, the play might have been pronounced a pleaſing production. But the two laſt acts are feeble beyond the imbecility of thoſe that precede. The language of this play is its greateſt merit. It is every where beautiful, and frequently poetic in a very high degree.

There was little for the performers to do, that deſerves notice. The part of Mrs. Siddons was the moſt ſignificant; at times, it communicated calm delight; and that was the higheſt gratification any part of the play could afford.

The prologue commenced with a very beautiful addreſs to the Tragic Muſe. It was, however, ſucceeded by as complete an inſtance of the *bathos* as perhaps was ever exhibited. From a picture of the ſublime powers and touching effects of the Tragic Muſe, the poet deſcended to the atchievements of Sir Sidney Smith in Aſia.

The Epilogue at leaſt attempted to be ſprightly.

The play was received with general applauſe. We perceived no oppoſition till towards the concluſion; and that was little.

We believe the piece owed much of its ſucceſs to ſome very pointed ſatire on the inſolence, oppreſſion, and rapacity of the Church of Rome in former ages. The firſt paſſage of that kind brought down three or four ſucceſſive plaudits. We think thoſe perſons are utterly miſtaken, who imagine this nation has of late acquired a love for the Roman Catholic religion.

(*This Article will be regularly continued.*)

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus mitior	6
Pneumonic Inflammation	4
Catarrh	10
Peripneumonia notha	7
Acute Rheumatiſm	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough with Dyſpnœa	20
Cough	16
Hæmoptoe	3
Pleurodyne	2
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	5
Hydrothorax	4
Gaſtrodynia	5
Dyſpepſia	7
Anorexia	2
Diarrhœa	5
Dyſentery	2

En-

Enterodynia	3
Hæmorrhois	2
Procidentia Ani	1
Abortus	1
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	3
Fluor Albus	3
Gravel	1
Icterus	1
Dropſy	3
Anaſarca	4
Hemiplegia	1
Epilepſia	1
Hyſteria	2
Chronic Rheumatiſm	13
Scrophula	4
Prurigo	2

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Milk Fever	2
Ephemera	3
Dolores poſt partum	5

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Meaſles	4
Hooping-Cough	2
Ophthalmia	2
Dentition	2
Convulſio	2
Vermes	2

A conſiderable proportion of the diſeaſes contained in the foregoing liſt had their ſeat in the cheſt; and, as it might well be expected, their number was increaſed, and the ſymptoms of them were aggravated, by the late ſeverity of the weather. The degree of cold, though not ſo intenſe, nor of ſo long duration, as in the laſt winter, yet gave riſe to a large number of theſe complaints. Cough, dyſpnœa, catarrh, and peripneumony, have been attended with very ſevere ſymptoms, and have proved, in many inſtances, unuſually tedious and obſtinate. Peripneumonia notha has very frequently occurred in perſons far advanced in life, and in a number of caſes has proved fatal.

The ſymptoms of phthiſis pulmonalis have alſo been much aggravated, and have advanced ſpeedily to a fatal termination.

The meaſles have lately been very prevalent, and have proved fatal in a number of inſtances. It appears by the weekly bills of mortality, that a large number have died of this diſeaſe during the months of November and December; a number amounting to more than one half of deaths by this diſeaſe during the whole year.

The ſmall-pox has proved a leſs fatal diſeaſe during the laſt year, than in the preceding one, in which 2237 are ſtated in the general bill of mortality as the number of deaths, whereas in the laſt year they amounted only to 1111. By recurring to a monthly Regiſter we find that in January, February, November, and December, two-thirds of the whole number fell a ſacrifice to this diſeaſe.

The DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *from December* 11, 1798, *to December* 11, 1799.

ABORTIVE and Stilborn	580
Abſceſs	27
Aged	1343
Ague	3
Apoplexy and Suddenly	249
Aſthma and Phthiſick	663
Bedridden	2
Bleeding	16
Brain Fever	
Burſten aud Rupture	20
Cancer	48
Childbed	131
Colds	14
Colic, Gripes, and Twiſting of the Guts	8
Conſumption	4843
Convulſions	3794
Cough and Hooping-Cough	451
Cramp	1
Croup	16
Diabetes	1
Dropſy	906
Ear-ache	1
Eaten by Lice	1
Evil	5
Falling Sickneſs	
Fevers of all kinds	1784
Fiſtula	3
Flux	5
French Pox	23
Gout	91
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	11
Grief	4
Headmouldſhot, Horſe-ſhoe-head, and Water in the Head	76
Jaundice	78
Jaw, Locked	1
Impoſthume	1
Inflammation	433
Itch	2
Leproſy	1
Livergrown	10
Lunatic	107
Meaſles	223
Miſcarriage	3
Mortification	226
Palpitation of the Heart	2
Palſy	105
Pleuriſy	14
Quinſy	1
Raſh	1
Rheumatiſm	3
Scurvy	3
Small Pox	1111
Sore Throat	12
Sores and Ulcers	11
Spaſm	2
Stoppage in the Stomach	11
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Swelling	
Swine Pox	2
Teeth	335
Thruſh	35
Tumor in the Womb	
Vomiting and Looſeneſs	
Worms	11

Bit by a Mad Dog	2
Broken Limbs	4
Bruiſed	2
Burnt	13
Drowned	99
Exceſſive Drinking	5
Executed *	12
Found Dead	10
Fractured	2
Frightened	2
Frozen	2
Killed by Falls and ſeveral other Accidents	64
Killed themſelves	28
Murdered	3
Poiſoned	6
Scalded	2
Shot	1
Smothered	1
Starved	4
Suffocated	7
Total	269

CHRISTENED.	
Males	10087
Females	8883
In all	18970
BURIED.	
Males	9046
Females	9088
In all	18134
WHEREOF HAVE DIED	
Under Two Years of Age	5211
Between Two and Five	1790
Five and Ten	644
Ten and Twenty	573
Twenty and Thirty	1299
Thirty and Forty	1724
Forty and Fifty	1924
Fifty and Sixty	1758
Sixty and Seventy	1565
Seventy and Eighty	1125
Eighty and Ninety	456
Ninety and a Hundred	63
A Hundred	
A Hundred and One	2
A Hundred and Five	
A Hundred and Eight	
A Hundred and Seventeen	

Decreaſed in the Burials this Year, 21.

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* There have been executed in Middleſex and Surry 25; of which Number 12 only have been reported to be buried as ſuch within the Bills of Mortality.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes

ALCOCK, Hallifax, money-ſcrivener. (Mr. Sykes, New-inn)

Appleyard, Tob. Leeds. (J. Lambert, Hatton Garden)

Abernethy, J. and F. Henderſon, Lothbury, merchants. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick's place)

Burt, Elias, Poole. (Scott and Landon, St. Mildred-ſtreet, Poultry)

Berkeley, Worceſter, money-ſcrivener. (H. Barker, Eſq. Gray's-inn.

Bridges, Theo. Colcheſter, inn-keeper. (Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's Buildings)

Cook, Wm King-ſtr. Southwark, coachmaker. (Cruſsfield and co. Saliſbury-ſtreet, Strand)

Collier, Wm. Reading, carpenter. (G. Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn)

Dawkins, James, City-road, ſtable-keeper. (Mr. Robinſon, jun. Temple)

Denton, John Haycroft, Huddersfield. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)

Dixon, Charles, Fenchurch-ſtr. bruſh-maker. (Mr. Roberts, Ely Place)

Denton, Tho. Huddersfield. (Cardale and co. Gray's-inn)

Edwards and Purl, Red Lion-ſtr. Southwark, cornfactors. (Mr. Batchelor, Clement's-inn)

French, John, Dover, apothecary. (Mr. Knocker, Dover)

Fowle, Sil. W. Rainham, Miller and baker. (S. King, Litcham, Norfolk)

Fletcher, T. Fair Coats, dimity-manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet.

Graham, W. P. Bread-ſtr. merchant. (Geo. Atkinſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Falcon-ſquare)

Glover and Williams, Bangor, dealers. (Charles Barrett, Mancheſter)

Gueſt, H. Blackman-ſtr. oilman. (Stratton, Shoreditch)

Hill, Peter, Piccadilly, upholſterer. (Mr. Robinſon, Charter-houſe-ſtr.)

Pereira and Caſtellain, Old Bethlem, merchants. (Donce and co. Fenchurch Buildings)

Page, T. Thavies-inn, warehouſeman. (Wortham, Caſtle-ſtr. Holborn.

Reynolds, Tho. Newgate-ſtr. muſlin-manufacturer. (Mr. Wild, Warwick-ſquare)

Ruff, Humph. Worceſter, glover. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.

Stacey, Geo. Baſingſtoke, grocer, (M. Greene, Baſingſtoke)

Shivers, Tho. Nicholas-lane, merchant. (Mr. Davenport, Gray's-ſquare.

Smith, Jonath. Fore-ſtr. gold beater. (Wadeſon and co. Auſtin Friars)

Sizer, J. Maningtree, grocer. (J. Ambroſe, Miſtley, Eſſex)

Stubbs, J. Highley, inn-keeper. (Robins, Gray's-inn Place)

Wright, John, St. James's-ſtr. ſword-cutler (Mr. Barker, Thanet Place)

Woolley, James, Romford, ſaddler, &c. (Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's Buildings)

Walford, Foy, Mancheſter, muſlin-manufacturer. (W. and S. Edge, Mancheſter)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderton, John. Salthurſt, Suſſex, Feb. 25.

Anſon, Wm. L. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Jan. 8.

Aldus, Jon. Cow-croſs, victualler, Feb. 15.

Bovell, Michael, W. Smithfield, ironmonger, Jan. 1.

Beetham, Nath. Sloane-ſtr. ſmith, Feb. 7.

Barker, Tho. Lane-end, Staff-potter, Jan. 18.

Bagley, R. Mortlake, gardener, Jan. 21.

Bailey, Geo. Mark-lane, mealman, Jan. 30.

Budd, Wm. Uxbridge, inn-holder, Feb. 4.

Bunn, Tho. Piccadilly, butcher, Jan. 30.

Brooke, John, Aſton, Warwickſh. dealer, Feb. 12.

Brown, T. Cheſterfield, merchant, Jan. 20.

Curry, James, Strand, hoſier, Feb. 7.

Chaplin, Wm. Watlington, Oxfordſhire, laceman, Feb. 4.

Caſe, T. and C. Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 28.

Crane, C. T, Bow-lane, merchant, Feb. 14.

Cottrell, Jos. Walſall, draper, April 27.

Dickſon, Wm. Stamford, linen-draper, Feb. 4.

Etches, Wm. Northampton, grocer, Jan. 21.

Eaves, Rich. Sarchole, Yardley, Worceſterſhire, mealman, Jan. 23.

Forbes and Tomkins, Lad-lane, warehouſemen, Jan. 22.

Forſter, Geo. John-ſtreet, Marybone, ſmith, Feb. 11.

Farmer, Wm. Shrewsbury, mercer, &c. Feb. 6.

Francis, T. Bewdley, linen-draper, Jan. 28. (final)

Gilmore, Walt. Marlbro' grocer, Jan. 27.

Greillier and Nicholls, Crown-ſtr. Shoreditch, feather-makers, Feb. 4.

Gouch, John, Walthamſtow, inſurance-broker, Feb. 1.

Gilbert, Rob. Reading, draper, Jan. 28.

Gibſon and Johnſon, Lawrence-lane, bankers, Feb. 4.

Ginger, Rich. Queenhithe, ſalter, Feb. 8.

Gaunt, James, Mancheſter, woollen-draper, Feb. 24.
Hudſon, Tho. Little James-ſtreet, Holborn, Hackneyman, Jan. 28.
Haworth, E. J. and J. Hampſtead, &c. calico-printers, Feb. 11.
Higgs, John, Hay, Breconſhire, malſter, Feb. 4.
Heere, M. Kingſton-on-Hull, grocer, Jan. 20.
Jones, Wm. Woolverhampton, brewer, Feb. 15.
Ibberſon, C. and C. Holborn, ſtable-keepers, Feb. 8.
Jolly, T. W. Threadneedle-ſtreet, inſurance-broker, Jan. 30. (final)
Jee, E. Birmingham, engraver, Jan. 17.
Knight, Gun Dock, Wapping, ſail-cloth-maker, Feb. 4.
Leggatt, Rich. Penton Mewſey, Woolſtapler, Jan. 11.
Leigh, J. E. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 13.
Loton, John, Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, hoſier, Feb. 7.
Lodge, Tho. jun. Dogmersfield, brewer, Feb. 3.
Munday, Ann, Turk's Head, Strand, Jan. 22.
Michell, Matt. John-ſtreet, Adelphi, broker, Feb. 4.
Muſgrave, Eli, Leeds, ſtuff-merchant. Jan. 24.
Milward, James, Coniſbrough, malſter, Jan. 24.
M'Mullen, J. B. Newk. St. George's, money-ſcrivener Jan. 30.
Moore, Walter, Mancheſter, taylor, Jan. 29.
Moſes, Solomon, Roſemary-lane, ſaleſman, Feb. 8.
Maſterman, James, Bucklersbury, Feb. 15.
Mitchell, C. Lombard-ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 30.
Needham, Cha. Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 21.
Orcherd, Jos. Copenhagen Houſe, victualler, Feb. 1.
Prindle and Oſborn, Snow Hill, cheeſemongers, Jan. 21.
Polchampton, Tho. Eaton, Bucks, grocer, Feb. 25.
Phillips, Rich. Tottenham-ſtr. hackneyman, Jan. 22.
Partridge and Ellis, Friday-ſtreet, carriers. Feb. 4.
Palin, W. Hockliffe, inn-holder, Jan. 20. (final)
Ripley, Rob. Leeds, ſhoe-maker. Jan. 11.
Reynolds, E. Blackfryars Road, linen-draper, Jan. 25.
Rawlins, Tho. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 27.
Roſe, Wm. Holborn, haberdaſher, Feb. 7.
Roſs, A. G. Ruſſell-ſtr. Bloomsbury, army clothier, Dec. 28, 1799.
Sykes, John, Mancheſter, fuſtian-manufacturer, Feb. 4.
Sadler, Francis, Kenſington, victualler, Jan. 28.
Stock, Wm. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, linen-draper, Jan. 28.
Scott, Geo. Hatton Garden, builder. Jan. 11.
Smith, Jos. Leyland, Lancaſhire, grocer, Jan. 22.
Swan, Tho. Mancheſter, liquor-merchant, Jan. 31.
Standerwick, Mark, Great Warner-ſtr. diſtiller, Feb. 7.
Saurbrey, Loud. Strand, furrier, Jan. 25.
Taylor, R. High-ſtr. Southwark, linen-draper, Jan. 21.
Tanner, Wm. Paddington, ſmith, Jan. 30.
Terry, John, Wimbledon, bricklayer, Jan. 22.
Terry, R. Hudleigh, mercer, Jan. 28. (final)
Wollaſton and Upjohn, Holborn Bridge, diſtillers, Jan. 25.
Webſter, Joſeph, Thorne, Yorkſhire, dealer, Jan. 31.
Wells, John, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 7.
Wagſter, Jos. Old Ford, coal-merchant, Feb. 25.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1800.

BEFORE we commence our monthly ſummary of public events for the year 1800, it may not be amiſs to preſent our readers with a ſhort retroſpect of the eventful proceedings that occurred on the theatre of war, during the preceding one; this, by connecting the paſt with the preſent, will enable us in ſome meaſure to gueſs relative to the future.

The treaties of Leoben and Campo Formio, if they did not wholly annihilate, at leaſt abated for a time, the intenſeneſs of the conteſt produced by the French Revolution. The ephemeral peace between the Emperor of Germany and the Directorial government, in the mean time, afforded an opportunity for Bonaparte to tranſport his veteran legions to Egypt, whence he ſeemed, on the firſt proſpect of ſucceſs, to meditate a formidable attack on the Britiſh dominions in Aſia. But the memorable defeat at Aboukir, and the declaration of war on the part of the Ottoman Porte, ſoon changed the ſcene, and inſtead of being able to aid the views and ſupport the pretenſions of Tippoo Sultaun, we beheld the conqueror of Alexandria and Cairo, the victor in ſo many ſkirmiſhes and battles, againſt Turks, Arabs, and Mamelukes, at one time foiled before Acre, and at another eagerly ſeizing an opportunity of flying from an apparently devoted army, whoſe ranks had been thinned and diſpirited, by fatigue, diſeaſe, and the ſword.

Notwithſtanding the groſs impolicy of of permitting ſuch a large body of troops, and ſo experienced and fortunate a commander to leave Europe, yet the year 1799 ſeemed to be uſhered in under fortunate auſpices to France, and the moſt unhappy preſages on the part of her enemies. So formidable had the republican arms become in Italy, that the King of Sardinia was reduced to the cruel neceſſity of formally renouncing the ſovereignty of Piedmont in the month of January, and retiring with his family and adherents to the iſland whence he derived his title.

The King of Naples too, who had once more tried his fortune in the field, and been prevailed upon to confide the command of his troops to General Mack, after experiencing ſome ſhort gleams of ſucceſs, and even obtaining poſſeſſion of Rome, was obliged to yield to the ſuperior diſcipline of the enemy, and take refuge in the iſland of Sicily.

France was thus enabled to give the law to Italy; but the face of public affairs, was doomed to aſſume a ſudden and unexpected change on the Continent. The Emperor Paul, being aſſured of a ſubſidy from the King of Great Britain, had negociated a treaty of alliance with the Ottoman Porte, and given orders for a body of troops to march into the heart of Germany. No ſooner did the French Directory perceive a new enemy about to take the field, than they iſſued orders to invade the Empire anew. Accordingly, on the firſt of March, their grand army croſſed the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Kehl, under command of General Jourdan, with the avowed intention of forcing the Diet of Ratiſbon to declare againſt the march of the Ruſſian troops. Nearly about the ſame time, General Bernadotte at the head of an army of obſervation paſſed the Rhine at Waldeck, inveſted Philipſburg, and ſummoned that fortreſs to ſurrender; while General Ney ſent a ſimilar ſummons to Manheim, which immediately opened its gates to him.

Notwithſtanding theſe proceedings, the French ambaſſadors at the Congreſs of Radſtadt had declared to the Deputation of the Empire, as well as to the Imperial Miniſter, the Count de Lehrbach, that theſe hoſtile movements were undertaken with no other view, than to prevent the interference of the Court of Peterſburg, and accelerate a general peace.

The Cabinet of Vienna being now certain of the co-operation of the Ruſſians, the Imperial army under the command of the Archduke Charles croſſed the Lech on the fourth of March; and a renewal of the bloody war that has ſo long deſolated Europe, from that moment became inevitable.

Fortune at firſt ſeemed to declare in favour of the French; for a body of troops belonging to that nation having paſſed through Schaffhauſen towards Suabia, an Auſtrian General, after an ineffectual attempt to oppoſe them, was defeated and taken priſoner along with three thouſand of his men. They were alſo ſucceſsful during a ſhort period in Italy, as the whole of Tuſcany was occupied by their troops, and Florence, its capital, with all the exquiſite works of art collected by the Princes of the houſe of Medicis, fell into their hands.

A fatal reverſe, however, ſpeedily enſued. The Directory had not only neglected the army of Italy, but even diſorganiſed it by the arreſt of Championnet, the commander in chief. In conſequence of theſe groſs overſights, General Kray on the fifth of April came up with and beat the French in an engagement near Verona. On the fourteenth of the ſame month, Field Marſhal Suwarrow arrived, with the firſt column of the Ruſſians, and from that moment the affairs of France took a new and diſaſtrous turn.

Mirandola was the firſt place that ſurrendered to the combined army, and Mantua was ſoon after inveſted by General Kray, to whom it ſurrendered after a diſgraceful reſiſtance.

On the twenty fourth, the Auſtro-Ruſſian troops paſſed the Oglio, and puſhed the French before them; they then croſſed the Adda, and Suwarrow, at the battle of Caſſano, overcame Moreau on the twenty-ſeventh: and ſo deciſive indeed was the victory, that General Serruier and three thouſand men were taken priſoners, and Milan opened its gates to the conqueror. Piedmont next became the theatre of hoſtilities; and the French, notwithſtanding the efforts of Moreau, Macdonald, and Joubert, ſoon beheld themſelves ſtripped of their ſtrong-holds, deprived of all their garriſons, and were obliged ſucceſſively to abandon the whole of Italy; Genoa and a ſmall portion of the adjoining territory only excepted.

On the ſide of Switzerland, the affairs of the republicans at firſt wore a leſs diſaſtrous aſpect, Maſſena having obtained ſome ſlight advantages. Theſe, however, were ſoon counter-balanced by new events; that general being obliged to abandon Zurich, which was immediately occupied by the Auſtrian troops under Hotze.

Unluckily for the allies, it was now determined, that Suwarrow, who had been hitherto uniformly victorious, ſhould change the ſcene of action, and, leaving the plains of Italy, penetrate into Switzerland, whence he was to drive the French back on their own territories.

The Directory, being fully aware that ſuch an event muſt prove fatal to their cauſe, inſtantly reinforced their troops in that country, and made every preparation for a vigorous defence. Maſſena at the ſame time diſplayed a conſummate genius for military affairs, and evinced uncommon talents in all his enterprizes. Knowing, that, if he permitted Suwarrow to effect a junction with the troops already acting againſt him, he would be inevitably overpowered; he determined to attack the latter, and in a variety of actions during four whole days continued to give complete overthrows to the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies, many thouſands being killed and taken priſoners; while the brave general who commanded them fell in the field of battle.

On the arrival of Suwarrow, that experienced commander found his plans fruſtrated, his allies diſmayed, and his own army diſpirited, by the rapid and ſucceſsful movements of his more fortunate antagoniſt. In conſequence of theſe diſaſtrous events he was under the neceſſity of withdrawing into Germany, and during his memorable retreat over mountains covered with ſnow, and through roads nearly impaſſible for a ſingle battalion, he experienced more loſs, but leſs diſhonour, than would have enſued after a ſignal defeat.

In the mean time Great Britain did not

fail, as uſual, to do every thing that could be expected of herſelf and allies. The Engliſh cabinet had diſpatched an enterpriſing commander * to the Archipelago, in the latter end of 1798; and, in concert with the Turks, he contrived a few months after, to foil Bonaparte in Syria. The King of Naples was maintained in the poſſeſſion of Sicily by means of a Britiſh ſquadron. Capua, Gaeta, Naples, Civita Vecchia, and even Rome, were conquered through the aſſiſtance of our naval forces in the Mediterranean: while Lord Keith made a bold, but ineffectual attempt to come up with the French and Spaniſh fleets, on their return to Breſt. The ſame cabinet meditated a powerful diverſion on the ſide of Holland. A numerous fleet, with a conſiderable body of troops on board, accordingly ſailed from the Kentiſh coaſt, on the 13th of Auguſt, and anchored off the Texel. Sir Ralph Abercrombie having affected a landing, after a ſlight reſiſtance, took poſſeſſion of the Helder, while ſeven Dutch men-of war, and thirteen Indiamen and tranſports, were ſeized in the *Nieu Diep*; twelve more Dutch ſhips, under the command of Story, in a ſhort time after alſo ſurrendered to Admiral Mitchell.

No ſooner had the Engliſh army been joined by a body of Ruſſian troops, and headed by the Duke of York, than an attack was made on the enemy's lines; and Alkmaar taken after a ſevere and bloody conteſt.

In the courſe of a few days his Royal Highneſs attempted the enemy's entrenchments at Beverwick: but, notwithſtanding ſome partial advantages, it was at length found neceſſary not only to fall back, but alſo to abandon all the poſts occupied before.

As the French army under General Brune increaſed daily, and it began to be foreſeen that many difficulties might attend a reimbarkation, it was at length deemed moſt adviſeable to enter into a convention with the enemy, in conſequence of which the enterprize was wholly abandoned, and a body of 8000 French priſoners in England was agreed to be delivered up without exchange. To the honour of both nations, this agreement ſeems to have been kept inviolate.

But if the expedition of the Britiſh troops in Holland proved unfortunate, the Britiſh name had, in the mean time, acquired a new luſtre, and our territories a freſh acceſſion, in another and a more diſtant quarter of the globe. Tippoo, truſting to the promiſes of the French, dazzled by their offers of aſſiſtance, and founding his immediate hopes, perhaps, on the progreſs of their arms in Egypt, was making every preparation for a new war, infinitely more formidable than that which he had before waged; as he expected to be ſupported by a large body of European allies. He was anticipated however in his projects by the vigilant activity of the Britiſh government in Aſia, which ordered a large army into the field, before he had completed his plans. The firſt intimation that arrived in Europe of theſe events was received by means of an overland diſpatch, announcing the defeat of the Sultan's troops on the 15th of March, and their ſubſequent retreat towards Seringapatam. Advices were brought ſoon after, that the capital of the Myſore had fallen into our hands in conſequence of an aſſault, in which the Prince himſelf loſt his life; and in the beginning of December, we learned that a partition of his dominions had taken place, in conſequence of which we had added greatly to our own territories, and placed a grandſon of the prince depoſed by Hyder Ally, on the vacant throne, aſſigning at the ſame time a certain portion of the dominions of his anceſtors for the maintenance of his family and the ſupport of his court.

Having thus taken a rapid ſurvey of public affairs, ſo far as military operations are concerned, we ſhall now reſume our hiſtorical ſummary of the events of a recent date, commencing with the month of December.

FRANCE.

We noticed in our laſt, that a new conſtitution was about to be preſented, and this has ſince actually taken place. It is prefaced by a declaration that, "the French Republic is one and indiviſible," that "every man born or reſiding in France, of twenty-one years of age, who is inſcribed on the civic regiſter of his *commune*, and who has lived during one year within the territory of the republic, is a French citizen." A continued reſidence of ten years gives the ſame right to a foreigner, and this right is loſt to either

1. By naturaliſation in any other country.

2. By the acceptance of either a place or a penſion from another government.

3. By affiliation with any foreign corporation that implies diſtinction of birth.

And 4. By condemnation to infamous or corporal puniſhments.

A ſuſpenſion enſues:

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* Sir Sydney Smith.

1. By bankruptcy.

2. By ſucceſſion in part or in whole to the property of a bankrupt.

3. By domeſtic ſervitude.

And 4. By a ſtate of judicial interdiction, accuſation, or contumacy.

In reſpect to the elections, each commune ſhall chooſe a liſt of candidates equal to one-tenth of its number, and this tenth ſhall ſelect a tenth of themſelves. A departmental liſt is alſo to be kept, out of which the public functionaries of the department are to be choſen.

There is a CONSERVATIVE SENATE of eighty members, each of whom ſhall be forty years of age at leaſt, and theſe ſhall not be removable during life; on the other hand, they are ineligible for any other public function whatever. The legiſlative power ſhall not promulge any new laws, until the projects of them ſhall have been propoſed by the Government, communicated to the Tribunate, and decreed by the Legiſlative Body.

The TRIBUNATE is compoſed of one hundred members, each of whom ſhall be at leaſt ſeventy-five years of age. A fifth is to be renewed yearly. It is to diſcuſs the projects of every new law, and votes either the adoption or rejection; it is alſo to ſuperintend public affairs, correct abuſes, and ameliorate all the branches of the adminiſtration.

The LEGISLATIVE BODY is compoſed of three hundred members, each of whom ſhall be at leaſt thirty years of age; a fifth is renewed yearly.

The government is confided to THREE CONSULS, nominated for ten years, and indefinitely re-eligible; the firſt Conſul poſſeſſes certain functions and attributes peculiar to himſelf. He promulges the laws, nominates and revokes the members of the council of ſtate, appoints ambaſſadors, military and naval officers, all judges, whether civil or criminal, except juſtices of the peace, and judges of caſſation: but he ſhall not revoke the powers of the ſaid judges.

Bonaparte, having thus overturned that very government which he himſelf had not only ſupported, but ſworn to protect, and impoſed a conſtitution which, without ſeating him on the throne, confers a degree of power nearly bordering on the deſpotiſm of the ancient Bourbons, immediately nominated the new members, and inſtalled the council of ſtate. Inſtead of the former oaths of "hatred to kings," and "hatred of monarchy in France," the council enjoined the ſubſtitution of the following ſimple formula: "I promiſe to be faithful to the conſtitution."

A decree was ſoon after paſſed allowing the freedom of worſhip, and the cruel law of the 4th of September, by which Barthelemy and Carnot, the Directors, ſeveral deputies, and a number of printers and editors, had been condemned to tranſportation without a previous trial, was repealed. Some exceptions were however made, in reſpect to Ramel, Pichegru, &c.

On the 26th of December, the thirty-ſeven members of the late legiſlature, who had been at firſt ſentenced to baniſhment to Guiana, and were afterwards placed under the ſuperintendence of the Miniſter of Police, were ſet at liberty. Two days after this, the Conſul announced to the Conſervative Senate, "That the government had been inſtalled, and that they would employ, under every circumſtance, all their reſources and means to deſtroy the ſpirit of faction, to create public ſpirit, and to conſolidate that conſtitution which is the object of the wiſhes of the French people."

On the ſame day, Bonaparte ſignified to General Agereau, that he had appointed him to the important ſtation of commander in chief of the French army in Batavia. In the letter written by him on this occaſion, after ſtating "that the glory of the republic was the fruit of the blood ſhed by their comrades," he deſires him in all the acts originating from his command, to ſhow himſelf ſuperior to "thoſe miſerable diſputes of public aſſemblies, which had for ten years paſt convulſed France." He concludes with this memorable expreſſion: "Should circumſtances compel me to carry on the war *myſelf*, be aſſured that I will not ſuffer you to remain in Holland, and that I ſhall never forget the glorious action of Caſtaglione."

The firſt ſitting of the Tribunate took place January the firſt, under the preſidence of Daunou, two thirds of the members being preſent. Penieres, on this occaſion, made a long oration in favour of the Firſt Conſul, whoſe moderation he praiſed, and whoſe earneſt deſire he ſaid it was "to put an end to the cruel war that has for ſo many years deſolated Europe."

In the firſt ſitting of the Legiſlative Body, which occurred on the ſame day, the members, who had aſſembled at one o'clock, in the hall formerly occupied by the Council of Five Hundred, nominated Perrin *des Voſges* preſident. Diviſions had been previouſly made on each ſide of the bar for the orators of the Tribunate and the Government, and the places to be occupied by them were covered with red cloth. On the circular altar, in the middle, was placed an open book with the following words in letters of gold, "French Republic—Conſtitution of the eighth year."

After ſome diſputes about the oath, and a few regulations relative to the internal police, the aſſembly adjourned until next morning, when three counſellors of ſtate preſented projects of two laws, the firſt relative to the intercourſe between the various public bodies, and the ſecond concerning the redemption and alienation of the rents due to the republic, which are now valued at fifteen years purchaſe, a tenth payable within three decades, and the remainder in three ſeparate inſtallments, at the end of ſix, twelve, and eighteen months.

One of the firſt acts of power on the part General Bonaparte was, to diſpatch an *aide de-camp* to the King of Pruſſia announcing the late changes.

He alſo liberated ſeveral impriſoned prieſts and nobles, and exhibited the moſt ardent deſire to enter into a treaty with the inſurgents in the interior; in conſequence of which, a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities immediately enſued; but their terms, from a conſciouſneſs of their own power, were ſaid to be of an extravagant nature, and hoſtilities have ere this, moſt probably, recommenced.

Previouſly to this event, a proclamation was iſſued from "the Conſuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of the departments of the Weſt," in which, after ſtating "that an impious war was threatened to be kindled a ſecond time," they obſerve, that they do not wiſh to employ force until they had firſt exhauſted all the means of perſuaſion. They at the ſame time promiſe liberty of worſhip, and inform them that the deſtructive laws relative to hoſtages and the forced loan have been repealed. "The miniſters of a God of Peace, are called on to promote reconciliation and concord," and they are deſired "to ſpeak to the hearts of the people the language which they have learned in the ſchool of their maſter."

A decree is annexed to this proclamation requiring

1. All the inſurgents to ſeparate within the ſpace of one decade.

2. To deliver up their arms and cannon of every kind, particularly thoſe furniſhed by England.

3. A complete amneſty for all paſt offences is held out.

And 4. Such of the communes as ſhall perſiſt in rebellion, ſhall be declared by General Hedouville, who has been lately replaced by General Brune, out of the conſtitution, and treated as the enemies of the French people.

The late change in the government being conſidered by the Senate of Hamburg, as a favourable opportunity for obtaining forgiveneſs, it immediately addreſſed a long and laboured apology to "the Conſuls" relative to Napper Tandy and his aſſociates, in which they remark, "that their ruin and utter annihilation would have been the inevitable conſequence of a refuſal."

The following note contains the anſwer tranſmitted:

BONAPARTE, *Firſt Conſul of the Republic, to the Burgomaſters and Senate of the Free and Imperial City of Hamburg.*

Paris, 9th Nivoſe, (8th year.)

WE have received your letter, gentlemen; it is no juſtification of your conduct.

It is by courage and virtue alone that States are preſerved; cowardice and vice prove their ruin.

You have violated the laws of hoſpitality: Such a violation would not have taken place among the barbarian hordes of the deſert. Your fellow citizens will impute it to you, as an eternal reproach.

The two unfortunate men will die illuſtrious; but their blood will be a ſource of greater evils to their perſecutors than could be brought upon them by a whole army.

BONAPARTE, Firſt Conſul.
H. B. MARET, Secretary, &c.

But of all the events that have lately occurred in France, no one ſo nearly intereſts this country, as the recent attempt, on the part of the new government, to enter into a negociation with his Majeſty's Miniſters.

Here follows the correſpondence, which renders all obſervations on our part needleſs.

MY LORD,

I Diſpatch, by order of General Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, a meſſenger to London; he is the bearer of a letter from the Firſt Conſul of the Republic to his Majeſty the King of England. I requeſt you to give the neceſſary orders, that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This ſtep, in itſelf, announces the importance of its object.

Accept, my Lord, the aſſurance of my higheſt conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 5th Nivoſe, 8th year of the French Republic, (Dec. 25, 1799.)

French Republic—Sovereignty of the People—Liberty—Equality.

Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the Republic, to his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Paris, 5th Nivoſe, 8th Year of the Republic.

CALLED by the wiſhes of the French nation to occupy the firſt magiſtracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majeſty.

The war, which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, muſt it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an underſtanding?

How can the two moſt enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and ſtrong beyond what their ſafety and independence require, ſacrifice to ideas of vain greatneſs the benefits of commerce, internal proſperity, and the happineſs of families? How is it that they do not feel that Peace is of the firſt neceſſity, as well as of the firſt glory?

Theſe ſentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majeſty, who reigns over a free nation, and with the ſole view of rendering it happy.

Your Majeſty will only ſee, in this overture, my ſincere deſire to contribute efficaciouſly, for a ſecond time, to a general pacification by a ſtep, ſpeedy, entirely of confidence, and diſengaged from thoſe forms which neceſſary perhaps to diſguiſe the dependence of weak ſtates, prove only in thoſe which are ſtrong the mutual deſire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuſe of their ſtrength, may ſtill, for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhauſted.—But I will venture to ſay, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war which involves the whole world.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

SIR *Downing-ſtreet, Jan.* 4, 1800.

I HAVE received and laid before the King the two letters which you have tranſmitted to me; and his Majeſty, ſeeing no reaſon to depart from thoſe forms which have long been eſtabliſhed in Europe, for tranſacting buſineſs with Foreign States, has commanded me, to return in his name the Official Anſwer which I ſend you herewith incloſed. I have the honour to be, with high conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant, (Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

THE King has given frequent proofs of his ſincere deſire for the re-eſtabliſhment of ſecure and permanent tranquillity in Europe. He neither is, nor has been, engaged in any conteſt for a vain and falſe glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, againſt all aggreſſion, the rights and happineſs of his ſubjects. For theſe he has contended againſt an unprovoked attack; and for the ſame objects he is ſtill obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this neceſſity could be removed by entering, at the preſent moment, into negotiation with thoſe whom a freſh revolution has ſo recently placed in the exerciſe of power in France.—Since no real advantage can ariſe from ſuch negotiation to the great and deſirable object of general peace, until it ſhall diſtinctly appear that thoſe cauſes have ceaſed to operate, which originally produced the war, and by which it has ſince been protracted, and, in more than one inſtance, renewed.——The ſame ſyſtem, to the prevalence of which France juſtly aſcribes all her preſent miſeries, is that which has alſo involved the reſt of Europe in a long and deſtructive warfare, of a nature long ſince unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

For the extenſion of this ſyſtem, and for the extermination of all eſtabliſhed Governments, the reſources of France have from year to year, and in the midſt of the moſt unparalleled diſtreſs, been laviſhed and exhauſted. To this indiſcriminate ſpirit of deſtruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiſs Cantons, (his Majeſty's ancient friends and allies) have ſucceſſively been ſacrificed. Germany has been ravaged; Italy, though now reſcued from its invaders, has been made the ſcene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majeſty has himſelf been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthenſome conteſt for the independence and exiſtence of his kingdoms.

Nor have theſe calamities been confined to Europe alone: they have been extended to the moſt diſtant quarters of the world, and even to countries ſo remote both in ſituation and intereſt from the preſent conteſt, that the very exiſtence of ſuch war was perhaps unknown to thoſe who found themſelves ſuddenly involved in all its horrors.——While ſuch a ſyſtem continues to prevail, and while the blood and treaſure of a numerous and powerful nation can be laviſhed in its ſupport, experience has ſhewn that no defence, but that of open and ſteady hoſtility, can be availing. The moſt ſolemn treaties have only prepared the way for freſh aggreſſion; and it is to a determined reſiſtance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of ſtability for property, for perſonal liberty, for ſocial order, or for the free exerciſe of religion.

For the ſecurity, therefore, of thoſe eſſential objects, his Majeſty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general profeſſions of pacific diſpoſitions. Such profeſſions have been repeatedly held out by all thoſe who have ſucceſſively directed the reſources of France to the deſtruction of Europe; and whom the preſent rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.——Greatly, indeed, will his Majeſty rejoice, whenever it ſhall appear that the danger to which his own dominions and thoſe of his allies have been ſo long expoſed, has really ceaſed; whenever he ſhall be ſatisfied that the neceſſity of reſiſtance is at an end; that, after the experience of ſo many years of crimes and miſeries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the reſtleſs ſchemes of deſtruction which have endangered the very exiſtence or civil ſociety, have at length been finally relinquiſhed:—but the conviction of ſuch a change, however agreeable to his Majeſty's wiſhes, can reſult only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The beſt and moſt natural pledge of its reality and permanence would be the reſtoration of that line of princes which for ſo many centuries maintained the French nation in proſperity at home, and in conſideration and reſpect abroad:—ſuch an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove, all objects in the way of negotiation of peace. It would confirm to France the unmoleſted enjoyment of its ancient territory; and it would give to all the other nations of Europe, in tranquility and peace, that ſecurity which they are now compelled to ſeek by other means.

But, deſirable as ſuch an event muſt be both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode excluſively that his Majeſty limits the poſſibility of ſecure and ſolid pacification. His Majeſty makes no claim to preſcribe to France what ſhall be the form of her Government, or in whoſe hands ſhe ſhall veſt the authority neceſſary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

His Majeſty looks only to the ſecurity of his own dominions and thoſe of his allies, and to the general ſafety of Europe.—Whenever he ſhall judge that ſuch ſecurity can in any manner be attained, as reſulting either from the internal ſituation of that country, from whoſe internal ſituation the danger has ariſen, or from ſuch other circumſtances of whatever nature as may produce the ſame end, his Majeſty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general pacification.

Unhappily no ſuch ſecurity hitherto exiſts: no ſufficient evidence of the principles by which the new Government will be directed; no reaſonable ground by which to judge of its ſtability. In this ſituation, it can for the preſent only remain for his Majeſty to purſue, in conjunction with other powers, thoſe exertions of juſt and defenſive war, which his regard to the happineſs of his ſubjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the neceſſity in which they originate, or to terminate on any other grounds, than ſuch as may beſt contribute to the ſecure enjoyment of their tranquillity, their conſtitution, and their independence.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.
Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 4, 1800

Paris, 24 *Nivoſe*, 8*th year*, (*Jan.* 14, 1800.)

MY LORD,

I LOST no time in laying before the Firſt Conſul of the Republic the Official Note, under date of the 14th Nivoſe, which you tranſmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the anſwer, equally official, which you will find annexed.

Receive, my Lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.
To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, at London.

NOTE.

The Official Note, under date of the 14th Nivoſe, the 8th year, addreſſed by the Miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, having been laid before the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, he obſerved with ſurpriſe, that it reſted upon an opinion which is not exact, reſpecting the origin and conſequences of the preſent war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, ſhe had, it muſt be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution, ſolemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her diſinclination to conqueſts, her reſpect for the independance of all Governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, ſhe would have avoided taking part in thoſe of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an oppoſite diſpoſition, as ſoon as theFrench Revolution had broken out; almoſt all Europe entered into a league for its deſtruction. The aggreſſion was real, long time before it was public; internal reſiſtance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were ſupported; the French nation was inſulted in the perſon of its Agents; and England ſet particularly this example by the diſmiſſal of the Miniſter accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact, attacked in her independance, in her honour, and in her ſafety, long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of ſubjection, diſſolution, and diſmemberment, which were prepared againſt her, and the execution of which was ſeveral times attempted and purſued, that France has a right to impute the evils which ſhe has ſuffered, and thoſe which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with reſpect to ſo powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the moſt fatal conſequences.

Aſſailed on all ſides, the Republic could not but extend univerſally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independance that ſhe has made uſe of thoſe means which ſhe poſſeſſed, in her own ſtrength and the courage of her citizens. As long as ſhe ſaw that her enemies obſtinately refuſed to recognize her rights, ſhe counted only upon the energy of her reſiſtance; but as ſoon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invaſion, ſhe ſought for means of conciliation, and manifeſted pacific intentions: and if theſe have not always been efficacious; if, in the midſt of the critical circumſtances of her internal ſituation, which the revolution and the war have ſucceſſively brought on, the former depoſitaries of the Executive Authority of France have not always ſhewn as much moderation, as the nation itſelf has ſhewn courage, it muſt, above all, be imputed to the fatal and perſevering animoſity with which the reſources of England have been laviſhed to accompliſh the ruin of France.

But if the wiſhes of his Britannic Majeſty (in conformity with his aſſurances) are, in uniſon with thoſe of the French Republic, for the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, why, inſtead of attempting the apology of the war, ſhould not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obſtacle can prevent a mutual underſtanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, eſpecially when the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic has perſonally given ſo many proofs of his eagerneſs to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his diſpoſition to maintain the rigid obſervance of all treaties concluded?

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majeſty recognized the right of nations to chooſe the form of their Government, ſince it is from the exerciſe of this right that he holds his Crown: but he has been unable to comprehend how to this fundamental principle, upon which reſts the exiſtence of Political Societies, the Miniſter of his Majeſty could annex inſinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, and which are no leſs injurious to the French nation and to its Government, than it would be to England and his Majeſty, if a ſort of invitation were held out in favour of that Republican Government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the laſt century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a Revolution compelled to deſcend from it.

If at periods not far diſtant, when the conſtitutional ſyſtem of the Republic preſented neither the ſtrength nor the ſolidity which it contains at preſent, his Britannic Majeſty thought himſelf enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences; how is it poſſible that he ſhould not be eager to renew negotiations to which the preſent and reciprocal ſituation of affairs promiſes a rapid progreſs? On every ſide the voice of nations and of humanity implores the concluſion of a war, marked already by ſuch great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an univerſal convulſion and irremediable evils. It is, therefore, to put a ſtop to the courſe of theſe calamities, or in order that their terrible conſequences may be reproached to thoſe only who ſhall have provoked them, that the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic propoſes to put an immediate end to hoſtilities, by agreeing to a ſuſpenſion of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries on each ſide, who ſhould repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageouſly ſituated for the quickneſs of the reſpective communications, and who ſhould apply themſelves without any delay to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and a good underſtanding between the French Republic and England.

The Firſt Conſul offers to give the paſſports which may be neceſſary for this purpoſe.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 20th Nivoſe (14th Jan. 1800)
eighth year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs at Paris.

SIR, *Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 20, 1800.*

I HAVE the honour to incloſe to you the anſwer which his Majeſty has directed me to return to the Official Note, which you tranſmitted to me. I have the honour to be, with high conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.
at Paris.

NOTE.

THE Official Note tranſmitted by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs in France, and received by the underſigned on the 18th inſt. has been laid before the King.

His Majeſty cannot forbear expreſſing the concern with which he obſerves in that Note, that the unprovoked aggreſſions of France, the ſole cauſe and origin of the war, are ſyſtematically defended by her preſent rulers, under the ſame injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be diſguiſed. His Majeſty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now univerſally exploded, and (in ſo far as they reſpect his Majeſty's conduct) not only in themſelves utterly groundleſs, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the tranſactions, to which they relate, and alſo by the expreſs teſtimony (given at the time) of the Government of France itſelf.

With reſpect to the object of the Note, his Majeſty can only refer to the Anſwer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reſerve, the obſtacles which, in his judgment, preclude, at the preſent moment, all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French Official Note; the perſonal diſpoſitions which are ſaid to prevail for the concluſion of Peace, and for the future obſervance of treaties; the power of enſuring the effect of thoſe diſpoſitions, ſuppoſing them to exiſt; and the ſolidity of the ſyſtem newly eſtabliſhed, after ſo rapid a ſucceſſion of revolutions—All theſe are points which can be known only from that teſt to which his Majeſty has already referred them—the reſult of experience, and the evidence of facts.

With that ſincerity and plainneſs which his anxiety for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace indiſpenſably required, his Majeſty has pointed out to France the ſureſt and ſpeedieſt means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the ſame ſincerity, that he entertains no deſire to preſcribe to a foreign nation the form of its Government.—That he looks only to the ſecurity of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that eſſential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever, ſufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his Allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation, for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity.

To theſe declarations his Majeſty ſteadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus ſtated, that his regard to the ſafety of his ſubjects will ſuffer him to renounce that ſyſtem of vigorous defence, to which, under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the ſecurity of thoſe bleſſings which they now enjoy.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 20, 1800.

The military affairs of France, notwithſtanding the late brilliant actions on the part of Generals Brune, Maſſena, and St. Cyr, do not wear a very favourable aſpect.

The army of the Rhine appears to be in a deplorable ſituation; that of Italy is now confined to Genoa and the adjacent country, where it maintains itſelf by the odious ſyſtem of requiſitions; while, if we were to credit pretended letters from Egypt, the troops there are reduced to a ſtate of inexpreſſible diſtreſs and deſpondency. Poſterior accounts, however, announce no leſs than three great victories in that quarter. In reſpect to internal affairs, it appears from the laſt mails that the embargo on neutral veſſels has been taken off, and that Bonaparte has ſuppreſſed a prodigious number of newſpapers by a new effort of authority, and only permitted thoſe under his own immediate influence to be publiſhed!!

No leſs than two of her allies have imitated France in her late revolution, and both Switzerland and Genoa have given themſelves new rulers, and in ſome reſpects, a new form of government.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

One of the chief objects of the Britiſh cabinet, for ſome time paſt, appears to have been an union with Ireland; and it ſeems extremely probable, from ſome recent debates in the ſiſter kingdom, that this event will ſpeedily take place, and that too with far greater facility than was at firſt ſuſpected.

The *Chouans* are ſaid to have lately received a ſupply of arms, money, and military ſtores from this country, ſo that, in caſe of a renewal of hoſtilities, which the laſt mails conſider as inevitable, the inſurgents are likely to make a more ſturdy defence than before.

The late gallant action performed by Capt. Hamilton, can ſcarcely be paralleled even in the naval annals of this kingdom. "The honour of my country, and the glory of the Britiſh navy," ſays he, "were ſtrong inducements for me to make an attempt to cut out, by the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, his Majeſty's late ſhip Hermoine, from the harbour of Porto Cavallo, where there are about 200 pieces of cannon mounted on the batteries." This brave officer accordingly boarded her with a body of choſen men to the number of 50, while the remainder in the boats cut the cables, the Engliſh frigate coming down at the ſame time. The forecaſtle was carried without much difficulty; the quarter-deck, however, diſputed the point during a quarter of an hour; but the main deck held out much longer, and a moſt dreadful carnage enſued; nor was it before both cables had been cut, ſail made on the ſhip, and the boats ſent a-head to *tow*, that the main deck could be ſecured. Laſtly, the enemy retreated between decks, and continued firing till their ammunition was all expended; and it was then, and then only, that they demanded quarter!

On the other hand two of our frigates, forming part of Commodore Blanket's ſquadron in the Red Sea, have failed in an attempt on *El Coſir*.

We have already mentioned under the head "France," the diplomatic intercourſe that has taken place between the new Government of that country and our own, relative to a peace. It is confidently aſſerted, that a freſh ſubſidiary treaty has been concluded between the courts of St. James's, Vienna, and Peterſburg; that a large body of Suabians is to be taken into our pay, and that the war will be renewed with redoubled violence in the ſpring.

In the mean time the parliament has again met, an inquiry has been intimated as likely to take place, relative to the late failure in Holland, and if the offers of peace be not finally liſtened to, new taxes muſt be deviſed for carrying on the war.

Our ally,

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY,

Has lately obtained poſſeſſion of Manheim, and gained ſeveral advantages on the banks of the Rhine. This prince, who at the beginning of the conteſt, ſeemed likely to be ſtript of a large portion of his dominions, and reduced to a power of the *ſecond order*, has acquired extenſive dominions in Italy; and is enabled in conſequence of a ſeries of lucky occurrences, either to conclude an advantageous peace with France, or once more try the hazardous game of war, with a far better proſpect of ſucceſs than before. In the mean time,

RUSSIA,

Which has hitherto acquired nothing by the conteſt, but the *titular dignity* of grand maſter of Malta for its ſovereign, ſeems more anxious however to open the campaign, having adjuſted the recent differences with the houſe of Auſtria, relative to the treatment of Suwarrow in Switzerland. The emigrants are accordingly completing their battalions, in conſequence of orders from the cabinet of Peterſburgh; and the allied courts after ſuch a ſeries of diſappointments, and ſo many years of undeciſive warfare, do not yet deſpair to be able to make an impreſſion, on the *iron frontier* of France!

INCIDENTS, AND MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

THE directors of the Weſt-India Dock Company have given notice, that they are ready to receive Tenders for excavating the Weſt-India Docks in the Iſle of Dogs. The quantity to be excavated in the firſt inſtance, amounts to upwards of forty acres.

At an eſpecial court of aldermen, held January 8th, on the ſubject of the preſent high price of bread, the Lord Mayor ſtated, that he had conſulted the Recorder upon this urgent occaſion; and it was his decided opinion, that the act of the 13th of the King, *cap.* 62. is in full force. The Recorder having confirmed this, it was then moved and carried unanimouſly, "1. That to economiſe the expenditure of wheaten flour, it is neceſſary to enforce the proviſions of the act of 13 *George III. c.* 62. and ſecondly, that the Lord Mayor be directed to give the neceſſary orders for an application to the quarter ſeſſions for that purpoſe." The firſt of theſe reſolutions has been ſince oppoſed by counſel, on the part of the bakers of the metropolis; but it appears to be the intention of the city magiſtrates, to carry it into execution, and in this they have been followed by the magiſtrates of the county of Middleſex.

We are induced to give place to the following receipt for making Soup, as practiced at the ſoup eſtabliſhment in Spital-fields; in the hope, that it may be uſeful to many ſocieties and individuals, who are about to form ſimilar eſtabliſhments.

Receipt for making one hundred gallons of Soup, at the expence of about 1¾d per quart. --8 ſtones of beef, or 64lb.; 16 ſtones of ſhins; 46lb. of peaſe; 30lb. of Scotch barley; 24lb. of onions; 8lb. of ſalt; 10 oz. of black pepper. Potatoes may be added, and the quantity of peaſe and barley reduced.

The boiler in which the ſoup is made, muſt be nearly filled with water before the other ingredients are put in; and it muſt be filled up with boiling water in the morning, to make up for evaporation in the night, during the whole of which the ſoup is kept ſimmering; the fire being damped the laſt thing in the evening, to prevent its going out.

The Poſt-Horſe Duty was lately ſold by auction, at the Crown and Anchor, for the three years enſuing at 14,000l. per annum, more than the amount of the laſt three years!

A new road is projected to Windſor, which is to turn off at the 16 mile ſtone, paſs through Horton, and terminate oppoſite the Park Gate at Frogmore. The ſaving will be nearly two miles between London and Windſor.

Government on December 23d, through the Duke of Portland, addreſſed a circular letter to the Lords Lieutenants of counties, reminding them, that Juſtices in Quarter-ſeſſions are empowered to direct, that no finer bread ſhall be made than Standard Wheaten, to be compoſed of flour without any mixture or diviſion, but containing three-fourths of the weight of the wheat, the bran or hull only being omitted; whereas, in the ſpecies of fine white bread now uſually conſumed, not more than 36lbs. of bread is produced from 60lbs. of flour, being nearly one-fourth leſs than the required quantity; and requeſting their Lordſhips to recommend the enforcing the proviſions of the Act.

On Thurſday the 9th, a General Court of the Proprietors of the Bank of England was held to conſider of the propriety of advancing *three millions ſterling to Government, for ſix years, without intereſt, in conſideration of the renewal of their charter.* The propoſition was oppoſed principally by Meſſrs. Hoare, Sanſom, and Durant, and ſupported by Lord Kinnaird, and Meſſrs. Brandon and Dent. On the queſtion being put, it was carried in the affirmative without a diviſion.

On Thurſday the 19th Mr. Abbott, a broker, in Kingſland-road, went from his houſe about eleven o'clock in the morning, with an intention of attending a ſale in the neighbourhood of Finſbury-ſquare, whence it appears he ſhortly returned home, and found his wife murdered! Her head was literally beat to pieces by a mallet, which lay by her; and her left ear was completely torn off; notwithſtanding which ſhe lived in a ſpeechleſs ſtate till the enſuing Saturday, when ſhe died; without having been able to afford a ſingle trace of diſcovery. From the circumſtances above ſtated, it was thought neceſſary to carry the huſband before the Inqueſt, and from their report it was further judged expedient that an inveſtigation ſhould take place at the Office in Worſhip-ſtreet. At the above examination it was related, that Mrs. Abbott, while lying in the agonizing pain which ſuch a wound muſt inflict, uttered, in a ſort of ſcream, and with peculiar emphaſis, "A pot boy! a pot boy! a pot boy!" three times ſucceſſively, and with aſtoniſhing celerity; but upon being queſtioned, relapſed into her former ſtate of inſenſibility.

Married.] In Lime-ſtreet, Mr. George Hillyard, of Bath, to Miſs Clement.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Mr. John Fly, of Croydon, to Miſs Rice, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Wm. Cardale, jun. eſq. of Bedford-row, to Miſs Bennett, of Iſlington.

At St. Margaret's, Mr. Cox, the meſſenger, to Miſs Biknell, of Hinton St. George, Somerſet.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Benj. Flower, proprietor of the Cambridge Intelligencer, to Miſs Gould, of Dodbrook, Devonſhire.

At St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter, John Thompſon, eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Loſh, only daughter of Joſeph Loſh, eſq. ſurgeon at Carliſle.

Major Trant, of the Minorca regiment, to Miſs Horſington, Craven-ſtreet.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Colonel Lake, of th Guards, to Lady Graham.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, John Finch Simpſon, eſq. only ſon of John Simpſon, eſq. of Launde-Abbe, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Ducarel, daughter of Gerard Guſtavus Ducarel, eſq. of Exmouth, Devon.

At St. Olave Jewry, the Rev. Mr. Guillebaud, of Spital-ſquare, to Miſs Lea, daughter of R. Lea, eſq. Old Jewry.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, John Smith, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Tucker, eldeſt daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker.

At Lambeth Church, Chriſtopher Holland, eſq. of the War-office, to Miſs Ireland, of Kennington, Surry.

Clement Kirwan, eſq. of Lime-ſtr. to Miſs Man, niece to Francis Wadman, eſq. of North-ſtreet. Captain Poyſon, in the ſervice of the India Company, to Miſs Carter, only daughter of J. Carter, eſq. of Jamaica.

At Wandſworth, J. Menzies, of Kennington, to Miſs Gardiner, of Wandſworth. Mr. W. Bowley, of Highgate, to Miſs M. Hate, of the ſame place. Lieut. Colonel Bradſhaw of the 13th foot, to Miſs Tomkins. J. S. Salt, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker, to Miſs S. Stevenſon. The Hon. and Rev. R. Hill, brother of Lord Berwick, to Miſs F. Owen, daughter of W. M. Owen, M. P.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Capt. Robert Lambert, of the Navy, to Miſs Pigou, daughter of Francis Pigou, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At St. Mary, Newington, Mr. Henry Gardiner, to Miſs Read, both of Walworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. W. Brown, rector of Horton, Bucks, to Miſs Stone, of Clarges-ſtreet.

At St. John's, Weſtminſter, Mr. Charles Hills, of Southampton-ſtreet, to Miſs E. France, of Parliament-ſtreet.

At Camberwell, George Raincock, eſq. to Miſs Hewitt, of Dulwich.

At St. Martin's, Ludgate, Robert Ellwood, eſq. of Great Coſby, Cumberland, to Miſs Willſon, of Banbury.

At Walthamſtow, Calton Manning, eſq. of Swithin's-lane, to Miſs Howard, of Walthamſtow.

Mr. Newbery, of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Wellwood, of St. Swithin's-lane.

At Lambeth Chapel, by ſpecial Licence, the Rev. Robert Moore, third ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to Miſs Bell, of Workington, Northumberland.

At Tottenham, Edmund Larken, eſq. of Copthall-court, to Miſs Greaves, of Mark-lane.

At St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Fra. Veſey, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Lloyd, of Knighton, Radnorſhire.

At Edmonton, Mr. Abernethy, of Bedford-row, to Miſs Threlſal, of Edmonton.

At St. Ann's, Weſtminſter, Mr. G. Ruſſell, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs March, of Bordon, Kent.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-ſquare, by the Rev. Rowland Hill, Mr. Jacobs, of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, to Miſs Tay, of Withall, near Birmingham.

Died.] In the prime of their lives on the firſt day of the new year, and the anniverſary of their wedding-day, Wm. Stevens, farrier, of Blenheim Mews, Oxford-ſtreet, and his Wife. The man was ſuppoſed to have died in conſequence of a violent blow he received in *ſparring* with an acquaintance, but the Coroner's Inqueſt decided, that he died a natural death. They were both interred at one time, and in one grave together.

At Iſlington, aged 96, Mr. Tho. Smith, many years receiver of Chriſt's Hoſpital; and in the following week, Mrs. Mary Smith, his widow, aged 82.

At her daughter's in Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-Place, Mrs. Drew, aged 69.

At Lumly Lodge, Richmond, Mrs. Elen. Bazett, wife of Major Bazett, aged 52.

Mr. Michael Powell, of Lime-ſtreet.

At Richmond, Mrs. Ward, wife of Samuel Ward, eſq.

At Peckham, M. Stringer, eſq. of Monument-yard.

Mrs. Fraſer, wife of Simon Fraſer, eſq. of King's Arms yard, Coleman-ſtreet.

At Greenwich, Mr Tho. Manning.

At St. Albans, Richard Roſe, eſq. formerly of Chard, Somerſet.

David Fraſer, eſq. late reſident Commiſſary at Martinique.

Dr. Tho. Fowler, archbiſhop of Dublin, primate of Ireland.

In the Fleet Priſon, after a confinement of 13 years, aged 70, Robert Hunt, eſq. formerly of Ilcheſter. During the greateſt part of his impriſonment, he had been reduced to the neceſſity of ſupporting himſelf by the moſt menial offices. He was a man of the beſt diſpoſition, and moſt inoffenſive manners.

Suddenly, at his apartments in St. John's-ſquare, the Rev. Dr. Warner, author of the work entitled, "Metronariſton," formerly a popular preacher in London, and Chaplain to Earl Gower, when Ambaſſador at Paris. He was deſervedly eſteemed and reſpected by a large circle of friends for his integrity and many amiable qualities.

In Han's-Place, Chelſea, Mrs. C. Campbell, widow of David Campbell, eſq. late of Tobago.

Mrs. Springhall, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Springhall, of White-Hart court, Lombard-ſtreet.

In Somerſet-Place, Mrs. Douglas, wife of William Douglas, eſq.

At Great Ealing, Mrs. Smyth, widow of J. P. Smyth, eſq.

Mrs. Tregent, of Leiceſter-ſquare.

Mrs. Smith, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

At Clapham, Miſs Green, daughter of Mr. Green, Goldſmith, Ludgate-ſtreet.

Mrs. Mazzinghi, wife of Mr. Mazzinghi, compoſer of muſic.

Mr. Trew Jegon, of White-lion Wharf, Upper Thames-ſtreet.

Mr. Cha. Edw. Whitehouſe, of the Cuſtom-Houſe.

In Clarges-ſtreet, John Udny, eſq. late his Majeſty's Conſul, at Leghorn.

At Old Brompton, Mrs. Goddard.

At Stockwell, aged 71, Phillip Cox, eſq.

Mr. James Roweſwell, of the Public-Office, Shadwell.

Mr. Richard Robinſon, linen-draper, Great Marybone-ſtreet.

Miſs Ladbrooke, of Chiney-walk, Chelſea.

Mr. James Dowding, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, aged 70.

At Hackney, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cock, widow.

At Vauxhall, Miſs Wilſon, niece of S. Wilſon, eſq. of that place.

In Duke-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, S. F. Bancroft, eſq.

At Kingſton, Mrs. Smith, aged 101.

In Queen Ann-ſtreet, Eaſt, Lady Affleck, relict of Admiral Sir E. Affleck, Bart.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Sir James Napier, Knt. F. R. S. and F. A. S. aged 89.

In Fenchurch buildings, James Margetſon, eſq.

In Great Clarges-ſtreet, Tho. Smith, eſq.

In Taviſtock-row, Covent-garden, aged 80, Tho. Major, eſq. engraver to his Majeſty and the Stamp-office

In Little Moorfields, Mr. Edw. Lodder.

At Great Ealing, Thomas Fletcher, aged 70.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Combe, wife of Dr. Combe.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Lambert, aged 77.

In Leadenhall-ſtreet, the Rev. Dr. Geo. Hunt, a diſſenting miniſter, aged 48.

Mrs. Niſham, of Garlick-hill.

In Portland Place, Tho. Fitzhugh, eſq. an Eaſt-India Director.

In Gate-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn fields, aged 90, Mrs. Huitſwell, relict of the late counſellor Huitſwell, of the Temple.

Mr. Charles Wincheſter, meſſenger to Earl Spencer, at the Admiralty.

In John-ſtreet, Bedford-Row, John Le Coq, eſq.

Mrs. Ann M'Lean, of Cecil-ſtreet Coffee-houſe.

At Ilford, Mr. Rd. Glover, ſon of the Rev. Rd. Glover, of Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter.

Mr. Rd. Rowe, of Fleet-ſtreet, aged 67.

At Spring-place, Kentiſh Town, Mrs. Eliz. Hutchins, aged 76.

Mr. Ardron. of the General Poſt Office, and clerk of the Briſtol Road.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Margaret Thornhill.

In Great Cheyne-Row, Chelſea, Mrs. Mary Bradley, aged 90.

In Doctor's Commons, aged 71, Mrs. Sarah Chriſtian, widow, late of Pall-Mall, and mother to J. D. Saunders, eſq. Lieutenant in the Second or Queen's regiment of Dragoon Guards. She has paſſed through life in every reſpect anſwerable to her name, and the poſ-

ſeſſed

feſſed a ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; and an urbanity of manners, that rendered her an object of love to all her friends and acquaintance.

In the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Pitt, who for 40 years performed with applauſe at Covent-Garden Theatre as a comic actreſs. In Aunt Deborah, in "Love in a Village," and the Nurſe in "Romeo and Juliet," ſhe was in.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mrs. Nicol, mother of Sir John Nicol, aged 74, in conſequence of her cloaths having caught fire a few days previous.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Edward Saundars, eſq. late one of the council at Madras. Mrs. Mary Turing, aged 63.

Sir Paul Pechell, Bart.

In Groſvenor-Place, at a very advanced age, Hugh Valence Jones, eſq. comptroller-general of the Cuſtoms.

At his houſe in Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Teynham. He is ſucceeded in his title by his only brother, the Hon. John Roper.

In Park-Place, St. James's, Sir William Muſgrave, Baronet, F. A. S. and F. R. S. a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, formerly a commiſſioner for his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and afterwards an auditor of the Public Accounts, in both which ſituations he had exerted himſelf with ability and attention; nor was he leſs converſant in the ſeveral branches of literature and ſcience; and though for many years ſuffering great infirmities of body, his mind continued unſhaken.

At Hoxton, Mr. William Theed, ſon of the late William Theed, eſq. formerly an eminent merchant at Bedford. He was a man of moſt unblemiſhed character, and of a temper remarkably mild. In the early part of his life, when the boſom is moſt ſuſceptible of the tender paſſions, he became enamoured of a young lady the daughter of a clergyman, near Bedford, and whom he loved with the warmeſt enthuſiaſm; but from ſome diſagreements in ſettling the preliminaries of their marriage between the parents, the match was unhappily broken off, and all further intercourſe between the lovers forbidden; a cruel mandate, that was borne by the lady with coldneſs and indifference.—The coldneſs of one whom he ſo tenderly loved, and the diſappointment he experienced when his hopes were in their zenith, had ſo powerful an effect upon his ſpirits, that his intellects became diſordered; and he was for ſeveral years at intervals in a ſtate of inſanity, which gaining upon him, he has for theſe laſt ten years been a melancholy inhabitant of the receptacle for lunatics at Hoxton, where he died.

At his houſe at Hampſtead, aged 65, George Steevens, eſq. one of the moſt valuable members of the literary world, and the bright ſtar in the conſtellation of editors and annotators in which the names of Pope, Theobald, Rowe, Warburton, Johnſon, Capel, Wakefield, and Malone, are conſpicuous. Adorned with a verſatility of talents, Mr. Steevens was eminent both by his pen and his pencil: with the one there was nothing he could not compoſe, and with the other nothing he could not imitate ſo cloſely, as to leave a doubt which was the original, and which the copy. But his chief excellence lay in his critical knowledge of an author's text, and the beſt ſpecimen of his great abilities is his edition of Shakſpeare, in which he has left every competitor far behind him; and even Johnſon, could not walk by his ſide. It is to his own indefatigable induſtry, and the unremitting exertions of his Printer, that we are indebted for the moſt perfect edition of our immortal Bard, that ever came from an Engliſh preſs. In preparing each edition of the Shakſpeare, he is known to have expended out of his own pocket, from one to two hundred pounds, in the purchaſe of curious and illuſtrative books. Mr. Steevens was a man of the greateſt perſeverance in every thing he undertook; often conſtant, but not always conſiſtent, as he would ſometimes break off his longeſt habits, without any oſtenſible reaſon. He never took a pinch of ſnuff after he loſt his box in St. Paul's Church-yard, though it had been the cuſtom of his life, and he was much addicted to the practice, and in the habit of making his memorandums by bits of paper in his box. He was rich in books and prints. He bought largely at Sir Clement Dormer's, where he got his Xenophon, worth 40l. and upwards, for twelve guineas. He had the ſecond folio of Shakſpeare, with notes, and alterations of the ſcenes by Charles II. in his own hand: he never would ſit for his picture; but had no objection to illuſtrate his own Shakſpeare with 1500 portraits of all the perſons in the notes and text, of which he could make drawings, or procure engravings. He had a happy memory richly ſtored, was a very pleaſant tête-à-tête companion, communicative of his knowledge, but much too jealous of other men's; and his jealouſy ſometimes evinced itſelf in a way that bordered upon malevolence. He received his claſſical education at Kingſton-upon-Thames, under the tuition of the Rev. Rd. Wooddeſon, formerly of Magdelen College, Oxford; and father of R. Wooddeſon, eſq. late Vinerian profeſſor in that univerſity. He was contemporary at that ſchool, which produced various literary characters of eminence, with Mr. Gibbon the hiſtorian. He was afterwards admitted a Fellow-Commoner of King's-College in Cambridge. [*Some additional particulars relative to* Mr. Steevens *will be given in our next.*]

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

There have been married in the town of Newcaſtle during the paſt year 438.—Chriſtened 937.—Buried 666.

The duke of Northumberland having preſented a LIFE-BOAT to the town of North-Shields, a meeting has been lately held at that place, at which it was announced, that his Grace has alſo contributed an annual ſum of twenty guineas towards defraying the expences of this benevolent inſtitution, which has already been the means of preſerving many lives to ſociety; which, without ſuch aid, would have been loſt. The meeting with a moſt laudable zeal, have opened a general ſubſcription, and recommended an annual contribution of half a guinea from veſſels frequenting that port, as the means of greatly extending the benefits of this valuable inſtitution.

A ſingular method of ſuicide was lately practiſed at Morpeth, by a man of the name of Andrew Amos; he broke a hole in the ice, when the Wanſbeck was frozen, into which he plunged; his body was not diſcovered till ſome days afterwards.

The following accident happened lately at Durham; a young man of the name of Maddiſon, journeyman to Mr. Fark, upholder, had borrowed a gun of a neighbour, which he ſnapped at a niece of Mr. Clark, ignorant that it was loaded; it miſſed fire that time, but upon his preſenting it again at a workwoman, named Eliz. Coldwell, it diſcharged, and inſtantly ſhot the poor woman dead.

The Newcaſtle Chronicle enumerates the wreck of ſixty-nine out of ſeventy-one veſſels, laden with coals, which have lately ſailed from Sunderland and Shields.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Clark, to Miſs Hindmarch, daughter of Mr. Hindmarch, plane-maker. Mr. Jonathan Hilton, to Miſs Stephenſon.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Daviſon, to Miſs M. Dawſon. Rev. Mr. Blythe, to Miſs Gowen.

At Darlington, Mr. Prieſtman, to Miſs Dearman.

At Leſbury, Wm. Reed, eſq. to Miſs Hay.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Rob. Dixon, agent in the Ballaſt-office. Mr. Rd. Farrington, carver and gilder. Mr. Jn. Huntly. Lieutenant Nixon, of the Navy. John Wallis, eſq. alderman. Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. J. Bateman. H. Scott, eſq. Mr. T. Brwne.

At Hatherwick, Mr. Andrew Thompſon.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Rev. Cooper Abbs, juſtice of peaee for the county of Durham. Mrs. Abbs, wife of lieut. Abbs, of the Navy.

At Houghton-le-Spring, in the 15th year of her age, Miſs Bethia Anne Symons, 3d daughter of the Rev. Jelinger Symons, rector of Whitburne; after lingering for more than ſeven months under the preſſure of a pulmonary conſumption, the agonizing pains of which ſhe uniformly bore, with the patience and reſignation of an experienced chriſtian.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

There have been chriſtened in the city of Carliſle, during the paſt year 256 (excluſive of diſſenters), who are computed at 20.—Married 67.—Died 169.

Capt. Thomas Alliſon, of the brig Grace, was lately found dead in the cabin of that veſſel in Workington Harbour. It is ſuppoſed, that his death was occaſioned by the remaining fumes of ſome noxious articles, with which the ſhip had been *ſmoaked* the preceding day, in order to deſtroy the rats.

An improvement of conſiderable uſe to the trade of Whitehaven, and adjacent parts of the channel, is ſpeedily to be adopted by building a new Pier at Kirkendbright.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. E. Nutter, to Miſs Moſſop. Mr. Brownrigg, to Miſs Gibſon.

At Workington, Mr. T. Kelſick, to Miſs E. Rag, of Harrington.

At Cockermouth, Mr. T. Poole, to Miſs Bell.

At St. Bees, Mr. W. Hunt, to Miſs M. Jefferſon, both of Whitehaven.

As Diſſington, Mr. W. Caſtley, of Harrington, to Miſs M. Lawrie.

At Dalſton, Mr. Hilveſtray, of Eſcat, near Whitehaven, to Mrs. Blamire, of Camdivock.

At Lorton, Mr. Jo. Fiſher, of Jenkin-hill, Croſsthwaite, to Miſs G. Sumpton, of Cornhow, Lorton.

At Croſs Cannonby, Capt. Fletcher, late of the Beyer, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Meſſenger, of Maryport.

At Workington, Mr. Harriſon, ſail-maker, to Miſs Tiffin.

At Halten, W. Bradſhaw, eſq. of Halten-hall, to Mrs. Airey, of Halton.

At Bridekick, near Cockermouth, J. D. Ballantine, eſq. to Miſs Dykes. Mr. T. Croothwaite, to Miſs Smothſon.

Died.] At Ormthwaite, near Keſwick, aged 88, Wm. Brownrigg, M. D. F. R. S. This venerable philoſopher was one of the firſt who improved the doctrine relative to the factitious airs; and his judicious experiments upon the Pyrmont Spa water, led to theſe enquiries which have ſo much elucidated this ſubject.

Mrs. G. Graham.

At Whitehaven, advanced in years, Mr. W. Fiſher. Aged 67, Mrs. A. Bulfield, widow. Aged 77, Mrs. Williamſon.

At Workington, aged 79, Mrs. Birkett, relict of the late Mr. Birkett, ſurgeon.

At Penrith, Mrs. A. Peele, ſiſter to the Rev. L. Heſlop, archdeacon of Richmond.

At Carliſle, Mr. A. Bate, of a violent ſhock he had received the day before, in conſequence of being thrown down by an irritated cow. Mr. Jo. Pearſon, ſon of Mr. T. Pearſon, of Carliſle.

At Denington, aged 81, Mr. W. Walker. In an advanced age, Mrs. Iſa. Bank, widow.

At Cockermouth, in her 86th year, Mrs. Ritſon, relict of the Rev. Mr. Ritſon, and ſiſter of the late R. Baynes, eſq. of a pious deportment, and a conſtant benefactreſs to the poor and friendleſs; whether found in the infirmities of age, in the ſorrows of ſickneſs, or in helpleſs infancy.

Aged 83, Mr. Wilknſon.

At Maryport, Mr. W. Pape.

At Wath-in-Abbey, Holm, aged 34, Mr. J. Backhouſe.

At New-Town, aged 77, Mr. J. Brocklebank.

At Brankenwall, near Ravenglaſs, in her 73d year, Mrs. Thompſon.

At Cardew-hall, Mrs. Milburn. Her death was occaſioned by a ſtroke from one of the ſails of a wind-mill.

At Water-End, in the pariſh of Lowes water, aged 86, Mrs. D. Hudſon, a quaker.

At Mockerk, in Loweſwater, in his 86th year, Mr. Jon. Harriſon, father of Capt. Harriſon of the Navy, and the oldeſt inhabitant of that place.

At Benton, Weſt-houſe, aged 82, Mr. Coulſon, upwards of 40 years, a reſpectable tenant and bailiff to the Earls of Carliſle.

At Carleton, near Carliſle, aged 33, Mr. J. Maddiſon.

At Milnthorp, near Kendale, aged 46, Mr. R. Cragg, merchant.

At Workington, aged 68, Mr. P. Winney. Mr. Holmes.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Mary Croothwaite, wife of Mr. R. Croothwaite. In the prime of life Mr. John Barker. Mrs. Johnſton, wife of Mr. Johnſton, a quaker. Mr. John Patrickſon, brewer. Aged 28, Mr. J. G. Barker. Miſs E. Langcake, daugh. of Mr. Langcake.

At Whitehaven, Mr Wm. Fiſher, ſhip-carpenter. Mrs. Lancaſter, wife of Mr. Lancaſter. Aged 50, Capt. Wm. Newton.

At Dearham, Mr. Lightfoot.

At Maryport, Mr. Rob. Hodgſon.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Ann Barnes.

At Far-Croſs-Bank, near Kendal, aged 52, Mr. Poſtlethwaite.

At Cowen-Head, near Kendal, aged 72. Mr. James Dobſon.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late reſpectable meeting of Owners of Common Right, Meſſuages, and Eſtates, lying in the Manor of Hatfield, R. Elliſon, eſq. M. P. in the chair, it was reſolved, that application ſhall be made during the preſent ſeſſions for an Act of Parliament to incloſe the ſeveral commons, fields, meadows, moors, and waſte grounds, within the ſaid manor.

Fifty ſheep, the property of Mr. Eaſtwood of Sandall, near Doncaſter, were lately drowned in a cloſe, near his own houſe, by the rapid overflow of the river from a ſudden thaw.

The number of marriages in Sheffield during the laſt year was 412—of baptiſms 1660—of burials 1244.

On the 26th of December three fiſhing boats were loſt in Filey Bay, by which accident nine fiſhermen loſt their lives; leaving their widows, and twenty young children.

In the courſe of laſt winter the *Strangers Friend Society*, at Leeds, diſtributed upwards of 700 blankets and coverlets.

Married.] At York, Mr. H. Robinſon, tea-dealer, to Miſs Hannah Croft, daughter of Mr. James Croft.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Jeeves, to Miſs Margaret Shore, daughter of John Shore, eſq. banker. Mr. Edw. Kay, merchant, to Miſs Ann Sykes. Mr. S. Tinker, of Aldmonbury, to Miſs S. Roberts, of Sheffield.

At Leeds, Mr. Rd. Tottil, of Hull, merchant, to Miſs S. Walker, daughter of W. Walker, eſq. of Leeds. Mr. Rd. Micklethwaite, grocer, to Miſs Ann Graves Mr. Andrew Rutherford of Glaſgow, merchant, to Miſs Liveſy, daughter of Mr. S. Liveſy, of Little Woodhouſe.

At Hull, Robert Jennings, eſq. to Miſs Bourne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Cheſterfield. Mr. Wm. Swainſton, to Miſs Goldeſbrough, of Hatton-Pagnell.

At Pontefract, Mr. Richard Baracleugh, to Miſs Foſter.

At Wakefield, Mr. Gill, bookſeller, to Miſs Parker, of Huddersfield.

At Scarborough, Mr. S. Clemeſha, of Hull, to Miſs M. Wordſworth, of Whitby.

At Halifax, Ja. Lancaſhire, eſq. of Shaw-Hall, near Rochdale, to Miſs Ramſbotm, daughter of —— Ramſbottom, eſq. of Birk's-Hall, near Halifax.

At Gatehead, near Halifax, Mr. Scipio Dyſon, paper-maker, to Mrs. Miller, of Barkiſland.

At Heſlington, near York, Mr. Umpleby, to Miſs Croſby, of Pannal.

At Havrecroft, near Wakefield, Mr. T. Luck, to Miſs S. Houlſworth, of Halifax.

At Snaith, Mr. J. Ward, jun. mercer, to Miſs Lee, relict of Rev. J. Lee. Mr. J. Durham, jun. to Miſs Mary Hall.

Died.] At York, aged 67, Mrs. Ann Johnſon, ſiſter of the late Peter Johnſon, eſq. Aged 86, Mr. Joſ. Mannarin. Aged 85, Jerom Dring, eſq. Aged 70, of an apoplexy, Mr. Shackleton. Aged 48, Mr. Nath. Frobiſher, bookſeller. Aged 70, Mr. H. Jowett.

At Hull, Capt. John Taunton, formerly in the Jamaica trade. Mrs. Wray, wife of Mr. Wray, commander of the Egginton, Greenlandman. Mr. Bullock; he was killed by the fall of a ſcale, containing $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. from a crane, at Meſſrs. Hall and Emmetts, Staith.

Aged 45, Mr. Rob. Wray. Aged 27, Dr. J. Hunter, ſurgeon to the forces in Hull garriſon.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell,

grocer. Mrs. Hetherington, the fourth wife of Mr. J. Hetherington. Mrs. Thackrah, wife of Mr. Thackrah.

At Beverley, Mr. Tindal, late of Wykeham, and many years agent to R. Langley, eſq. of that place. Aged 86, Mr. Phillipſon.

At Bridlington, aged 107, Mrs. Ja. Lovell, widow. Aged 82, Mrs. Buck, widow of Rev. Wm. Buck, formerly vicar of Church Fenton, in the Weſt-Riding.

At Leverſall, near Doncaſter, Mrs. Overton, relict of the late H. Overton, eſq.

At Biſhop Nuddleham, aged 61, George Surtees, eſq. late of the Navy.

At Laclington, Mrs. Maire, wife of H. Maire, eſq.; ſhe was a lady of moſt exemplary manner, and amiable diſpoſition.

At Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, Mrs. Martin, wife of the Rev. C. Martin, rector of that pariſh.

At Wakefield, Mr. Bell, of the Weaver's-inn.

LANCASHIRE.

The poſt-boy conveying the mail from Wigan to Chirley, was robbed on the morning of the 29th Dec. of ſeveral bags of letters.

It has been reſolved at a Chapter, held at the Collegiate church, Mancheſter, that in future divine ſervice ſhall begin at half-paſt ten in the morning.

The bookſellers of Mancheſter have come to the fair and reaſonable reſolution of charging one half-penny upon all ſix-penny periodical works, and one penny upon thoſe value one ſhilling or upwards, which are conveyed to Mancheſter by the MAIL or COACH. No lover of literature, and particularly no reader of *the Monthly Magazine* will, we are perſuaded, object to pay for the gratification of its early receipt. A ſmall advance in price for rapid conveyance to diſtant places, is generally ſtipulated for by the publiſhers of periodical works upon the continent; and it would be an act of juſtice due to the country bookſellers throughout Great Britain, if a ſimilar ſtipulation were generally made by the publiſhers of ſuch works in this country.

Premiums have lately been diſtributed to the perſons who have brought the largeſt quantities of flour and meal to market. Their names and the number of loads brought, have alſo been publiſhed in the Mancheſter papers.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Mr. Bainbridge, of Carnforth, to Miſs E. Rowlandſon.

At Mancheſter, Mr. P. W. Bertheau, of Hamburgh, to Miſs Smith. Mr. J. Hewitſon, to Miſs Barnes. Mr. T. Stephens, to Miſs Hannah Wilſon. Mr. J. B. Bindloſs, merchant, to Miſs Gardner of Halme. Mr. Grundy, of Lymm, to Miſs Jackſon, of Salford-bridge. Mr. S. Lingard, to Miſs Slater, of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Wm. Pickmore, eſq. of London, to Miſs Amelia Mather. Mr. Ja. Sale, merchant, to Miſs H. Benn, daughter of Mr. Benn. Mr. G. S. Harley, to Miſs Benn, ſiſter of the above. Mr. Rd. Whalley, ſoap-boiler, to Miſs C. Edwards. Mr. William Owen, merchant, to Miſs Nayler, daughter of the Rev. W. Nayler, of Ormſkirk. Mr. Ja. Armſtrong, liquor-merchant, to Miſs Mary Falrick. Lieut. Lewes, of the third regiment of light Marines, to Miſs E. Pownall, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Pownall.

At Blackburn, Mr. C. Wright, callico-printer, of Marple-Cheſhire, to Miſs Sarah Ford, ſecond daughter of Mr. Ford, of Darwen Mill.

At Wigan, Tho. Woodcock, eſq to Miſs E. Holmes, of Winſtanley. Mr. William Sutton, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miſs Jane Gaſkell.

At Bentham, Mr. W. Wilſon, to Miſs Ellerſhaw.

At Bolton, Mr. Langſhaw, of Lancaſter, to Miſs Grundy, of Bolton.

Died.] At Lancaſter, Mrs. Bowſkill, late of the Sun-Inn. Mrs. H. Rawcliffe. Mrs. Houſman, relict of Mr. J. Houſman.

At Mancheſter, aged 70, Mr. Rd. Higginſon, ſen. a benevolent friend to the poor. Mrs. Kay, wife of Mr. W. Kay. Aged 34, Mr. David Holt, attorney. Mrs. Oſbaldiſton, wife of Mr. W. Oſbaldiſton. Mrs. Worthington, wife of Mr. T. Worthington. Mrs. S. Gibſon, a maiden lady. Mr. J. Green, cotton-merchant. Mr. P. George, publican. Aged 83, Mrs. Greaves.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hughes, printer. Mr. James Blundell. Aged 21, Mr. S. Preſton, ſon of Mr. R. Preſton. Mr. Geo. Kendall, ironmonger. Aged 70, Mr. W. Bolden. Mrs. Machell, wife of Mr. J. Machell. Mrs. Dutton, widow. Mrs. Liveſley, wife of Mr. Liveſley.

At Blackburn, aged 42, Mr. J. Waterworth, printer, and publiſher of the Blackburn-Mail.

At Over-Darwen, aged 57, Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. Ford, bleacher.

At Leighton Hall, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Mary Biſhop, relict of the late Wm. Biſhop, eſq. of Yealand.

At Hulme, near Lancaſter, aged 74, Mrs. Hulme, wife of Mr. John Hulme.

At Warrington, William Borron, eſq. formerly of Mancheſter.

At Preſton, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. T. Moore.

At Fulwood-Moor, near Preſton, Mr. Charnock.

At Ormſkirk, the Rev. M. Cavok.

At Leigh, James Tayler, eſq. clerk of the Peace for Lancaſhire.

CHESHIRE.

A poor man named Anderſon Davies, a native of Cheſter, where he formerly lived in affluence, was lately diſcovered half naked in the body of a chaiſe, at an inn-yard in Mancheſter; he was almoſt expiring from the intenſe coldneſs of the weather, and was conveyed to the work-houſe juſt in time to preſerve his life.

Married.] At Marple, Mr. C. Wright, to Miſs S. Ford, of Darwen Mill.

At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Starkey, of Whitby, to Miſs C. Peacock, of Gibb-Hill, near Northwich.

At Aſtbury, J. Hodgkinſon, eſq. of Willock, to Miſs H. Thornicroft, of Moreton-Hall.

At Mold, Mr. Bramwell, tanner, of Holywell, to Miſs Griffiths, youngeſt daughter of Mr. N. Griffiths, of Rhydgaled, near Mold.

At Nantwich, Mr. J. Burn, of Burſlem, to Mrs. R. Cowap, of the former place.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Frodſham. Mr. Owen, of Mould: he died at the houſe of his ſon-in-law, Mr. Harſop.

Suddenly, Mr. Joſ. Faulkner. Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Scott, of Matlock. Wm. Brown, eſq. of Holywell. Mr. Corles. Peter Parry, eſq. late of Denbighſhire.

At Northwich, aged 33, Mr. James Hunt, of Mancheſter.

At Spring Mount, ſuddenly, Mrs. Hunt, wife of J. Hunt, eſq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Eaton, hoſier, to Miſs Vickors, both of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 81, Mr. James Whitehurſt. Aged 81, Mrs. Middleton. A girl, of the name of Lambert, who with two horſes were drowned in the river Derwent, near Wiln.

At Dronfield, Mr. Spurr, maſter of an academy there.

James Bonſell, of Ticknell, by a fall from a horſe, on the very ſpot where twelvemonths before he found the body of Mr. Young, who had periſhed from the inclemency of the weather.

At Rodſley, aged 44, Mrs. Fearn.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benj. Scott, of Nottingham, to Miſs Hopwell, of Chilwell.

Died.] Mrs. Borden, relict of G. Borden, eſq. of Mansfield.

At Nottingham, aged 66, Mr. Stanley, twenty years tyler to a lodge of Freemaſons. Mr. Collinſon, of the George and Dragon-inn.

At Oxton, near Nottingham, aged 83, Mrs. Sherbrooke, a valuable friend of the poor.

At Lowdham, Mr. Samuel Abbott.

At Mansfield, Mr. J. Maſon, plumber. Aged 40, Mr. G. Norledge, ſoap-boiler.

At Linton, Mr Matth. Twells, gardener, aged 97 years and 11 months. Aged 92, Mr. Whaplington. Alſo, at an advanced age, Mr. Large.

At Carlton, Mr. Richard Taylor.

At Cranby, aged 21, Miſs Rowbotham.

At Langar, Mr. William Neale.

At Greſley, Mr. Gelſtharp.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. Royce, of Bridlington, to Miſs Bullock, of the former place.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. Southam.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Female Aſylum at Leiceſter, which we have before had occaſion to notice, continues to receive additional ſupport from the ladies of the county, ſeveral of whom appear in a late Leiceſter Journal as annual ſubſcribers.

The bakers of Leiceſter intend to petition Parliament, to remedy the hardſhips their trade labours under from the heavy duty upon ſalt, and from the want of a regular and impartial aſſize. Bakers in other parts of the kingdom, who are deſirous of co-operating in this neceſſary meaſure, may addreſs themſelves to Mr. Sheldon, baker of Leiceſter.

The Leiceſter Infirmary is declared to be ſo full, that no more in-patients, accidents excepted, can be admitted till after the 11th of February. The unhealthineſs of the ſeaſon is a ſubject of general remark, in various provincial papers.

It is complained, that dealers in proviſion attend the Leiceſter market at an early hour, to bring up all the prime pieces of meat for the London market.

Dr. Reid, late of Leiceſter, has been elected phyſician to the Finſbury Diſpenſary, by a majority of 377 votes.

Some villain at the cloſe of the laſt Leiceſter Races, locked up two ſtirks in the ſtand upon the race courſe, where they remained undiſcovered for the ſpace of ſeven weeks without any proviſion. The animals were alive and likely to recover.

Married.] At Caſtle Donnington, Mr. J. Bakewell, to Miſs Catharine Towle.

At Hegworth, Mr. J. Soreſby, of Cavendiſh bridge, to Miſs Stephenſon, daughter of Mr. Soreſby, ſurgeon of Kegworth.

At St. Mary's, Leiceſter, the Rev. J. R. Deacon, to Miſs Eliz. Sutton, of the Newark. Mr. Jewſbury, of Meaſham, to Miſs Smith, of Sulton, Coldfield.

At Croxton, Kerrial, Mr. T. Parnham, to Miſs M. Ruſhworth.

At G. Wigſton, Mr. J. Scott, to Miſs Cooper.

At Nottingham, Mr. Hitchcock, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Sarah Buxton.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Miſs Cooper, daughter of Ald. Cooper. Of a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Smith, tallow-chandler. Aged 90, Mrs. Gifford.

Mrs. Cox, wife of the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Willoughby, juſtly lamented by all her acquaintance.

Mr. Hum. Worthington, of Cadeby.

Mrs. Ramſden, wife of Mr. Ramſden, of the Bull's Head, Belgrave, and who many years kept the White-Hart inn, at Leiceſter.

At Lutterworth, aged 86, Mr. Shuckburgh.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhapmton, Mr. Tho. Ruſhton, to Miſs Dorothy Wood. Mr. J. Howell, of Chillington, to Mrs. Horton.

At Walſall, Mr. Rob. Shenton, miller, to Miſs Catherine Adams. Mr. T. Tomlinſon, to Miſs Ann Butler.

At Baſwich, near Stafford, J. S. Salt, eſq.

of

London, to Miſs S. Stevenſon, youngeſt daughter of W. Stevenſon, eſq.

At Colwich, Mr. Coleman, of Birmingham, to Miſs Collier.

At Weeford, Mr. Wm. King, of Coton, to Miſs Aldrit, of Tamworth.

At Edgbaſton (a ſecond time), in conſequence of coming of age, J. J. Slaney, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. J. Slaney, of Breſcot Hall, to Miſs Biggs, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, aged 84, Mr. John Bradſhaw.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately convened at Boſton by the Mayor of that place, for the purpoſe of conſidering the ſtate of the poor, 550l. was immediately ſubſcribed for the relief of the indigent inhabitants.

Married.] At Lincoln, Geo. Moxon, eſq. banker, to Miſs Heaton, daughter of W. Heaton, eſq. of Doncaſter. Mr. Lacy, of Newark, to Miſs Porter, daughter of alderman Porter, of Lincoln. Mr. Tho. Hobſon, maltſter, to Mrs. Mary Harle, widow of Louth.

At Hale, near Sleaford, Rev. Edw. Tennant, of Bicker, to Miſs Fountain, of the former place.

At Luſby, near Spilſby, Mr. W. Wingate, jun. of Hagworthingham, to Miſs Carter, of the former place.

At Buker, Rev. Edw. Tennant, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Fountain, of Great Hale Fen.

At Saucethorpe, Mr. J. Makinder, to Miſs E. Maltby.

At Fulſtow, Mr. John Hurton, to Miſs Freſhney.

At Harrington, Mr. Geo. Houlden, currier, to Miſs Hunter, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hunter. Mr. Wright, of Somerſby, to Miſs Parker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Little Steeping.

At Partney, Mr. W. Hall, to Miſs Mary Willerton.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Jer. Staniland, cheeſemonger, &c. formerly of Doddington. Mrs. Goodhand, widow, formerly of the Spread-Eagle inn. Aged 67, Mrs. Briggs, widow of the late Mr. J. Briggs, inſurance-broker. Aged 23, Miſs S. Wriggleſworth, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Wriggleſworth. Miſs Lucy Waite, daughter of the late Mr. Waite, of Boſton; ſhe was on a viſit to her ſiſter.

Aged 50, Mr. Rd. Rippon. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Hall, cooper.

At Gainſborough, aged 73, Mrs Healey, relict of G. Healey, eſq. Aged 75, Mr. H. Caiſter.

At Wainfleet, aged 46, Miſs Margaret Petchell, a quaker.

At Sleaford, aged 60, Mrs. Buller.

At Spilſby, Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. George Smith.

At Caſtor, aged 86, Mr. Geo. Berry, a reſpectable baker.

At Louth, Mr. James Frankiſh. Suddenly Mrs. Bond, wife of Mr. J. Bond, farmer. Mr. James Scargall. Mrs. Boſwell, wife of Mr. W. Boſwell, farmer.

At Barton, Mr. Benton, ſurgeon.

At Thorp Hall, near Louth, the only ſon of the Rev. W. Chaplin.

At Burwell, near Louth, Mr. J. Fiddle.

At Baſton, near Stamford, Mr. Smith, ſen. farmer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An improvement of conſiderable importance is about to be adopted in the Police of Birmingham, by the eſtabliſhment of a general nightly patrole, throughout the town and neighbourhood, which have lately been much infeſted by nocturnal robbers. It is intended to defray the neceſſary expences incurred during this winter, by a voluntary ſubſcription; and in the mean time application is to be made to Parliament for an act to augment the preſent rate, as much as will enable the commiſſioners of lamps and ſcavengers to carry into effect the powers, which an exiſting law aſſigns them, of appointing ſuch conſtables and watchmen.

As Mr. Bagot, couſin to Lord Bagot, in company with the Rev. Mr. Bereſford, were amuſing themſelves in a pleaſure boat on the river Avon, the current was ſo rapid as to drive the boat near the mill, adjoining Warwick Caſtle (at which manſion they were viſitors), and there upſet it. Mr. Bagot was unfortunately drowned, and Mr. Bereſford was with difficulty ſaved by the exertions of two men employed at the mill.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. E. Reynolds, ironmonger, to Miſs C. Holmes.

At Stratford-upon Avon, Mr. R. Hobbs, attorney, to Miſs Aſhford.

After a courtſhip of 26 years, Mr. Statham, to Miſs Marſhall.

At Birmingham, Mr. Read, to Miſs Griffiths. Mr. Downing, to Miſs Wood. Mr. Wolſtenholme, to Miſs F. Hopkins, both of Yardley. Mr. S. Thornley, druggiſt, to Miſs Eſther Powell, of Solihull. Mr. J. Thompſon, to Miſs S. Moore. Mr. J. Derrington, to Miſs E. Haywood. Mr. J. Horton, to Miſs Hanbury. Mr. E. Adcock, grocer to Mrs. Dudley. Mr. J. Slater, to Miſs M. Rider, both of Mancheſter. Mr. Booth, to Miſs S. Sutton.

At Foleſhill, Mr. Landon, ſurgeon of the 13th dragoons, to Miſs Radford, of Coventry.

At Lapworth, Mr. J. Morgan, of Coughton, to Miſs Grafton, of Lapworth.

At Moſely, Mr. Hemmings, to Mrs. Weavell.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, mercer.

At Coventry, Mrs. Freeth, wife of Mr. Freeth, a reſpectable quaker.

At Birmingham, Mr. H. Bacon, publican. Mrs. Merry, of Ayleſbury-houſe, Packwood. Suddenly, Mr. Edward Tait. Aged 89, Mrs. Taylor. Aged 66, Mrs. Marſhall.

Mr. Sanſom. Mr. Cox, rule-maker; he was by far the moſt corpulent man in Birmingham.

Mrs. Young, mother of the Rev. W. T. Young, of St. Paul's Chapel. Quarter-maſter, Tho. Page, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, in which he had ſerved 50 years.

Thomas Hanſon, eſq. of Smethwick; this reſpected gentleman died at the houſe of Mr. Holden, where he had been ſome time confined by the accident of breaking his leg.

At Erdington, Mr. Tho. Day.

At Wilnecote, J. Marſhall, eſq. a benevolent friend to the poor.

At Bilſton, aged 70, Mr. Tho. Dean.

At the Cottage Lady-wood, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Evans, late of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late concert at Shrewſbury, for the benefit of the ſunday ſchools, the ſum of 28l. 17s. 6d. was collected.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. T. Jones, attorney, of Montgomeryſhire, to Miſs F. Phillips, of the former place. Mr. Baker, to Miſs Shotton. Mr. M'Credie, to Miſs Milligan.

At Quatt, Hugh Houſton, eſq. to Miſs H. Whitmore, third daughter of W. Whitmore, eſq. of Dudmaſton.

At High Ercall, Mr. John Bickerton, of Haſton, to Miſs Harriſon, of Roden.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. Edwards, malſter, of Bridgnorth, to Mrs. Clayton, widow of the late Mr. Clayton, of the former place.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, aged 20, Mr. T. Wood, jun. ſon of Mr. Wood, printer of the Shrewſbury Chronicle. Mr. John Jackſon, bookbinder.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Perry. Mr. Dodd, ſadler. Miſs L. Harries, eldeſt daughter of E. Harries, Eſq. of Arſott.

At the Hay Park, Mrs. Roche, wife of P. K. Roche, eſq.

At Kenwick, near Elleſmere, Mr. Edward Kynaſton, farmer; he was returning from Whitchurch Market, when, it is ſuppoſed, he was thrown from his horſe, as his body was diſcovered lifeleſs on the road.

At the ſeat of Lady Markham, at Almington, near Market Drayton, aged 68, Tho. Wolley, eſq. he was a chearful companion and beneficent man.

At Gatacre, near Bridgnorth, aged 83, Mrs. Tongue, relict of the late Mr. Tongue.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The total quantity of hops weighed in Worceſter market during the year 1799, was 13,923 pockets.

At Dudley, Mr. E. Adcock, grocer, at Birmingham, to Mrs. Dudley, of the former place.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Abbott, to Miſs Richards, of Atſwood, Feckenham.

At Stourport, Mr. Dugard, to Miſs Broad, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Broad, of Likhill Farm, near Stourport.

At Hallow, Mr. Thomas Bourn, of Shrawley, to Miſs Mary Weſt, of the former place.

At Perſhore, Mr. J. Stanton, of Peopleton Mill, to Miſs Neatley, of the former place.

At Hartlebury, Mr. J. White, of Witley, to Miſs E. Hill.

Died.] At Worceſter, ſuddenly, John Mountfort, eſq. formerly of Ledbury, in Herefordſhire; he was the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Mr. Mountfort, an opulent, (and in his day, the only) bookſeller in Worceſter. Mr. Mountfort was bred to the practice of phyſic, and reſided ſomtime at Ledbury as a phyſician, but had retired ſome years.

At Eveſham, Mr. White, of the White Hart Inn.

At Leigh, aged 79, John Spooner, eſq. ſen.

At Hartlebury, Mr. Wm. Maule, aged 98; he worked at his buſineſs as a tanner, till within two or three years of his deceaſe.

At Stourbridge, Mr. George Holden, of the Spout. Mrs. Cauſer.

At Powick Mill. Mr. Reynolds, ſervant to Mr. Hadley; he fell into the mill pond, and was drowned.

At Berrow Green, ——— Evans, ſon of Mr. Evans, carpenter; he was drowned in conſequence of the ice breaking under him.

At Beſbridge, near Bridgnorth, Richard Windle, eſq. formerly an eminent paper-maker.

At St. John's, aged 83, Mr. M. Goodere.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A correſpondent of the Hereford Journal recommends the following ſimple method of improving indifferent cyder and perry: "When the liquor is juſt preſſed from the fruit, and a little ſettled, take a pail-full of the juice, put in ſome brown ſugar, the more the better, and add a few hops; boil it in a brewing copper, and pour the whole hot into the ſtore of cyder or perry."

A barn and other out buildings, belonging to Mrs. Downes, of Aſhford, near Ludlow, have lately been conſumed by fire. The loſs, including a large quantity of grain, is eſtimated at upwards of 800l.

George Clarkſon, who has remained under reſpite in Hereford Goal ſince the ſummer of 1794, when he was capitally convicted of *forgery* has received the king's pardon.

Married.] At Boulſton, Mr. T. Price, to Miſs Morgan.

At Weſton, Mr. T. Wood, to Miſs M. Hardwick, third daughter of J. Hardwick, eſq. of Weſton.

Died.] At Hereford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Maſon, relict of Mr. Maſon. Aged 64, Mrs. Meredith, mercer.

At Lower Bullingham, near Hereford, aged 20, Mr. J. Prince, youngeſt ſon of Mr. P. Prince.

At Founhope, near Hereford, Mrs. Kidley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Kidley.

At Church Dilwyn, Mr. J. Griffiths; he was found dead in the highway.

At King's Caple, aged 8 years, Ann Collins; the ſtep-mother of this unfortunate child has been committed to Worceſter Goal on the coroner's verdict of wilful murder.

On old Chriſtmas Day, Mr. T. Davis, ſadler, of Broomyard, died in the 87th year of his age. It is ſingular, that his father, an uncle, and two of his couſins, and his nephew, all died on the anniverſary of the ſame day.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. John Mills, grocer, of Stroud, to Miſs Ann Powell, of Monmouth.

At Llangibby, Rev. T. A. Williams, to Miſs Marſh, ſecond daughter of the late T. Marſh, eſq. M. P.

Died.] At Monmouth, Rev. Mr. Price, a very ſingular character. He was a man of the moſt penurious habits; and reſided alone in a ſmall tenement in Monk-ſtreet. He was formerly the officiating miniſter of an adjoining pariſh, but had declined his clerical functions for ſome years. He has bequeathed his property, ſuppoſed to be conſiderable, to an only brother.

At Pitſtone, near Monmouth, at an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, farmer; a very reſpectable character.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A very daring banditti, ſuppoſed to inhabit the foreſt of Dean, have committed various robberies in that neighhourhood. At Roſs, Linton, Hope's-Aſh, and Eccleſwal-court, they have plundered ſeveral granaries, and impreſſed horſes to carry off the booty.

Married.] At Newland, Mr. Thomas Harriſon, jun. timber-merchant, to Miſs Steel, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Steel, of Coleford.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. John Coles, formerly an iron-merchant. Mr. Thornton, of the upper George.

At Horſley, the Rev. Benjamin Francis, many years miniſter of the baptiſt church.

At Lidney, Mr. Robert Pidcock, youngeſt ſon of the late J. Pidcock, eſq. of the Platts, near Stourbridge.

Painſwick Lodge, Mrs. Windowe, mother of H. Windowe, eſq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford Canal ſhares of £.100 ſtock are now worth £.194 each, as far as a ſale by auction can be received as a criterion. Canal ſhares, and particular breeds of cattle and ſheep have for ſome years been moſt impudently puffed by fictitious biddings and purchaſes at ſham auctions.

A French emigrant lady, of the name of Mellier, was found dead in the Shrewſbury ſtage, when it ſtopped at the Wheatſheaf, at Wotten.

The reader of Anatomy will begin his courſe of Lectures on Human and Comparative Anatomy, on the 3d of February, in the Anatomy School, Chriſt Church.

Married.] At Yarnton, Mr. Richard Strainge, to Miſs Sanders.

At Hook-Norton, Mr. Stephen Godſon, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Winterton, of Brandon, near Coventry.

At Charlbury, Mr. Fowler, of Chipping-Norton, to Miſs Fowler, of Pudlicott.

At Broadwell, Mr. Morriſon, of London, ironmonger, to Miſs Purbrick, of Filkins.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Suſannah Hardaway. Aged 41, Mr. P. Cox, many years maſter of the Bull Racquet Court. Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Goddard, formerly cook of Baliol College. Thomas Jenner, eſq. fellow of Merton College. Suddenly Mrs. Ann Lock. Rev. Dr. Dowſon, principal of St. Edmund Hall. Aged 84, Mrs. Ann Wood. Aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Fox. Mr. Richard Dew. Aged 73, Mr. P. Rice, common councilman.

At Henley, Mrs. S. Hall.

At Nether Warton, aged 18, Mr. J. Curtis, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Curtis.

At Ipſden, aged 80, Rev. Mr. P. Murtwaite, B. D. He had been incumbent of the united livings of Newnham, Ipſden, and North Stoke, almoſt 35 years, and enjoyed, till within a few days of his death, the moſt perfect ſtrength of body and intellect.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society was held on the 18th of December, when a premium of Two Guineas was adjudged to William Collins of Farcett, a huſbandman, for bringing up a family of eight children without parochial aſſiſtance. Several premiums for the enſuing year were offered, particularly one of Ten Guineas for the greateſt number of acres drained by underground drainage, either by ſtones or bruſhwood.

Married.] At Staverton, Mr. Graves, of London, to Miſs Sarah Goodman, of Staverton.

At Stanwick, aged 82, Mr. Lynn, an opulent malſter, to Mrs. Wright, aged 40.

At Peterborough, Mr. Philip Bates, to Miſs Caſtor.

At Burton-Latimer, Mr. Hatrick, pariſh-clerk, to Miſs Mary Driver, the joint ages of this couple amounted to 145 years.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Dean, wife of the Reverend Mr. Dean.

At Raunds, Mr. John Martin, aged 75.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Horton, Rev. W. Brown, rector of that place, to Miſs Stone, of London.

At Langley, Mr. John Hatch, of Windſor, to Miſs Stone, of the former place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Baines, to Miſs Royſton, of Stamford. Mr. Lemoine, apothecary, to Miſs Kendall, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kendall, late vicar of Little Chiſwell, in Eſſex.

At Wiſbeach, Captain Brown, of Sunderland, to Miſs Watſon, of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Francis Sadler, aged 67. The Rev. Robert Hodgſon, formerly fellow of Magdalen College. Rev. Richard Broadley, B. A. a junior fellow of King's College.

At Newmarket, aged 79, Mr. William Pettet, farmer. Mr. William Fraſer, aged 38. Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. J. Chapman, grocer.

At Witcham, in the Iſle of Ely, Miſs Lucy Meeks, daughter of Mr. Wm. Meeks.

At St. Ives, aged 14, Maſter Adrian Johnſon.

At Milton, aged 74, Mr. John Wilſon, formerly an opulent farmer.

At Swaffham, aged 81, Mrs. Watſon, mother of Sir C. Watſon.

At Iſleham, Rev. Mr. Steers, vicar of that place.

At Hiſton, aged 85, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. R. Taylor, farmer.

At Burwell, aged 29, Miſs Eliz. Iſaacſon, daughter of the late Mr. R. Iſaacſon.

At Ely, Mr. H. Holmes.

NORFOLK.

On the 22d of December, as the Norwich Expedition Coach was on its journey between Stanſted Mountfitchet and Hockrill, the leader, on which a poſtillion rode, ſuddenly fell, and the coach going with great velocity, the other horſes went over the boy's body and killed him on the ſpot.

Some ſerious diſturbances have taken place at Norwich, in which ſeveral military officers and others appear to have been implicated; as the affair is now in the hands of the civil power, we forbear, at preſent, to mention the diſgraceful particulars.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Maſſey, ſhawl-manufacturer, to Miſs Watſon. Mr. J. C. Browne, of Saxthorpe, to Miſs Wright, of Wood-Dalling.

At Eaſt Dereham, Mr. J. G. Wigg, to Miſs Carter, daughter of the Reverend Mr. Carter, of Mattiſhal.

At Holt, Mr. Moore, attorney, to Mrs. Marcow.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Parfrey, aged 24, to Mrs. Fyſon, aged 80. Mr. Richard James, merchant, of London, to Miſs Ann Weſt, third daughter of Mr. S. Weſt, enineer and ſurveyor.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 64, Mrs. Jane Chittock, ſhe had been confined to her bed 29 years. Mr. Raſh Bird, ſurgeon, of Rudham. Aged 101, Mr. Thomas Burgeſs, formerly an eminent farmer at Heigham. Aged 48, Mrs. Clary, wife of Mr. Clary. In the 61ſt year of her age, Mrs. Botwright, wife of Mr. Botwright, St. George's Colegate, Norwich. In every condition and relation of life, from the overflowings of a benevolent heart, it was her buſineſs and pleaſure to do good.

At Reepham, aged 76, Mr. W. Watts, many years a reſpectable farmer at Bintry; and a few days after, aged 75, Mrs. Watts, relict of the above.

At Spidham, aged 56, Mr. G. S. Cuſhing.

At Watton, Reverend Mr. Scott.

At Swanton Abbott, aged 71, Mr. W. Blake.

At Trowſe, aged 58, Mr. Norman, wife of Mr. T. Norman.

At Eaſt Dereham, aged 60, Mr. George Girling.

At North Walſham, Mrs. Debenne, wife of Mr. Debenne.

At Aylſham, Mrs. Holley, wife of J. Holley, Eſq.

At Gueſtwick, Mr. Ladell, farmer.

At Leiceſter Farm, near Creake, Lord Andover, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Suffolk. His Lordſhip was on a viſit to his father-in-law, Mr. Coke, and was returning from ſhooting, when in the act of delivering his gun to the ſervant who attended him, the piece went off, and its contents lodged in his ſide and perforated the lungs. His lordſhip was a moſt amiable man, and poſſeſſed abilities of the higheſt promiſe.

SUFFOLK.

Five public houſes in Bury have lately taken down their ſigns, and ſhut up their houſes, in conſequence of the heavy burthen of the ſoldiers quartered on them; and in conſequence of a petition to the War Office, two troops of horſe have been ordered to march.

The body of Mr. Richard Furrance, watchmaker at Loweſtoffe was lately found on Heningfleet Common, ſuppoſed to have periſhed through the inclemency of the weather.

A Daniſh brig was lately driven on ſhore at Pakefield, and all the crew reached land except the maſter: his ſon, a gallant youth, returned to the wreck to ſeek and ſave him, but periſhed in the attempt. Both the bodies were caſt on ſhore the next day.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. H. Robinſon, tanner, of Bagſhot, Surry, to Miſs Kitchenen, only daughter of Mr. T. Kitchenen of Bury. Mr. T. Bullen, upholder, to Miſs Gillet, of Cantley.

At Ipſwich, Mr. T. Byles, merchant, to Miſs Barnard, of Witham, Eſſex.

At Lewes, Mr. Mortleman, to Miſs Slop.

At Darſham, Mr. Kent, to Miſs Drake, of Mayton Hall, Norfolk.

At Littlebury, Mr. J. Crane, to Miſs M. Howe.

At Haughley, G. Jenningham, eſq. heir of Sir W. Jenningham, bart. of Coſſey Hall, Norfolk, to Miſs F. Salyard, of the former place.

At Hartes, Wm. Pyman, draper, to Miſs Danby.

At Sudbury, Mr. W. Oliver, jun. to Miſs

Baker, only daughter of Mr. Baker, of Halſted.

At Raydon, Rev. T. Cautley, to Miſs C. Proby.

At Nayland, Mr. Wm. Batten, tanner, to Miſs D. Conder, of Ipſwich.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Joſeph Lee, formerly an eminent ſadler. Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Stone, butcher. Aged 77, Mr. Thomas Wilſon. Mr. C. Ruſſels.

At Ipſwich, ſuddenly, aged 76, Mr. Tyrrell.

At Horringer, near Bury, Mr. J. Double, farmer.

At Beccles, Mrs. Aſſey, relict of Mr. Aſſey, ſurgeon.

At Polſtead Hall, W. B. Brand, eſq.

At Rickinghall, aged 64, Mr. Charles Debenham.

At Gazeley, Mr. F. Death.

At Rattleſden, Mr. J. Mansfield, farmer.

At Rengham, aged 85, Mrs. Thompſon, relict of Mr. J. Thompſon, of Sproughton, near Ipſwich.

In a fit of apoplexy, aged 66, John Symonds, eſq. vice admiral of the red. He was promoted to the rank of poſt-captain in the year 1771, when he went out under Sir Robert Harland to the Eaſt Indies, in the Northumberland; was captain on board the Formidable, in the memorable action of the 12th of April, 1782, under Lord Rodney; and ſucceeded to the command of the Reſolution on the death of Lord Robert Manners; from thence he was removed to the Warrior, which he commanded at the peace, and always diſtinguiſhed himſelf both as an able and gallant officer. He has ever ſince reſided at Bury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stanſted Abbey, Mrs. Fielde, wife of the Rev. Thomas Fielde, vicar of that place.

At Ludwick Hall, near Hatfield, Mrs. A. Connor, wife of N. Connor.

ESSEX.

On the night of the 17th of January, about ten o'clock, that ancient and beautiful ſtructure, CHELMSFORD CHURCH, ſuddenly became a pile of ruins. The roof, and a great part of the body of the church, fell with a moſt tremendous craſh to the ground. The organ and moſt of the monuments are, however, preſerved undamaged. The cauſe of this accident is not at preſent known.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Tyler, farmer, to Miſs Hunt of Chelmsford.

At Great Clacton, Mr. W. Halſtead, of the Queen's Head, to Miſs Mary Lucas.

At Thaxted, Mr. John Clarence, to Miſs Ann Woodley.

At Stebbing, Mr. John Lay, of Copping Hall, Wakes Colne, to Miſs Ward, of Porter's Hall.

At Framlingham, Mr. Taylor, jun. to Miſs Simpſon, of Bramfield.

At Prittleſwell, Mr. Cooper, to Miſs Adams, of Danbury.

At Woodham Ferris, Mr. M. Beard, to Miſs H. Vaughan.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 84, Mrs. J. Canay, quaker. Mr. Samuel Brown, auctioneer. Aged 84, Mrs. Pocock, relict of J. Pocock, eſq. Aged 22, Mr. J. Parker, ſon of Mr. J. Parker.

At Colcheſter, Mr. George Petfield.

At Harwich, Mr. John Stow.

At Brentwood, Mr. James White.

At the Horſe and Groom, on Warley Common, John Lench, a private in the 56th regiment of foot; he was accidentally ſhot by a comrade.

At Bocking, of an apoplexy, Mrs. Nottidge, wife of T. Nottidge, eſq. Mr. Holmſted, ſen.

At Miſtley, aged 71, Mr. P. Long.

At Writtle, Mrs. Moſs, wife of Mr. Moſs.

At Pagleſham, Mrs. Froſt.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. H. Cowell, butcher.

At Sandon, aged 73, Rev. John Lewis, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge.

At Little Baddow, aged 87, Mr. E. Pledger.

At Ilford, Mr. Richard Glover, ſon of the Rev. R. Glover.

At Horndon on the Hill, Mr. S. Weſtwood, farmer.

At Witham, aged 23, Mr. Peter Porter, farmer. Suddenly, Mr. T. Sheffield, a tanner, and native of Wenden.

At Little Clacton, Mr. James Garrard, a reſpectable horſe-dealer; he was dipping a pail of water from a well, when his foot ſlipped, and he fell in, and was drowned.

KENT.

A melancholy accident happened lately at the Britannia, in High-ſtreet, Chatham. As a young man, belonging to the light-horſe, quartered there, and a Ruſſian ſoldier, were ſhewing each other their different exerciſes with a piſtol, it went off, and killed the light-horſeman on the ſpot.

On Friday, the 16th of January, about one hundred of the moſt reſpectable farmers within fifteen miles of Tonbridge, aſſembled in the market-place at that town, when it was agreed, that the corn-market ſhould be revived; and it is underſtood, that in future the market will be held every Friday at twelve o'clock.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Mears, carpenter, to Miſs S. Burgeſs, daughter of Mr. Burgeſs. Mr. Luke Aſh, to Mrs. Eſther Beele. Mr. Wilcox, linen-draper, to Miſs Salmon.

At Maidſtone, Mr. George Rachel, to Miſs Ann Coleman, youngeſt daughter, of the late Mr. W. Coleman. Mr. Richard Tyrrell, to Miſs Walmſley.

At Deal, Mr. Anderſon, late of Hereford, to Miſs Ann Mackrey, of Deal. Captain Innes of the navy, to Miſs Sayer, eldeſt daughter of B. Sayer, eſq. Mr. J. Froſt, to Miſs Mummery.

At Faverſham, the Hon. Richard-King, to Miſs Roſs.

At New Romney, Mr. W. Fowle, attorney, to Miſs Elliott.

At Margate, Mr. J. Warren, printer, &c. to Miſs Mitchener, daughter of Mr. Mitchener, of the York Hotel.

At Walmer Church, Mr. C. Kingsford, to Mrs. Ruſſell.

At Hunton, by the Rev. Lord George Murray, Mr. Wm. Richardſon, to Miſs S. Kudder.

Died.] At Canterbury, Miſs Burt. Aged 42, Mr. C. Colver. Mr. Clifford, corn-chandler. Wm. Riders, gardiner; he was diſcovered hanging in the tool-houſe. Aged 79, Mr. J. Harvey, ſen. coach-maſter. Aged 85, Mrs. Arnold. Aged 83, Mr. George Wardle.

At Maidſtone, aged 84, Mr. Pierce, ironmonger. Mr. Edward Coleman, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Rebecca Rondeau.

At Deal, aged 50, Mr. P. Roberts. Aged 86, Mrs. S. Faſham. Aged 40, Miſs S. Hodgeman.

At Dover, aged 73, Captain W. Oakley.

At Town Malling, Mr. Ed. Brownſon.

At Aſhford, Mrs. Largent, wife of W. Largent, eſq.

At Dungeneſs, W. Wilſon, a dragoon of the Fifeſhire; he was frozen to death.

At Staplehurſt, Mr. T. Chittenden, blackſmith. Mr. C. Mitchell, butcher.

At Naicolt, aged 64, Mr. J. Brown, formerley of Canterbury.

At Charing, aged 82, Mr. John Rachel.

At Sheerneſs, Mrs. Williams.

At Barming, Mrs. Dorman, a maiden lady.

At Chatham, Mr. Murton, more than 40 years clerk in the ſurvey office. Mrs. Burn, wife of Lieut. Burn.

At Stelling Minnis, aged 93, Mr. Robert Jull; and a few days after his deceaſe, Ann Jull, his Widow, aged 87.

At Tenterden, aged 70, Mrs. Williams. Aged 67, Mrs. Pott, wife of Mr. Pott, farmer.

At Lydd, Mr. J. Shooſmith, grazier.

SURRY.

Died.] At Albury, near Guildford, Daniel Malthus, eſq. the admired, though hitherto unknown, tranſlator of the Sorrows of Werter; of an Eſſay on Landſcape, from the French of the Marquis D'Ermenonville, and of the elegant Tranſlation of Paul et Virginia, publiſhed by Mr. Dodſley, under the title of Paul and Mary. His works evince that Mr. Matthus was a man of taſte and learning, and among his friends, he was eſteemed for his modeſty, liberality, and many amiable qualities.

At Dorking, aged 28, of a putrid fever, Mr. Charles Hance, ſurgeon, a young man of ſuperior profeſſional ability, and reſpected and beloved by thoſe who could appreciate his worth.

At Stoke, Mr. G. Freeland, formerly a ſtationer in London.

At Richmond, Mrs. Ward, wife of S. Ward, eſq. Mrs. E. Bazett, wife of Major Bazett.

At Carſhalton, aged 77, John Walton, eſq. one of the oldeſt practiſing ſolicitors in the City of London.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Midhurſt, Mrs. Dodſworth, ſiſter of the late, and aunt of the preſent, Sir Charles Mill, bart.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Wm. Carleton, poſtmaſter of that city. Rev. Robert Edwards, rector of Oving. In conſequence of a fall, a poor man, named Arnold, aged 80.

At Fant, in child-bed, Mrs. Moon, wife of a labouring man, who in the ſpace of 53 weeks had borne her huſband four children.

At Seaford, Rd. Browne Clarke, eſq. of the Northamptonſhire Militia.

At Springfield Place, Horſham, Samuel Blunt, eſq.

BERKSHIRE.

At Surly Hall, a field of barley was lately inundated upwards of ſix weeks, a great part of which time it was ſo entirely under water that the proprietor, Mr. Sherburn aſſerts, not an ear was to be ſeen, notwithſtanding which, it was cut on the 14th of December: is now threſhing out, and has proved a tolerable, but diſcoloured crop.

Married.] Mr. John Halch, of Windſor, to Miſs Stone, only daughter of Tho. Stone, of Langley, Bucks.

Died.] At Reading, Aſhbournham, Newman Toll, eſq. a captain in the Berkſhire Militia, and only ſon of the late rear-admiral Edmonds Toll, of Wickham Hants. Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. French. Mrs. Orſon. Mrs. Copeland. Mrs. Lovegrove.

At Abingdon, Mrs. Sarah Fox, wife of Mr. Fox, late of Oxford.

At Britwell, near Watlington, Mr. John Huſſey, an opulent farmer.

Mrs. Stone, of Baſildon Farm.

Aged 68, the Rev. Mr. Deane, rector of Woolhampton and Brimpton.

At Windſor, Mr. Blakeney, ſtationer.

At Hurſt, John Whitcomb, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county. His unremitting exertions in the duties of that office, his humane and benevolent attention to the complaints of the poor, and his conduct in private life, rendered him univerſally reſpected.

At Weſthrop Houſe, near Marlow, T. Wilkinſon, eſq. banker, of Southwark.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the firſt day of this month, all the bakers in Portſmouth, Portſea, and their liberties, combined, and actually ſhut their ovens, and thereby deprived the public of bread for one whole day. They were, however, brought to a proper ſenſe of their conduct by the interference of the magiſtrates.

In the ſecond week of this month, Newcaſtle coals were ſold at Southampton at the enormous price of 60s. per chaldron; but they were ſoon afterwards reduced to 50s. At the ſame time that neceſſary article was retailed to the poor at 1s. per buſhel. In London they ſold, at the ſame time, for nearly 6l. per chaldron.

Married.] At Millbrook, Sir Cha. Mill, bart. of Motherford, to Miſs Morſhead, daughter of Sir John Morſhead, of Trenant Park, Cornwall. James Cobb, eſq. of the Eaſt-India Houſe, to Miſs Stanſell, of Fratton.

At Wincheſter, Mr. J. Watkins, to Miſs Wells. Mr. Wells, to Miſs Lucas.

At Twyford, Mr. R. Watſon, of Romſay, to Miſs Corderey, of Twyford.

At Chriſtchurch. Mr. Henry Jenkins, plumber, to Miſs F. Treaſure.

At Whitwell, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Henry Hurdley, to Miſs Harvey, of Wrongs.

At Brading, Mr. Woolgar of Cowes, to Miſs Padder, of Brading. They had previouſly eloped, and gone through the ſame ceremony at Gretna Green.

At Portſmouth, W. Gatehouſe, eſq. lieut. in the royal navy, to Mrs. Hughes, of Portſea.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Rd. Long, malſter. Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas, rector of Overton. Mrs. Knight. Mrs. Baghurſt. Mr. Wade, ſen. of the wharf. Mr. John Browne, Saleſman. Mr. Gravely, nephew to Mr. Alderman Lloyd, of this city.

Richard Trotton, eſq. of Buckland, near Portmouth; formerly a commander in the royal navy.

Rev. R. Pollen, rector of Winchfield and vicar of Froyle; brother of Sir John Pollen, bart.

At Romſey, Mrs. Woodburn, wife of the Rev. Mr. Woodburn, vicar of Romſey.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, aged 89, Mrs. Young.

At Chriſtchurch, within a ſhort period of each other, three perſons, whoſe ages together made 262 years.

Suddenly, Mr. Rufus, at Sparſholt, near Winton.

At Portſmouth, Cha. Waller, eſq. purſer of the Pegaſſe.

At Portſea, Mr. Muſſon. Mr. Cuddamore. Mr. John Shean.

At Hartley, Weſtpall, near Baſingſtoke, Mr. Wm. Hellear, aged 71.

WILTSHIRE.

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers of the Saliſbury and Southampton Canal (now executing), it was reſolved to apply to Parliament for leave to raiſe the ſum of 30,000l. by way of mortgage *only*, which the company is now empowered to raiſe by other means; and upwards of 4,000l. was immediately offered by the gentlemen of Saliſbury, to complete their part of the canal, whilſt a ſum, nearly equal, was offered by the gentlemen of Southampton, for the purpoſe of finiſhing the other end. This canal, which is nearly compleated, promiſes to rank with any in the kingdom, in point of local utility.

Mr. Beckford has lately fitted up and eſtabliſhed a Houſe of Induſtry near Fonthill, ſolely at his own expence, into which ſixty poor children have already been admitted, who are warmly clothed, wholeſomely fed, and employed under the care of experienced teachers in the preparing and ſpinning of wool. To extend the benefits of uſeful induſtry, work has alſo been given out by his orders at Fonthill and its vicinity to at leaſt two hundred women, who had before exiſted in a ſtate of idleneſs, and of the moſt wretched poverty.

Lately was baptized, at Bradford, the infant ſon of George Hayward Tugwell, eſq. the ſponſors were, the child's great grandfather, and three great grandmothers, whoſe united ages amounted to 345 years.

Married.] At Corſham, Peter Hooper, eſq. to Miſs Woodman of Colerne.

At Monckton Deverell, Mr. T. Snelgrove, of Heyteſbury, to Mrs. Brand, of Monckton Deverell.

Died.] Miſs Hinxman, eldeſt daughter of Edward Hinxman, eſq. of Little Durnford, near Saliſbury, the preſent High Sheriff of this county.

At his ſeat, at Spy Park, near Chippenham, aged 90 years, Sir Edw. Baynton, bart.; his ſon Edmund ſucceeds to his title and eſtates.

At Whiſtley, near Potterne, aged 87, little lamented or reſpected, the Rev. Dr. Kent, fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to which he has bequeathed his library, with 300l. to purchaſe books; he has alſo left 100l. to the General Hoſpital at Bath, and legacies to other public charities, and has ordered 200l. to be expended on a monument.

Mr. Iſaac Newman, of Langford. Mr. J. Cox, of Corton.

At Sarum, Mrs. Goddard. Mrs. Cooper, aged 80, a truly good woman.

At Milford Houſe, near Sarum, Mrs. Kneller, widow of the late Godfrey Kneller, eſq. of Donhead Hall.

At Weſtbury, Mr. John Hooper of Laycock.

At Devizes, Miſs C. Bagley.

DORSETSHIRE.

By a fire, which happened through the careleſsneſs of a child, eight houſes were lately deſtroyed in the town of Bridport; three houſes, in Blyke-ſtreet, Shafteſbury, were alſo lately deſtroyed by fire.

Married.] At Bath, Sir John Smyth, bart. of Sydling-Houſe, in this county, to Miſs Morland, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Thomas Morland, of Court Lodge, Kent.

At Sherborne, Charles Maſterman Henning, eſq. of the Dorſet militia, to Miſs S. L. Nares, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Sir Geo. Nares, late one of the juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Merriott, the Rev. Mr. Whitlep, to Miſs Rendell, both of that place.

At Dorcheſter, Mr. Jeffery, to Miſs Elliott.

At Wareham, Mr. George Burgeſs, of Weymouth, to Miſs Chiſman of Wareham.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mr. James Wood, brazier. Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard.

At Marſton, near Sherborne, Mrs. Elizabeth Layton, aged 75.

At Chardſtock, Miſs Stephens, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, vicar of that place.

Mrs Ridout, wife of Mr. T. Ridout of Seaborough.

At Wool, near Wareham, at an advanced age, Mr. Warne, ſen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

From the report of the Committee, managing the Sunday-Schools and Schools of Induſtry at Bath, it appears that 700 poor children, being all that offered, belonging to the pariſhes of Bath, Walcot, Widcombe, and Bathwick, have been inſtructed on Sundays, and 100, ſelected by rotation from the Sunday-Schools, have been daily inſtructed and clothed, for a total expence, during the laſt year of 444l. The committee have powerfully, and we truſt ſucceſsfully, appealed to the opulent reſidents of Bath, for a continuance of their ſubſcription and patronage.

Sixty ton of coals, which had been liberally ſold to the Bath Proviſion Committee, by Meſſrs. Sayce and Kelſon, at the reduced price of 1s. per cwt. have ſince been retailed to the poor at the further reduced price of eight-pence per cwt.

A member of the Bath Agricultural Society aſſerts, that he has for ſeveral weeks paſt boiled all the corn giveu to his horſes, and has alſo given them the liquid in which it was boiled: the reſult has been, that inſtead of 6 buſhels in a crude ſtate, as previouſly given them, 3 buſhels, ſo prepared, are found to anſwer, and to preſerve the horſes in a higher degree of vigour, and in better working condition. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Briſtol, confirms this fact by his own experience; and the inn-keepers at Coventry and other places have adopted the ſame practice.

A lady has preſented 50l. to the fund of the Aſylum for the Blind, in Briſtol, and 100l. to that of the Schools of Induſtry, at Bath.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. R. Cruttwell, printer of the Bath Chronicle, to Miſs C. George. Mr. Hathwell, jun. auctioneer, to Miſs Miller. John James Bedingford, eſq. of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, to Miſs Pierſey. Captain Wm. Dean Staples, eſq. of the 24th Dragoon Guards, to Miſs E. F. Monck of Bath. Mr. Morgan, of Thornbury, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs A. J. Shepherd, of Walcot.

At Ilcheſter, Mr. Francis, ſurgeon, to Miſs M. Enſor.

At Weſtbury-upon-Trim, John Tripp, eſq. of Iwood, in this county, to Miſs Nankivell, of Shirehampton, Glouceſterſhire. Mr. E. Olive, clothier, of Frome, to Miſs Crabb, of Tilliſford.

At Cucklington, Mr. S. White, of Stoke-Triſter, to Miſs Elizabeth Morgan.

At Briſtol, Mr. Ditchett, of Exeter, to Miſs S. Day. Mr. W. T. Collins, to Miſs Robe, daughter of the late Mr. W. Robe, merchant. Mr. H. Murray, to Miſs Mary Stake.

At Newland, Mr. Thomas Harriſon, jun. of Sandford Hill, to Miſs Steel, of Coleford. At Clifton, Mr. Bird, of Bridgewater, to Mrs. Petty, of Clifton. Richard Llewellin, eſq. of Weſtbury-upon-Trym, to Miſs Ames, daughter of Alderman Ames, of Briſtol. Mr. George Wathen, attorney, of the Hill near Stroud, to Miſs Leverſage, of Lypiatt.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Roger Williams, formerly an eminent linen-draper there. Mrs. Harcourt, a maiden lady. In his 75th year, the Rev. David Horndon, rector of St. Dominick, in Cornwall. Geo. Williams, eſq. ſon of the late Captain Williams, and grandſon of the late Major Williams, of Herringſtone, Dorſetſhire. Mrs. Gaites, wife of Mr. Gaites, hair-dreſſer. Mrs. James, wife of Mr. James, bruſh-maker. Mrs. Pugh. Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. Ward, coach-maſter. Within a day of each other, Mr. Joſeph Salmon, formerly a taylor in Bath, and his wife; they had been married 54 years, and their joint ages were 155. In St. James's-ſquare, Mrs. Sheppard. In Milſom-ſtreet, Mrs. Ledwell, co-heireſs of Sir Thomas Bridges, of Keynſham Abbey. Mrs. Cuff, wife of Mr. Cuff, chemiſt. Mrs. Ann Gyde, aunt of Mr. Heaven, at the Lower Rooms, aged 78. Mrs. Hungerford, of Iſland, near Clankilly, Ireland, aged 86.

At South Cadbury, Mr. Mitchell, a reſpectable farmer there. Miſs Rogers daughter of the Rev. James Rogers, rector of South Cadbury.

At Wincanton, Mr. Geo. Huſey, formerly an eminent linen-draper at Saliſbury, and a member of the corporation of that city.

At Burton, Robert Pavey, eſq.

At Chedder, aged 70, Mr. Geo. Ford.

In Dorſetſhire, ——— Cox, eſq. barriſter at law of Briſtol. Mrs. Mines, wife of Mr. Mines of Bridgewater.

At Briſtol, Mr. John Colmer, jun. Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Richard Vaughan, eſq. banker. Wm. Owen, ſon of Mr. Owen, of John-ſtreet. At his houſe in Park Place, Sir Wm. Muſgrave, bart. F. A. S. F. R. S. Mrs. Powell. Mr. Merchant, of St. James's-ſquare. In Park-row, Mrs. Burge. Mrs. Decima Llewellin. Mrs. Stratton. Mr. Henry Jones, at the King's Arms on the Warmley road, near Briſtol. Mrs. Cook. Mr. Thomas, ſhoemaker. Mr. Reynolds, of St. James's, Barton. Mr. Heath, of Stoke's Croft.

James Filer, lately in the pariſh of Weſton, near Bath, by falling under the wheel of his waggon, while abuſing a market-woman, whoſe panniers had nearly touched him in paſſing.

DEVONSHIRE.

The affluent inhabitants of Exmouth and its neighbourhood have formed a fund for purchaſing proviſions, to be retailed to the poor at reduced prices.—Wheat at 8s. per buſhel, Barley at 4s. and Potatoes at 6d. per peck.

The Ethalion frigate was lately wrecked by ſtriking on a ſunken rock near the Penmarks, while cruizing in company with the Fiſhguard of 44 guns, occaſioned by a dead calm, and the tide ſetting ſtrong on the ſhore prevented her having ſteerage way.

Married.] At Exeter, Wm. Foſket, eſq. of London, to Miſs Charlotte Milford, daughter of S. Milford, eſq. banker of Exeter. Mr. Medland, to Miſs Taylor.

At Thorverton, Mr. James Lee, to Miſs Sarah Bamſley.

At Bideford, Mr. A. Dingle, to Miſs A. Sweet, of North Tawton.

At Plymouth, Captain G. T. Shortland, of the royal navy, to Miſs E. Tonkins, daughter of P. Tonkins, eſq. of that place. Captain John Wight, of the royal navy, to Miſs Schank, daugh. of Com. Schank. J. F. Simpſon, eſq. of Launce Abbey, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Ducarel, daughter of Guſt. Ducarel, eſq. of Exmouth.

At Chillington, Mr. Joſeph Poole, to Miſs Ann Nieſs, of Honiton. John Searle, eſq. to Miſs Rowland, daughter of John Rowland, eſq. Mayor of Colyford.

Died.] At Kenton, Mr. Wm. Potter, jun.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mrs. Seſſe.

At Bath, Henry L. Brown, eſq. of Combe, Satchfield, late captain of the Eaſt Devon Militia.

At Tiverton, Rev. R. Broadley, A. M.

At Milverton, Mr. Henry Spurway, many years a reſpectable attorney there.

At Barnſtaple, Miſs Ann Saunders. Mr. Tucker, lieutenant of the royal navy.

At his ſeat near Honiton, ——— Watts, eſq.

At North Tawton, where ſhe was interred on the anniverſary of her birth-day, Mrs. Paddon, wife of the Rev. J. Paddon, of that place.

Mr. Payne, of Plymouth Dock, a fine youth of fifteen, whoſe death was occaſioned by the accidental diſcharge of his gun when croſſing a hedge. The papers record in the preſent month an unuſual number of fatal accidents from the ſame cauſe.

Died.] At his ſeat at Minehead, in Devonſhire, aged 72, the Right Hon Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Liſburne, of the kingdom of Ireland; Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Cardigan. His Lordſhip had repreſented his native county of Cardigan in Parliament, for a period of near forty years; but advanced in age, and preſſed down by infirmity, he withdrew himſelf from the repreſentation at the general election in 1796, and has ever ſince lived in retirement. It is no flattery to his memory to ſay, that his underſtanding was ſuperior to moſt, equal to the beſt: his claſſical attainments were extenſive, poſſeſſing all the elegance without the pedantry of the profeſſed ſcholar: his taſte was pure, chaſte, and correct: his memory ſingularly retentive; and his judgment penetrating, diſcriminating, and accurate.—Bleſſed with a diſpoſition amiable, benevolent, charitable, and ſincere, he diſcharged the ſeveral relations of life with tenderneſs, affection, and faithfulneſs.—Beloved by his neighbourhoods, and united to his family by the cloſeſt endearments, his death is moſt ſeverely lamented.

At Exeter, aged 89, Mr. Matthew Barrett, ſon of Mr. M. Barrett, of that city, coal-merchant. Mrs. Irwin, widow of the late Col. Irwin. Mrs. Tucker, widow of the late Mr. J. Tucker, merchant, of that city. Mrs. Hirtzell. Mr. Webber, farrier. Mrs. Pinckſtan. Mrs. Gattey, wife of Joſeph Gattey, eſq. late Mayor of Exeter. Mr. David Jackſon, of Stokeſley, Yorkſhire, father of Mr. Jackſon, poſtmaſter, of Exeter. Mrs. Luccombe, late of the Globe Tavern. Mrs. Donn. Mrs. Richards. Aged 76, Henry Tarrant, eſq. Mrs. Glubb, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Glubb, of Bickton. Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Dangford, wife of Mr. Dangford, clothier.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, of a rapid decline, the Hon. Major-General Charles Monſon. He had quitted the government of Jerſey a ſhort time before, and was proceeding by the advice of his phyſicians to try the climate of Liſbon, but did not live long enough to ſet ſail. He was third brother to the preſent Lord Monſon, and entered early in life into the foot guards, where he held the rank of Lieut. Colonel. In the firſt expedttion to Holland, he was aid de eamp to the Duke of York, and ſerved under him with high approbation. On his return to England, he was appoicted equery to the king, and ſoon after governor of the iſland of Jerſey. To ſtill more important military employments, he doubtleſs would have been advanced; had not a premature fate awaited him at the age of 42, to the laſting regret of his family and friends.

WALES.

A plan is in agitation to aboliſh the ſeparate juriſdiction of the Great Seſſions in Wales, and all the Judgeſhips that are dependent upon it. The adminiſtration of juſtice in Wales will be incorporated with that in England, and two new circuits formed, at which cauſes will be tried by writs of *niſi prius*, iſſuing from the courts at Weſtminſter. As a part of this change, three additional Judges will be made, who will ſuperſede the Juſtices of the Great Seſſions; and in Weſtminſter-Hall ſit as aſſiſtants to the Lord Chancellor, in whoſe Court the buſineſs is too great to be diſpatched with expedition by any ſingle individual.

Perſons have lately attended the markets in Pembrokeſhire, and other parts of South Wales, where proviſions have in general been remarkably cheap, and have bought up in the early part of the markets, the proviſions of every kind, and ſent them to Briſtol, Bath, &c. The conſequence has been that proviſions have been raiſed in price in thoſe remote parts of the kingdom, equal to that of the London and Briſtol markets. The policy and legality of this growing practice deſerves ſerious conſideration.

Died.] Mrs. Church, wife of Mr. John Church, of Brecon.

At Cardiff, Mr. R. Daniel.

At Haverford-weſt, R. Knethell, eſq.

At Trallwm, Cowbridge, Miſs M. A. Deere, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Deere, of Didmarton, Glouceſterſhire.

At Newcaſtle, Carmarthenſhire, Mrs. Lewis, mother of Mr. R. Lewis, merchant, of Briſtol.

At Aberyſtwith, Mr. John Jones, an eminent merchant.

At Fronfraith, aged 17, Mr. J. Bonſall, ſon of Sir Thomas Bonſall.

At Lampeter, Cardiganſhire, Mr. T. Williams.

At Moſtyn-Hall, Flintſhire, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Scott, more than fifty years a faithful ſervant in the Moſtyn family.

At Abergavenny, aged 98, Mrs. Blaſhfield.

At Trewylan, Montgomeryſhire, aged 23, Mr. T. Humphreys, attorney, ſecond ſon of H. Humphreys, eſq. late of Pennant.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Roſs, wife of Mr. Roſs, printer.

At Brecon, Edw. Williams, eſq. only ſon of Sir E. Williams, bart. of Llangoid Caſtle.

At Llys-Wen, Brecknockſhire, aged 6 years, (of the croup) Francis Maria Thelwall, a child whoſe premature expanſion of mind, whoſe endearing manners and benevolent diſpoſition had rendered her an object of affection in all the various circles of ſociety in which (young as ſhe was) the peculiar fortune of her parents had occaſioned her to be known. Affection might be ſuſpected of partial vanity did it dwell upon peculiar traits in the character of ſuch an infant; and the world might be conſidered as little intereſted in the tale; but ſeldom can it have happened to any one of her tender years to be recogniſed in ſo many different parts of a nation as ſhe will be.

SCOTLAND.

The population of Glaſgow is ſaid to have increaſed upwards of 22,000, during the laſt ten years; 1500 houſes, it is added, have been built there within that period; notwithſtanding which, there are 150 more now erecting.

Mr. Lyon, a baker in Glaſgow, and his wife, were lately found dead in their own houſe. The rain and melted ſnow having inundated the apartments in which they uſually ſlept, they retired to a ſmall room which had no fire place, and took with them a pan of live coals, by the fumes of which it is ſuppoſed they were ſuffocated.

There have been a great number of ſhipwrecks on the Scottiſh coaſts, particularly the eaſtern, in conſequence of the very ſtormy weather at the beginning of the year. The two ſiſters, of Peterhead, was driven on ſhore on King's Barns Rocks; one man ſaved himſelf by leaping from the ſhip upon a rock; the reſt of the crew kept by the wreck; and when the ſea ebbed, the maſter, with three men, were found frozen to death on the deck.

The Janet of Maiduff was driven aſhore on the ſands of St. Andrews, the crew of which were ſaved by the intrepid humanity of Mr. Honey, a ſtudent in divinity; whoſe noble exertions have been rewarded by the public gifts of an hereditary Burgeſs and Guild Ticket, from the corporation of St. Andrew.

Died.] At Edinburgh, aged 87, Mr. R. Kinlooh, glover. Mr. John Martin, merchant. Rev. H. Lundre. Mrs. Margaret Wallace, wife of Mr. A. Walker. Rev. Dr. James M'Knight. Mr. Alex. Laidlaw, merchant. Mr. Agnes Lundie. Miſs H. Gordon. Mrs. P. Graham. Mrs. Gibſon. Mrs. M. Kinnear.

At Aberdeen, aged 15, Miſs M. Stewart, daughter of Mr. Stewart, of Skelmuir. Aged 83, Mrs. S. Forbes. Mr. Alex. Smith. Mr. John Bruce, ſen. merchant. Mrs. Moir.

At Glaſgow, Miſs Jane Scott, daughter of the late Mr. T. Scott. Mr. R. Burns, ſurgeon to the Infirmary. Rd. Allan, jun. eſq. merchant. Mrs. Martha Croſs. Mr. John M'Farlane.

At Dundee, Miſs Mary Yeaman, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Yeaman, eſq. of Maurie. Mrs. Guthrie.

At Hopetown-houſe, Linlethgow, Lady Lucy Hope Johnſtone, youngeſt daughter of Earl of Hopetown.

[As a concluſion to the provincial news of this month, among other circumſtances of a general nature, we remark with pleaſure that the late ſevere weather, and the unuſually high price of grain, have called forth into action throughout the kingdom, that uſeful ſpirit of benevolence which has ever diſtinguiſhed this nation above all others. It has, during this ſeaſon, been the conſtant buſineſs of the great and opulent to deviſe the moſt effectual means of relieving the induſtrious poor; and the happy effect of theſe exertions has been the introduction of modes of charity and aſſiſtance hitherto unknown, but now generally adopted and found to be beneficial and effectual. Not only public ſubſcriptions have every where been ſet on foot, but numberleſs inſtances of the bounty of individuals, many of them munificent and extenſive beyond example, have been recorded in all the provincial papers.]

DEATHS ABROAD.

On December 15, at his ſeat in Virginia, in the 68th year of his age, George Waſhington, late Preſident of the United States of America; a man ſuperior to all the titles which arrogance or ſervility have invented for the decoration of hereditary rank. He was one who ſeemed to have been expreſsly formed by Providence for the mighty work of eſtabliſhing the independance of a people, which may one day delight the philanthropiſt with the view of as great an aſſemblage of freemen, as Europe now contains of ſlaves. His firm mind, adapted to all circumſtances of fortune, equally inacceſſible to the flatteries of hope and the ſuggeſtions of deſpair, was kept ſteady by the grand principles of pure love to his country, and a religious attachment to moral duty. He was one of thoſe truly great men, who can be cool without phlegm, diſpaſſionate without indifference—who, conſtantly intent upon an important end, are little moved by the viciſſitudes and fluctuations in the means which lead to it. In him, even fame, glory, reputation, were ſubordinate conſiderations to the ſucceſsful performance of the high taſk aſſigned him; and he could without impatience wait for that reward of public applauſe and gratitude, which was all he deſired for ſervices beyond the power of eſtimate. In his character were renewed all the qualities we moſt admire in the nobleſt names of antiquity. Timoleon, Ariſtides, Camillus, Fabius, did not ſurpaſs him in fortitude, prudence, diſintereſtedneſs, and integrity. No one ever more effectually united deciſive firmneſs, with that lenity which flows from true benevolence. No one ever paſſed through the ordeal of power and influence more free from the remoteſt ſuſpicion of ſelfiſh and ambitious deſigns. To have paſſed unſullied through ſuch a career of glory and uſefulneſs, is ſo high and rare a bleſſing, that regret for his loſs will probably, in thoſe minds which are warmed by a ſenſe of exalted virtue, be ſunk in the ſatisfaction of ſeeing another illuſtrious name placed beyond all danger of human infirmity.

At Prague, the Cardinal Bathiany, Prince Primate of Hungary, who by his will has appropriated 38,000 florins for the expences of his funeral; and who has, among many other uſeful legacies, bequeathed his ſtores of wines and proviſions, eſtimated at 300,000 florins, to the Emperor's magazines. He has appointed his brother by the father's ſide, the Count Theodore Bathiany, heir to his poſſeſſions. It is thought that the primateſhip will remain vacant for two years, and that the crown will enjoy, during that period, its immenſe revenues.

At Bückeburg, after a ſhort and painful illneſs, in her 39th year, her Serene Highneſs Juliana Wilhelmina Louiſa, Princeſs-dowager of Schaumburg Lippe, Regent and Guardian. This princeſs was ſiſter to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and one of the brighteſt ornaments of her ſex and age. In many of her public and private actions ſhe imitated the illuſtrious Frederick the Great: like him, ſhe roſe early in the morning to work in her cabinet, in the affairs of ſtate; and there was hardly a petty lawſuit the judgment of which ſhe did not reviſe. Like Joſeph II. ſhe travelled all over the Continent, for obſervation and inſtruction; the fruits of her travels ſhe applied to the good of her ſmall dominions, which travellers will find more cultivated and improved than the countries which ſurround it.

Marmontel expired on the laſt day of the laſt year, at Abbaville, in the department of the Lower Seine, in circumſtances very far from eaſy. He was ill only a few hours, an apoplexy being the cauſe of his death. He has left a wife and two children, ill provided for.

Daubenton who ſucceeded Buffon as keeper of the Botanical Gardens and the Muſeum, died in the end of December, at the age of near eighty. He had, a few days previous to his death, been elected member of the Conſervative Senate, and his anxiety to take his ſeat under the new appointment, is ſaid to have haſtened his death. His niece was married to the late Count du Buffon, ſon of the great naturaliſt, but the Count ſurvived the marriage only a few weeks, being among the 65 perſons taken from the Luxemburg priſon July 10, 1794, and guillotined according to the *acerbe forms* of the revolutionary tribunal, under the ſanguinary Robeſpierre.

Etienne Mongolfier, who is lately dead in France, and who rendered himſelf ſo celebrious for his æroſtatic diſcoveries, in 1782, was a manufacturer of paper, at Annoney, and was lettle more than 52 years of age when he died. It was to him principally that the neceſſity of importing paper from Holland was obviated. He was the firſt in France who made the vellum paper. The French topography owes to that induſtrious man, the credit of its rapid advances towards perfection. It was with his brother Joſeph that he tried his firſt experiment, with a ſack of paper turned upſide down, and filled with inflammable air. This gave riſe to another filled with gas, ſo much lighter ſtill, than atmoſpheric air, and opened the way to the conſtruction of the improved balloon.

TO THE PURCHASERS.

IT is not without reluctance that we feel ourſelves obliged to commence the preſent year with announcing to our readers an advance of price in the preſent and future numbers; but we flatter ourſelves that the propriety, and even neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, will appear ſo manifeſt on a candid conſideration, that we ſhall loſe none of that public ſupport which we account our greateſt honour. Indeed, our taſk of apology might be rendered very eaſy, by reſting the whole upon the concurrent examples of the Editors of all the other reſpectable publications; but it is our wiſh to enter into a more ſatisfactory explanation.—No one converſant in buſineſs can be ignorant of the great riſe in the wages of workmen, and in commodities of every kind, which has taken place within a few years. Thus we, in common with others, have contentedly borne, as a deduction from uſual profits, to which it was our duty in ſome meaſure to ſubmit; but the late enormous advance of paper, amounting to full 40 per cent of the price, has brought on a criſis in the buſineſs of a publiſher; and it is now become abſolutely neceſſary to call upon the public or their aſſiſtance in bearing the burden.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE hope we expreſſed a ſhort time ſince, of ſeeing a more direct commercial intercourſe eſtabliſhed between this country and the ſtates with which it is at preſent unfortunately involved in war, we have the pleaſure to find has already been realized in a degree which ſeems to hold out a very inviting proſpect to our merchants, and which may be attended with much muatul benefit. For ſome time paſt there have been occaſional importations from Holland, of Geneva, ſkins, ſtarch, madder, and other articles, with ſome conſiderable cargoes of leather from Oſtend; but the trade from the latter place has lately much increaſed, and within the laſt two or three weeks, there have been ſeveral arrivals from Calais, Bourdeaux, and other ports of FRANCE, while the merchants here, ſo far from feeling any heſitation in ſhipping cargoes in return, have been eager to revive a connection with that country. The little difficulty with which the requiſite licences are obtained from the reſpective governments, is at leaſt a ſymptom of more liberal policy, and may lead to the moſt favourable conſequences.

Since our laſt, raw *Sugars* have been upon the advance, though the quantity on hand is ſtill very great. St. Kitt's are from 57s. to 80s. per cwt. St. Vincent's, Nevis, and Jamaica, from 54s. to 78s. Granada, 54s. to 57s. Ditto clayed 64s. to 95s. Barbadoes, 54s. to 76s. Ditto clayed, 66s. to 100s. Martinico, 54s. to 76s. Ditto clayed, 64s. to 93s. St. Domingo, 54s. to 76s. Ditto clayed, 64s. to 92s. Refined Sugars have experienced a ſimilar advance. Lumps are from 88s. to 102s. Single Loaves from 94s. to 110s. and Powder ditto, from 100s. to 118s.

Teas of almoſt every deſcription have likewiſe riſen a little, and are at preſent as follows: Bohea, from 1s. 10d. to 2s. Congou, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 5d. Campoi, from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 10d. Souchong, from 3s. 3d. to 6s. 8d. Pekoe, from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. Single and Twankey, from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. Hyſon from 4s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. Hyſon Skin, from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. The Eaſt India Company have declared the following Teas for ſale, on the 5th of March next, prompt the 30th of May.

Bohea, 500,000lbs.—Congou and Campoi, 3,500,000—Pekoe and Souchong, 600,000—Single and Twankay, 600,000—Hyſon Skin, 80,000—Hyſon, 520,000—Total 5 800,000 lbs.

Cotton-Wool has not experienced any material variation in price, except ſome of the ſuperior kinds, Berbice, Surinam, and Cayenne is at preſent from 2s. 6d. to 3s. Demerary, from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d.

Spaniſh-Wool, of which there is at preſent a conſiderable quantity on hand, is rather lower. Leoneſa is about 4s. 6d. Segovia, from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. Soria, from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 10d. and Seville, from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.

Raw and Thrown Silks continue pretty ſteady in price, as the quantity imported during the laſt month, though not conſiderable, has been perhaps fully adequate to the preſent demand. The India Company have declared for ſale on the 26th of February, 300 lots of China Silk, 10 bundles each; 1200 bales of Bengal raw, and 30 bales of Bengal organzine, prompt the 13th of June next. The meaſure lately adopted by the Company of making the buyers pay the duties, is attended with much trouble and inconvenience.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE buſineſs of Huſbandry has not advanced with much rapidity during the preſent month, except in dry ſituations, and where the land was firm enough to be carted upon. In ſuch places the manure has been carried on to the ground, but in the low wet diſtricts little of this ſort of work has yet been done. Many other operations of farming have been performed with difficulty, and in an imperfect manner from the exceſſive wetneſs of the ſeaſon. The fallows for barley have ſcarcely yet been touched, and in ſome diſtricts where the practice of ſowing wheat, late prevails, all that crop has not yet been put into the ground.

The early ſown wheats have moſtly a favourable appearance; but thoſe that were put in late, have been much damaged by the heavy rains and ſharp froſts. Turnips, which, at this ſeaſon, in moſt places, afford the chief food, and for fattening of ſheep, are ſcarce; but have ſuſtained much leſs injury than was expected from the ſeverity of the late froſty weather.

Much wheat, as well as grain of other kinds, has now been thraſhed out, and is found to be far from yielding well; it is not therefore probable that the prices will be much lower, unleſs foreign wheats ſhould be introduced into the markets. The average of England and Wales, by the returns to January 18, was, Wheat 95s. 9d. Barley, 45s. 10d. Rye 62s. 8d. and Oats, 32s. 3d. Flour, in the London market, averages, 89s. 9¼d. which with 12s. the baker's allowance, makes the 80th part, or quartern loaf, 15d¼.

Cattle. The prices of both fat and lean Cattle are on the advance: Beef, in Smithfield market, ſells from 3s. 8d. to 5s. per ſtone, and by the lb. to families from 6d. to 8d.

Sheep. Many of theſe being diſpoſed of before they were in proper condition for the butcher, thoſe which remain, will of courſe fetch higher prices. Mutton fetches, in Smithfield, from 4s. to 5s. 4d per ſtone, and at the butcher's from 7d. to 8d.

Hogs. Store pigs are ſomewhat higher. Pork ſells, in Smithfield, from 4s. to 5s.

Horſes. Thoſe for the ſaddle, as well as farming purpoſes, are conſiderable cheaper.

Hay. This is ſtill high, and but little that is good in the markets. The average, is 5l. 5s.

The preſent retail prices of Butter and Cheeſe, by the pound, in London, are as follows: Freſh, 16d. and 17d. Cambridge, 13d. and 14d. Iriſh, 13d. Old Cheſhire, 9d. New ditto, 8d. Double Glouceſter, old, 9d. new, 8½d. Single ditto, old, 8d. new 7½d. North Wiltſhire, old, 10d. new, 9d. Small Hams, 1s. Large ditto, 10d. Iriſh Bacon, 8½d. Beſt Briſtol, 1s.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

UPON THE ORIGIN OF THE LYRE, HARP, AND OTHER STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IT appears, ſir, to me to be an univerſal rule, that every art, ſcience, or invention among men, owes its origin to ſome external fact. This ſerves as a foundation which the human mind afterwards builds upon. To a few letters cut upon a tree, we are ſaid to owe the art of printing; to a ſoldier ſcraping his fuſil, the art of engraving in mezzotinto. Newton is thought to have been indebted for his valuable theory to the fall of an apple; and the ſtrokes of a ſmith's hammer are ſuppoſed to have given riſe to muſic. This laſt ſuppoſition has however been juſtly called in queſtion; and, indeed, the number of claimants to the honour of this invention (among whom are reckoned gods and philoſophers) tends not a little to increaſe our doubts upon the ſubject. Without further preface, it ſeems to me highly probable, that the lyre (which is the parent of ſtringed muſical inſtruments) is indebted for its origin to the *bow*. For with reſpect to external appearance, if we regard the form of ſome of the ancient lyres, and make due allowance for the number of ſtrings, which we know were added in ſucceſſion, we ſhall not perceive any great diverſity between them. But it was not, ſir, from conſidering the external form of the two inſtruments that I was led to this ſpeculation, it was from reading the following paſſage in the Odyſſey.

Ὡς δ' οτ' ανηρ φορμιγγος
Ὡς αρ' ατερ σπȣδης τανυσε μεγα τοξον Οδυσσευς,
Δεξιτερῃ δ' αρα χειρι λαβων πειρησατο νευρης.
Ἡ δ' ὑπο καλον αεισε, χελιδονι εικελη αυδην.

Lib. Φ 406.

The compariſon between Ulyſſes bending his bow, and a muſician ſkilfully ſtringing his lyre, would alone have been a ſufficient inducement to a contemplative reader to reflect upon the ſubject: but when the poet adds, that the hero twangs the ſtring, which finely ſounds like the ſwallow's note, he is furniſhed with a more powerful inducement. My thoughts being in this train, I was much pleaſed to meet with a paſſage in Plutarch, which appeared to me almoſt concluſive.

Ου γαρ ὁ μεν Σκυθης οταν πινῃ, πολλακις εφαπτεται τȣ τοξου, και παραβαλλει την νευραν, εκλυομενον ὑπο της μεθης ανακαλȣμενος τον θυμον;

Præcept. Sanitat. ſect. 18.

"Does not the Scythian, when he drinks, frequently handle *the bow* and *ſtrike the ſtring*, in order to recover his ſenſes which had been diſſolved by inebriety?"

Here we have a Scythian concert of the twangs of the bow, and, however uncouth and diſſonant, it proves all that I want, viz. that the bow was uſed in times of remoteſt antiquity as a muſical inſtrument. But before I conclude, I ſhall produce, in confirmation of my opinion, an extract from Mr. Park's Travels into Africa:—"We were amuſed by an itinerant ſinging man, who told a number of diverting ſtories, and *played ſome ſweet airs*, by *blowing his breath upon a bow-ſtring, and ſtriking it at the ſame time with a ſtick*." To a muſical ear the ſound of a well-ſtrung bow is not without ſweetneſs, and a variety of tunes may be produced by ſtopping with the fingers of the left hand.

In regard to the improvement of the bow, both by the variation of figure and addition of ſtrings, I can only ſay, that when once an idea is obtained, nothing is more eaſy than to improve upon it; and we know that the moſt ancient lyres had very few ſtrings. Mr. Bruce gives the figure of an Egyptian lyre which had only two ſtrings; and the monochord (which had alſo a neck) is ſuppoſed to have been invented by Pythagoras.

That the ſtringed inſtruments of modern times, ſuch as the guitar, violin, &c. were derived from the ancient lyre, or harp, is, I believe, undiſputed; but I refer the reader, who is deſirous of further information, to Walker's Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Iriſh Bards (ſee particularly page 73). I am ſenſible, ſir, that much more might be ſaid upon this ſubject; but I am equally ſenſible, that too much as well as too little might be ſaid upon any ſubject. I ſhall leave it therefore to the inveſtigation of others, and am, your moſt obedient ſervant, THO. NORTHMORE

May Fair, Jan. 18, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

I HAVE looked into ſeveral of the beſt editions of VIRGIL, which have none of them a ſtop after "*ſemper*" in the paſſage quoted by your Correſpondent, yet I think his interpretation very ingenious and very probable.

Q.

As to the reading of *Thetis* for *Tethys* in the firſt *Georgic*, I find on examining that it is the reading of the Medicean. Yet whatever be the authority, and I think it high indeed, of that MS. ſuch a reading would not ſupport itſelf whatever MSS. might be in its favour."

As to the other paſſage—*nihil iſte nec auſus nec potuit*" in the admirable epiſode, or rather epic hiſtory of *Niſus* and *Euryalus* (for it is more than an epiſode, as it *does* forward the main action) it could not be a double negative unleſs *ne* were changed to *non*. It would then mean "he dared every thing—there was nothing which he not dared."

I meditate an edition of Virgil as ſmall as the very ſmall and accurate Plantin edition of 1589, one of the ſmalleſt and moſt correct books I know.

With reſpect to the *Comet*, it is very agreeable, and for the intereſt of aſtronomy to have thoſe appearances announced as early as poſſible. I obſerved the article copied into the papers. But unhappily, the ſtar, *ſigma*, is by no means ſufficiently explicit. Of what conſtellation? whether *Corona Borealis*, *Hercules*, *Bootes*, *Cygnus*, *Leo*, *Aquarius*, *Capricornus*, or *Sagittarius*, or *Scorpio*, or ſome others which are all lettered to σ and beyond. It is almoſt always neceſſary to name the *conſtellation* as well as the letter. And there can be little room for doubting whether aſtronomers of ſuch eminence had done this in the original. As the article ſtood, it conveyed no other information, in effect, than that a *Comet* was on the 26th of December ſomewhere viſible in our northern heavens. It is true there are ſome lettered ſtars diſtinguiſhed by capitals, and which may be known (though not uſually or conveniently ſo indicated) by the letter only. But in the moſt modern charts I have ſeen, I know none of theſe that go down to *S*, and they are not of the *Greek* alphabet. Nearly of all celeſtial phænomena, whoever would apprize the public of the appearance of a *Comet*, had need of being exact and full in copying the deſignation given of its poſition.

Feb. 5, 1800. C. LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo diſcrimine habebo. *Virg.*
Rutulians, Trojans, are the ſame to me. *Dryden.*

SIR,

AS your magazine appears eminently calculated and partly intended for promoting amongſt men a reformation of exiſting abuſes; and, as your pages have already been occaſionally employed in pointing out a few of the peculiarities, and expoſing ſome of the inconſiſtencies that diſtinguiſh and diſgrace the various claſſes of profeſſing Chriſtians; it may not perhaps be improper or unneceſſary to notice an inconſiſtency, of which, though not, as I remember, remarked upon in your miſcellany, it is to be feared Chriſtians of every ſect and denomination are more or leſs guilty.

I allude to that illiberal and uncharitable mode of paſſing cenſure, by which Chriſtians of one perſuaſion, without obſerving a proper diſtinction and regard relative to the difference of perſons and characters, too often aſperſe thoſe of another; and who, on account of the oppoſite ſentiments that prevail between them with reſpect to ſubjects of religion, reckon all of that perſuaſion equally culpable. The Methodiſt vilifies indiſcriminately the Churchman, the Churchman the Methodiſt, the Calviniſt both, and the Unitarian all. Each imagines himſelf poſſeſſed of the *true* knowledge of the Chriſtian doctrine, and therefore thinks himſelf privileged, and at liberty, ſhould he find *any*, among thoſe who diſſent from him in opinion, that are vicious and profane, wantonly to indulge in unprovoked aggreſſions, and to traduce *all* as ignorant of the nature and the power of Chriſtianity.

This blind zeal for the honour of a particular ſect, or the obſervance of a favourite tenet, has, in all ages, and in every part of the Chriſtian world, been productive to mankind of error, confuſion, and miſery. In the times of ignorance and ſuperſtition to how many was a difference in opinion the occaſion of hatred, perſecution, and death! And, in the preſent enlightened period of the world, how many zealots are there ſtill unwilling to forget the petty ridiculous diſtinctions of party, and whoſe prejudices and littleneſs of mind forbid them to be candid enough to confeſs that men of piety and virtue can anywhere exiſt, except within the narrow precincts of their own ſect. But, though there may happen occaſional diſagreements among Chriſtians with reſpect to the circumſtantials of religion, why ſhould there be any about the eſſentials of it; and why ſhould they forfeit the brighteſt gem that adorns the Chriſtian,—charity?

I have been led into theſe reflections from a moſt uncharitable and unmerited invective I lately heard from a diſſenting miniſter, who, in the courſe of his ſermon, aſſerted that the clergy of the church of England,

England would, upon occaſion, to ſuit the temper and prevailing taſte of their audience, depart from doctrines they had formerly advanced, and change their principles with the change of times.

Public aſſertions of this nature, when they fall in with the diſpoſitions of the ignorant and the prejudiced, are pregnant with conſequences the moſt miſchievous to ſociety, and the trueſt intereſts of Chriſtianity. I ſhall not pretend, Mr. Editor, to defend the character of every member, or of every miniſter, of the eſtabliſhed church at all times; but I firmly believe, and am well aſſured, the conduct of the ſeveral members and miniſters that compoſe the eſtabliſhment, is, aggregately conſidered, as irreproachable as that of any ſect whatever. And I would aſk this very liberal and charitable gentleman, when he made the aſſertion, where was the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, that breathes nothing but concord, charity, and peace *to all mankind!* I am your's

Ravenſtonedale, Feb. J. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME it muſt have given pleaſure to every friend of uſeful ſcience, to have ſeen in your Magazine for September, page 677, a man ſo eminent as Dr. BEDDOES, come forth and urge the frequent complaint of the defective knowledge of arithmetic, and diſtaſte for the whole of mathematical ſcience, which young men bring with them from our claſſical ſchools. If gentlemen of talents and ſcience would join their efforts in pointing out the importance of theſe ſtudies, and exemplify them to be what they really are, the ſources of all human knowledge, and that they ſtrongly bias even young minds towards a habit of correct reaſoning, juſt thinking, of drawing proper inferences, and making wiſe determinations, we ſhould in all probability ſoon ſee mathematical knowledge more diffuſed and held in greater admiration. Such laudable efforts would have a ſtrong tendency to induce parents and guardians, and even youth themſelves, to prefer theſe manly endowments of the mind to thoſe ſuperficial and enervating accompliſhments ſo prevalent in this age, and which are more calculated to qualify the ſons of the ſuperior orders of ſociety to become fops and fidlers, than the wiſe legiſlators of a free people.

I have read the French treatiſe upon arithmetic alluded to by Dr. Beddoes, in which we find that the capacious mind of the great Condorcet has condeſcended to make the firſt elements of the ſcience of calculation eaſy and familiar, even to infant minds; and if his attempt be defective, let it be remembered, "that it was written by him in that aſylum where he concealed himſelf from his executioners; it was from thence he ſent it ſheet by ſheet to his wife, and that the laſt was ſcarcely finiſhed when he was obliged to go and ſeek another aſylum, an aſylum beyond the reach of wicked and furious perſecutors—*the grave!*"

In order to give a ſpecimen of the *manner* of this celebrated philoſopher's explaining the elements of numbers, I have tranſlated a ſmall portion of the treatiſe in queſtion. After having explained the nature of the four firſt rules in arithmetic, he leads his pupil almoſt imperceptibly into the knowledge of fractions by illuſtrating the value of thoſe *remainders* which frequently ariſe after the proceſs of *diviſion.*

"When you divided," ſays Condorcet to his pupil, "1634 integers equally among 8 perſons, you found that each perſon had 204 of them, and that there remained 2. Suppoſe theſe 2 integers to be ſuch things as may be divided into ſeveral parts, and that you have divided one of thoſe things into 8, you may then give one of theſe parts to each of theſe perſons; and then after having divided the other remaining integer in the ſame manner, you may give another of thoſe parts to each perſon; then each perſon will have *two of thoſe parts* of which eight make an integer, or one entire thing, or *two eighths of ſuch thing.* Therefore you muſt give to each perſon 204 and two eighths, which are written thus $\frac{2}{8}$, ſo that each perſon will have in all $204+\frac{2}{8}$.

If one entire thing be divided into a certain number of equal parts in ſuch a manner that the ſum of all theſe parts be the thing itſelf, one of ſuch parts is expreſſed by adding *th* to the name of the number of parts into which the thing is ſuppoſed to be divided; if it be ſuppoſed to be divided into 100 parts, each part is called an hundred*th*; if it be divided into 238 parts, each part is called a *two hundred thirty-eigh*th. So theſe expreſſions *two eighths*, $\frac{2}{8}$, ſhew that two things have been divided into eight parts, and that two of theſe parts are meant to be taken. For this reaſon *ten-eighths* $\frac{10}{8}$ ſhew that ten whole or entire things have been divided into eight parts, and that ten of theſe parts are meant to be taken; but 8 of theſe form one entire thing; therefore taking ten ſuch parts is taking one entire thing and *two eighths* more, thus $1+\frac{2}{8}$.—Laſtly obſerve, that $\frac{2}{8}$ is the ſame value as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the two integers which remained.

After having performed the operation of diviſion, it is not ſufficient to point out the remainder ſimply by ſaying, for example, If I divide 1634 by 8, I have 204 for a quotient and two remaining; and if I divide 164 by 9, I have 18 for a quotient and two remaining; but you ſhould ſay in the firſt caſe $\frac{2}{8}$ remaining, and in the ſecond caſe $\frac{2}{9}$ remaining, becauſe though there equally remains two integers in each caſe, yet in the one example two integers are to be divided into eight parts, and in the other, two integers are to be divided into nine parts."

J. WARBURTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Abbé Barruel has thought proper to animadvert, in the fourth Volume of his "Hiſtory of Jacobiniſm," upon the ſpirit and tendency of Profeſſor Kant's Philoſophical Principles, or what is generally called the Critical Philoſophy; to repreſent this ſyſtem as dangerous to the moral, religious, and political conſtitution of Europe; and to denounce the diſciples of that venerable man as "*a ſpecies of Jacobins.*"—As this writer has taken the liberty to mention my name, as well as that of my learned countryman Mr. Nitſch, in the work before-mentioned, it is incumbent upon us to demand his proofs of ſo bold and virulent an aſſertion. For my part, I ſhould not have ſuffered this unprovoked adverſary to enjoy the apparent triumph of ſtanding unrefuted for upwards of a twelvemonth, had I been ſooner informed, that he had done me the honour to take notice of a book I wrote in 1797, entitled "Elements of the Critical Philoſophy, &c." 8vo. (London, Longman and Rees.)

Apprehenſive that for want of room in your valuable miſcellany you cannot inſert the particulars of this controverſy, I ſhall in this place only obſerve, that I am ready to prove to the world the following points:

1ſt. That it was unjuſt to aſcribe immoral motives to Profeſſor Kant; to confound his ſyſtem with thoſe of others; and to impute a miſchievous tendency to his writings.

2d. That the Abbé Barruel is a caſuiſt rather than a logician, and conſequently unqualified to write upon philoſophical ſubjects.—The former propoſition I hope to demonſtrate from the original correſpondence between the late Frederic William II. King of Pruſſia, and the aged profeſſor, whoſe anſwer was ſatisfactory to his ſovereign: the latter I ſhall endeavour to illuſtrate by oppoſing the words of Kant, from the German original, to Mr. Barruel's unconnected quotations taken from an imperfect and anonymous French tranſlation. I ſhall thus demonſtrate, that the Abbé was totally unacquainted with the ſpirit and tendency of Kant's Philoſophy; and that he has allowed himſelf to be groſsly led into error by a French commentator, whoſe conceptions of the fundamental principles upon which the *Critical Syſtem* is eſtabliſhed, were likewiſe erroneous.

Had the Abbé defended the great cauſe of Chriſtianity and Social Order, with arguments clearly deduced from their ſources; had he proved, that the ſchool of Kant is incompatible with the religious and civil eſtabliſhments of the *preſent* day; I ſhould have ſilently borne his reproaches; nay, even have made with him a common cauſe. But, as I am firmly perſuaded that he is miſtaken, and convinced that he has contributed to prejudice the world againſt my venerable teacher, for whom neither time nor diſtance can diminiſh my grateful reſpect, I have ventured, and even thought it my duty to confute aſſertions, which every unprejudiced reader will conſider as unfounded and illiberal. Whatever *my* opinions were, when I compoſed the Elements of the Critical Philoſophy, I ſolemnly diſclaim every *perſonal* inference that might be drawn from a book, in which the *general* principles of another author are avowedly ſubmitted to the examination of the *learned*—not with a view to diſſeminate them in political circles, or to propagate them in popular pamphlets, but to exhibit the truth or fallacy of thoſe principles to competent judges. I truſt I have ſaid enough, to conciliate the opinion of thoſe who might have been prejudiced againſt the philoſophic ſyſtem of a man who, for more than half a century, has ranked high in the eſtimation of Europe; whoſe irreproachable manners are admired by all who have the happineſs to know him, and whoſe whole life has been one ſeries of virtuous actions.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, Jan. 15. A. F. M. WILLICH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I find that various recipes have been given by Dr. Anderſon in his Recreations of Agriculture, &c. and by the Highland Society, for deſtroying the Gooſeberry Caterpillar; allow me, through the medium of your very extenſive publication, to give the public what appeared to me ſimpler and more eaſy than either of the above methods, though coming from ſuch reſpectable authorities.

During ſix weeks every ſummer I allow myſelf an excurſion through different parts of this iſland, as a relaxation from a very laborious profeſſion. Laſt ſummer I viſited the wonders of Cardiganſhire, at Hafod and the Devil's Bridge, and confeſs myſelf much over-paid for the badneſs of the Radnorſhire roads, by viewing the great change of that part of the country, though the exertions and taſte of a ſingle individual. Whilſt I was waiting for the gardener, at Hafod, to ſhew me the grounds, I obſerved a cone made of coarſe painted tarpaulin, covering three or four hoops of woods. I enquired of Mr. Todd, the gardener, what it was for? He anſwered, that it was a very ſimple and effectual contrivance of Colonel Johnes's, for deſtroying the Gooſeberry Caterpillar: I aſked if the Colonel made any ſecret of it. So far from it, ſaid the gardener, that I am ſure I ſhall pleaſe him very much by giving you an account of this, or of any thing elſe that you may wiſh to know reſpecting his improvements. I ſhall at preſent confine myſelf to this buſineſs, and, perhaps, may at a future period, ſhould you deſire it, give you more particulars reſpecting the improvements, &c. at Hafod, by this truly patriotic and public-ſpirited gentleman.

Whenever any gooſeberry-trees are affected by the caterpillar, the gardener ſtrews a ſmall quantity of hot lime all under and around the tree, he then covers the buſh with the aforeſaid cone, and filling a common fumigating bellows with tobacco and ſulphur, in equal quantities, with a bit of charcoal, or any other piece of fire-wood, thruſts the pipe of the bellows through a ſmall hole of the painted cloth at the bottom of the cone, when a few moments are ſufficient to ſuffocate all the caterpillars; they are finiſhed by falling on the hot lime, and ſerve as a manure to the tree. Neither leaves nor fruit are in the ſmalleſt degree injured; and the caterpillar does not for ſome years return again to the fumigated tree. Mr. Todd ſaid, it was perfectly effectual as to the deſtruction of the caterpillars, and not of the ſmalleſt injury to the trees. He ſaid, he would engage to deſtroy all the caterpillars, ſuppoſing his very large collection was affected by them, in two hours. I am, &c.

J. EVANSON.

Greenwich, Dec. 25, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you are frequently conſulted by your correſpondents reſpecting points of antiquary learning, ſuch as the origin of names, cuſtoms, proverbs, &c. I have taken the liberty to ſend you this ſhort requiſition on a ſubject which has long perplexed many of my friends as well as your humble ſervant, and which yet we talk about as glibly and freely as if we underſtood it. I have, indeed, often remarked that certain people will talk ſo long about certain things without knowing the meaning of what they ſay, that, when the enquiry comes, it is found extremely difficult to find any meaning at all. But to proceed:

It is probably well known to you, that of late years all bodily and many mental complaints have been termed *nervous*, and that moſt indiſpoſitions, from the moſt ſerious of the bed-ridden claſs, down to the common tea-table *dont-know-howiſhneſs*, have been reſolved into certain operations of the *nerves*. Now, ſir, what I want to know is the origin of theſe *nerves*. Where did they firſt appear? Are they indigenous, or were they imported? Are they aborigines or ſtrangers? If *indigenous*, when were they firſt viſible? Are they innate ideas, or ſuperinduced by reading and education? who was the firſt man that had nerves? Who firſt convinced his fellow-creatures that they had nerves? If *imported*, from what country did they come, and in what ſhape? Were they ſmuggled over, or came they in the fair way of trade? If in the way of barter, what did we give in exchange? I apprehend it muſt have been muſcles and bones, but of that I have no direct proof, and therefore mention it with ſubmiſſion. My information is extremely ſcanty, and I do not wiſh to build theories any more than I would build houſes without materials.

A very worthy friend of mine has inſpected the Cuſtom-houſe entries for the laſt fifty years (a period longer than nerves have been known), but cannot find them mentioned, and this, in lack of other proof, would induce me to ſuppoſe that they have been conveyed as ſome people think the plague is uſually conveyed, in bales of goods, and afterwards became epidemic. It has likewiſe, and ſomewhat in corroboration of this, been ſuggeſted to me, that they came from China in cheſts of tea: but as a commodity can only come from the place where it is, and never from a place where it is not, I am doubtful of this fact. Our information reſpecting China is ſtill incomplete. On conſulting Du Halde, Groſier, and Sir G. Staunton, I cannot find that nerves are peculiar to China.

Sometimes I have been inclined to think that they may have come from France, a country with which we had formerly very cloſe connexions in trade: but they are not ſpecified in Lord Aukland's celebrated commercial treaty, and I queſtion whether the exiſtence of nerves in that quarter can be proved. If the French had nerves, it muſt have been their intereſt of late years to get rid of them. In Holland one cannot look for any thing of the kind; and in Germany, although they are mentioned in thoſe wonderful *moral* plays which we import and *mend* to the great edification of all chriſtian play-goers, yet I preſume they exiſt principally upon paper.

Such are ſome of the caſual conjectures which have preſented themſelves to my mind while meditating upon this ſubject. I ſet no ſtore by them, I draw no concluſion from them. *Valeant quantum valere poſſint.* I will now proceed to facts, or to ſuch obſervations as I have drawn from appearances under my own eye.

It is certain that they have not been the ſubject of converſation in this country until within theſe few years. I cannot ſtate the exact period. That is preciſely what I want to learn from your correſpondents. I am not old enough myſelf to be conſidered as of ſufficient authority; but my mother, in her ſeventieth year, aſſures me that there was no ſuch thing as nerves in her young days; and my aunt Deborah, a ſpinſter in her ſixty-ſeventh year, confirms the ſame, although ſhe has lately contrived to procure a ſet of nerves for her private uſe, the only conſequence of which is that ſhe gives more frequent orders than uſual to an Italian *liqueur* * merchant in the neighbourhood, and is ſo alarmed about the ſteadineſs of her *hand*, that ſhe is perpetually trying whether it will carry to her *head*. Other perſons in advanced life, indeed all I have conſulted, agree that nerves were not known in their juvenile days, and their opinion is that they muſt have crept in within the laſt thirty or forty years.

It would, therefore, be a great object for curious perſons to learn the preciſe time of their appearance, and, if poſſible, the *inventor*'s name. I have no doubt that he would, whether dead or alive, be highly honoured for his ingenuity, as it has tended more to the conſumption of medicinal and *other* cordials than all the reſt of the contents of Pandora's box. I have no doubt, therefore, that the perſons moſt obliged by the diſcovery, ſuch as the apothecaries and diſtillers, would erect a grand *ſtomachic pillar*, with ſuitable devices, as *delicate fibres*, the *ſenſitive plant*, *aſpen leaves*, &c. &c. and, like the Monument, a flaming fire at the top.

It is ſeldom, as hath been well obſerved by philoſophers, that the firſt inventor foreſees all the conſequences of his invention. This ingenious man, for example, whoever he was, did not foreſee that a time would come when nerves ſhould ſupply converſation with the moſt charming anecdotes, when every pretty ſpeaker ſhould not only be extremely nervous, but delight in the enumeration of the many tremors, palpitations, and feelings ſhe was afflicted with. Even the war and the taxes are nothing oppoſed to a budget of *ſpaſms*, and the moſt ſerious diſcuſſion of the affairs of Europe hath often been interrupted by a vigorous attack on the pit of the ſtomach, or a *ſudden ſomething* in the head, which can be ſeen in the higheſt perfection through the medium of a *glaſs!* It was this which made a wicked fellow ſay of my aunt Deborah, "That old lady's converſation is an odd compoſition. It is all *religion* and *cherry-bounce!*"

Theſe are matters of obligation which the inventor of nerves may be aſſured will be gratefully acknowledged, as ſoon as he avows himſelf, or his relations will make known the place where his hallowed remains are in ſweet repoſe. The benefits he has conferred will be ſuitably acknowledged by all who know and value the luxury of complaining, by all who are tired of *colds*, which are indeed too general to confer any merit, or diſturb the harmony of a party, and who have found more livelineſs and variety in the family of *ſpaſms*.

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* I moſt earneſtly entreat, Mr. Editor, that you will give expreſs orders to your printer to ſpell this word *liqueurs*, as I have written it, and in *Italics*, to diſtinguiſh it from *liquors*, an attachment to which is a thing of a very different deſcription. Taking a quantity of *liquors* is downright *drinking*; but three or four glaſſes of *liqueurs*, in the courſe of a day, is, as I am confidently aſſured, *no ſuch thing!*

Although, as before obſerved, the principal object of this letter is rather to acquire than impart information. I may add, in point of fact, a few other circumſtances which have come under my obſervation. I would therefore briefly ſtate that nerves, from whatever origin they may have ſprung, are principally confined to large and populous cities, and I think more peculiar to Weſtminſter than to London; not to deny, however, that there are many perſons in the city, who are perſons of property, keep their carriage, and are very nervous. Indeed I have obſerved that nerves very much follow the ſcale of property; and I fancy that if I could procure a peep at the books of the Commiſſioners of Income, I could pretty exactly point out thoſe whoſe *ten per cents* amount to a decent trepidation. But as theſe gentlemen are ſworn to ſecrecy, I muſt be content without this diſplay of the phyſiognomy of income, and perhaps it would, like other phyſiognomonical ſtretches, be rather a ſubject of curioſity than utility.

In the country there are very few nerves; even in places not more than twenty miles from London, they are ſcarcely heard of, except in the newſpapers. But in the adjacent villages they are ſufficiently plenty. You may trace them on the Hammerſmith road, as far as Kew or Richmond. Their tendency is weſtward; for, although they are exceedingly common on the Bath road, and at the ſouth-weſtern villages of Roehampton, Wimbledon, Putney, &c. we do not hear much of them about Rotherhithe, Limehouſe, or Stepney. Indeed I do not know of what ſervice they could be in the ſhip-building line. On Hounſlow-heath they are occaſionally found in perſons who travel after dark. I am told likewiſe that they are general in aſſembly-rooms, and that the poſſeſſion of nerves is a *ſine qua non* in the ſubſcribers to dances and card-clubs. In Wales and Scotland, they are unknown—a circumſtance which is particularly fortunate for the natives of the latter, as they would travel very ſlowly on the London road with ſuch an incumbrance.

Having ſtated theſe circumſtances as *mémoires pour ſervir à l'hiſtoire*, I truſt that ſome of your correſpondents will ſupply my defects, and anſwer the chronological queſtions above required. In this expectation, I remain

Your humble ſervant,

Feb. 10, 1800. NEUROLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your magazine to communicate to the *farmers* the following *facts*. And I hope they will receive the advice which I take the liberty of offering them, as it is *intended*.

Out of a coomb of *diſcoloured* barley, more than two buſhels will not in moſt inſtances work on the malting-floor. In all the diſcoloured barleys, the proportion which will not work is very great.

Though the diſcoloured barleys work better now than they did at the beginning of the malting-ſeaſon, and though it is probable they will ſtill further improve as the ſpring advances, I do not think they can be relied upon for ſeed, as they do not vegetate better in the ground than they do on the floor. By kiln-drying diſcoloured barleys with a very moderate heat, ſo as only to expel the moiſture not common to them, four-fifths, ſpeaking generally, may be made work on the floor, or grow in the ground, beſides the further advantage that they vegetate regularly together.

I adviſe the farmers to ſow bright barley, if they have it; if not, kiln-dried, which I know from experience will vegetate; or dried by expoſure to the ſun in the ſpring, which may probably produce the ſame effect as kiln-drying. I would, however, earneſtly recommend to thoſe who have not bright barley, to ſow a ſmall quantity of what they reſerved for ſeed, that they may aſcertain whether it will grow or not, before they ſow their general crop.

If the farmers will look at their ſtubbles, they muſt be convinced that the diſcoloured barleys would not vegetate in the ſtate in which they were harveſted; and that they will not even now as they come from the flail, I pledge myſelf to be a fact, as a malſter.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

JOHN KERRICH.

Harleſton, Feb. 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few people who deſerve the commiſeration of the public more than the inferior clergy, eſpecially the curates; and yet, from the modeſt ſilence which they preſerve, their diſtreſſes, far from being relieved, are hardly thought of.

It is true, that the Primate has taken *one* ſtep in favour of the curates, but that ſtep is a very little advance towards their relief. The bill which the Parliament has paſſed does indeed enable the biſhops (who before had the power of appointing a ſtipend of fifty pounds per annum) to appoint, if they ſee fit, ſeventy-five pounds; and in caſe the rector or vicar does not inhabit the parſonage, an additional fifteen pounds, in all, ninety pounds per annum.

We will allow, that ninety pounds, with the uſe of a houſe rent-free, is a proviſion that a young ſingle man may live upon, and maintain a female ſervant; provided he practices the moſt rigid economy, otherwiſe it is impoſſible, which, if it were not taking up too much of your time, I could prove from an exact calculation beyond all contradiction.

It is wonderful, Mr. Editor, how careful our ſuperiors are to remove all temptation out of our way, in order that we may "let our *moderation* be known unto all men;" for the aforeſaid ninety pounds falls to the lot of only a few lucky, happy individuals. I have had a pretty extenſive acquaintance among the curates, and I only know one ſingle inſtance of this eminently good fortune, which perhaps might never have fallen to the lot of its poſſeſſor, had not his rector been ſhut up in a madhouſe.

The general ſtipends, I mean amongſt the *upper* order of curates; (for as to the north-country, or the Welſh cobler-curates or curate-coblers, I have nothing to ſay; and indeed, out of the tenderneſs I have for the credit of Chriſtianity, I think the leſs that is ſaid the better:) the general ſtipends are fifty or ſixty pounds, paid from benefices of four, ſix, and eight hundred pounds per annum. Now, Mr. Editor, it is not very evidently equitable, that a man who does nothing for it, ſhould be in the receipt of eight hundred pounds of the public money (for ſurely livings are national property) in order to indulge himſelf in all the pleaſures of life, at Bath or London, while his ſubſtitute bears the "heat and burden of the day" at home, and ſtarves upon fifty or ſixty pounds; I ſay, *ſtarves*, for it is capable of undeniable proof, that no curate, how economical ſoever, can poſſibly live under ſeventy-five pounds annual income.

Generally ſpeaking, the whole care of inſtructing the nation in points of religion and morality devolves upon the officiating clergy. But, Mr. Editor, the pureſt precepts, delivered in the moſt appropriate language, and with the utmoſt earneſtneſs of manner, will fail greatly of their effect, when certain circumſtances relating to the preacher are previouſly known.

Poverty, in the minds of the lower orders of people, has ever an idea of contempt annexed to it and as people of this order are never very ready at making nice diſtinctions, they will behold their preacher with very little reverence, and, I fear, ſome contempt, which will render them indifferent to his precepts, and by a natural aſſociation of idea, indifferent to religion itſelf. The final conſequences to ſociety of this indifference I need not point out.

How can a ſtarving curate preach upon charity, and exhort his hearers to the relief of poverty? Half of them may imagine he means to beg for himſelf; and the remainder reaſonably expect to ſee his precepts countenanced by his example. I myſelf *once* hardily ventured upon this ſubject, during a ſevere froſt; but it drew upon me a number of dolorous applications in the following week, which I could not decently refuſe, nor, without the utmoſt inconvenience to myſelf comply with. How can a curate of this deſcription (it is beyond all power of face) exhort his hearers to "owe no man any thing," when his own butcher, grocer, brewer, and baker, are open-mouthed before him.

Shall I add one more truth?—We find it, Mr. Editor, pretty difficult to keep alive the fervour of devotion in our own hearts, chilled as they are by penury; or to "preſs forward to the *mark* for the high prize of our calling," with another nearer *goal* ſtaring us full in the face.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that whatever the French may be, the Engliſh are not yet arrived at ſuch a degree of indifference to religion, and the unfortunate fate of its inferior miniſters, as that you ſhould imagine this letter too unintereſting to the public for inſertion. Provided you give it a place in your reſpectable miſcellany, it may be read by a perſonage who could not employ his preſent leiſure in a more benevolent and generous manner, than in forming a bill for the amelioration of our hard condition. I am, &c.

CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING in your laſt number an account extracted from the Leiceſter Journal, of Mr. Ainſworth's method of tranſplanting wheat, I am induced to offer your readers my own experience in that way. It was not on a large ſcale; but the experiment was attended to with accuracy, and the reſult was ſufficient to prove the *poſſibility* and the *advantage* of that method. Mr. Arthur Young was then beginning his Annals of Agriculture; I ſent the particulars to him, and they appeared in his firſt volume. As that work is not in every one's hands, and as ſaving of corn is on many accounts an object of conſequence at this very dear time, it may perhaps be uſeful to ſome of your readers, if you give it a place in your magazine. It was as follows, viz.

In the beginning of the year 1781, I intended trying ſome experiments with wheat, but was prevented. I had ſteeped and limed a ſmall quantity; but ſomething unexpectedly occurring to take off my attention, it was miſlaid, and accidentally found again in Auguſt 1783. About the end of that month I threw this ſeed into the ground, into an unmanured corner of my garden. In the beginning of February following I had a piece of ground (alſo unmanured) dug in an open part of my orchard, and I tranſplanted it on beds of ſix rows wide, at nine inches aſunder every way. It tillered, and ſpread over the ground ſo completely, as to prevent even a weed growing among it. It produced admirable corn, and at the rate of near four quarters per acre.

From accurate calculations which I then made, I found that an acre, ſuppoſing the ſeed to be very good and the plants ſet at the diſtance abovementioned, would require only *half a peck* of ſeed. This is the whole of that experiment.

I am well aware, that the poorer any land is, the nearer the plants muſt be ſet together; becauſe, in poor land, the plants will not branch out ſo much into many ears, as in better; and if the ground be not covered with the corn, weeds, of ſome kind or other, will ſpring up in the vacancies and damage the crop.

Beſide the ſaving of the ſeed, there are two other material advantages which attend ſuch a method; one is, that ſome ſuitable crop may be on the ground all the winter for uſe; and the other is, that ploughing the ground ſo late as February, will effectually bury and deſtroy thoſe weeds which were beginning to vegetate; and before others can ſpring up, the corn plants have taken to the ground, and ſo ſpread over it, that the weeds cannot riſe, by which means there is a very clean crop, and all the cuſtomary expence for weeding is ſaved.

But many later experiments have convinced me, that wheat will thrive *as well*, and produce *as full a crop*, if ſown *in the ſpring*, as if it had been committed to the ground the autumn before; and in many ſituations where it is ſubject to much wet during the winter, the crop *will be better in quality*, and *more abundant in quantity*.—The winter's wet uſually deſtroys all in the furrows, unleſs the land lies very dry, and it can run completely off; and wet is ſo favourable to the wire worm, that in many places half the crop receives an injury thereby, which it never recovers.

I have frequently ſown *in the ſpring* both the white and the Kentiſh red wheat, ſometimes as late as the *middle of March*; and never had a crop fail, that was ſown at that time. Nor have I ever found any conſiderable difference in the times, when the autumnal and the ſpring crops ripened. From hence I conclude, that autumnal ſowing of wheat has not been at firſt preferred, becauſe that is the fitteſt ſeaſon for obtaining a good crop; but ſolely becauſe the farmer ſhould not, if he can help it, have too great a hurry of buſineſs in the ſpring; it was therefore an advantage to have that buſineſs done in autumn, which could be done then. Cuſtom has therefore put ſpring ſowing out of uſe, till at length it has been taken for granted, like many other common miſtakes, that that ſeaſon is too late.

When there happens a bad autumnal ſeed-time, it is ſurely no ſmall advantage to the farmer to be aſſured, that the ſpring will do at leaſt as well. And in ſuch a time as this (though I am far from believing, that there is a *real* ſcarcity in the land) as much wheat as poſſible ſhould be ſown.

It is a pity that the way of ſetting wheat (as done in Norfolk and Suffolk) by dibbling the holes, and dropping the ſeed ſingly, is not more general. I have had the fineſt corn that could be produced *this* way, and alſo ſet late in the ſpring. The chief difficulty attending it in this part of the country, is to get the people employed, who are moſtly women and children, to make the holes at proper diſtances. They are apt to be careleſs, and to make the holes in ſome places too near to each other, and in others much too far aſunder. My man has complained greatly of the trouble they have given him in this reſpect. But I have no doubt, that if the practice of ſetting wheat this way became more general, this difficulty would vaniſh; as it is not complained of in the counties above mentioned. However I hope, if I live, in the courſe of this year to preſent the public with *a method of ſetting wheat at* PERFECTLY EXACT *diſtances through a whole field, and as* EXPEDITIOUSLY *as the common broad-caſt ſowing*; *which can therefore be applied to farms of any magnitude*; and when a peck of ſeed is found to be ſufficient for an acre (and in ſome land, much leſs), the ſaving on a large farm muſt be immenſe.

I have determined the diſtances at which I place any fibrous-rooted plant whatever. By meaſuring the length of the roots of a few full grown plants, I find the general length which they grow to in that land; for different ſoils, and different degrees of richneſs, produce different degrees of luxuriance; and conſequently different lengths of the roots. I then place the ſeeds, if I ſow; or the plants, if I tranſplant; at diſtances from each other, equal to *twice* the length of the roots; ſuppoſing ſome of the roots to extend horizontally, and that then they will not interfere with each other, but juſt meet, and abſorb all the nouriſhment of the whole ſurface; but here I make no allowance for intervening weeds.

Should any of your readers wiſh for further information on the ſubject of this letter, I ſhall chearfully communicate what I can, if they addreſs, poſt-paid, to the Rev. Dr. Pike, Chapter Coffee-houſe, St. Paul's Church-yard (whither my London letters are uſually directed). I am, Sir,

Your reſpectful reader,

Jan. 27, 1800. J. B. PIKE.

P. S. Theſe methods are equally applicable to oats and barley; I have had much finer corn of both theſe ſorts thereby, than in the common way. I counted the ſtalks on one plant of barley, about three years ago, which had thirty ears, and moſt of them fine.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN order to add ſome weight to the ingenious propoſal of W. C. as ſtated in your laſt magazine, as well as to do juſtice to a perſon who previouſly ſuggeſted a nearly ſimilar plan, I beg the favor of a corner in ſome of the future numbers of your miſcellany, for an extract from an advertiſement prefixed to a pleaſing concerto, compoſed by Mr. Wright, then of Stockton; and publiſhed, if I recollect right, the latter part of the year 1796.

After ſome ſarcaſtic innuendos on the vitiated taſte of both compoſers and ſcholars, to which, perhaps, the comparatively little celebrity of this work may be attributed, Mr. Wright adds as follows:

"In order to prevent the diſputes that ſo frequently ariſe concerning the TIME a Piece ought to be played in, the following ſimple contrivance is recommended to trial. Tie a ſmall key or a ſeal, as a plummet, to a bit of coarſe thread, the length of which is aſcertained for the purpoſe; this held ſteadily in the fingers, and a trifling motion given to it, time may be accurately counted from its vibrations (oſcillations). It muſt be obſerved, this is not meant to beat time during a performance, but to give the time previous to playing the Piece, by counting a few bars from it; which, to a good timiſt, is quite ſufficient; and if to its ſimplicity is added, that it gives no ſtandard or ſcale, and of courſe leaves the compoſer quite unfettered as to his meaſures, it will be found a practicable contrivance where the elaborate chronometres of Monſieur Loulie and Monſieur Sauveur, with the metrometre of later invention, have failed of ſucceſs. In the following concerto a regulation of this kind is annexed to every ſubject, and the meaſure given from the breadth of harpſichord and piano-forte keys, in preference to inches, the former being always at hand, and the difference in inſtruments in that reſpect ſo trifling as to occaſion little or no alteration. Thus at the beginning of the firſt movement will be found 28=9, which ſignifies that the thread, with the weight appended to it, meaſured acroſs 28 keys, will vibrate (oſcillate) the length of a minim. In the next movement lengthened to thirty-two, each vibration (oſcillation) will be a crotchet, and ſo on with the reſt. This, it is preſumed, will be of ſome ſervice to thoſe who wiſh to obſerve the time a compoſer means; and as for thoſe who make what was the *andante* in days of old, the *allegro* and *preſto* of the preſent, by all means let them go forward as faſt as they can; for even they are ſure of this to their honor and comfort, that *the faſter a perſon travels, the ſooner he gets to the end of his journey*."

It would appear from the concluding words that Mr. Wright is of opinion, that a paſſion for playing too faſt is prevalent,

valent, and in that opinion I heartily concur; as, however capable a piece is of *variety of expreſſion,* we hear nothing from the rapid finger of a modern practitioner, but a helter-ſkelter ſucceſſion of *pianos* and *fortes*.

To remedy this defect and give the compoſer fair play, the propoſed oſcillations of the pendulum are, undoubtedly, well adapted; and without detracting from the merit of the firſt ſuggeſter, I think W. C.'s "ſcale" the moſt eligible plan; as not to dwell on the trifling difference in the breadth of inſtrument keys, if the meaſure, as it merits, gets into general eſteem, the performer on the violin, flute, &c. will find it equally neceſſary with the practitioner on a key-inſtrument, and with the diſadvantage, probably, of having no harpſichord or piano-forte whereby to regulate the movement.

Of the above-named Mr. Wright it may not be improper to obſerve, that he is the inventor of a tranſpoſing machine equally portable with Thompſon's, but with this difference, that it has twelve-fold merit; that is, Thompſon's only tranſpoſes from and to the key of C major, leaving the *accidental* flats and ſharps ſtill to puzzle the inexperienced tranſpoſer; whereas, Mr. Wright's machine tranſpoſes from and to *every key*, both major and minor, throughout the ſyſtem, and ſhews what every *accidental* flat, ſharp, or natural, ought to be in the key tranſpoſed into. I ſtate this on the authority of one to whom Mr. Wright had ſhewn an acting model of his invention; but whether it has been made public or not, I cannot poſitively ſay. Of ſuch a maſter's labors, however, we need not heſitate to pronounce that they benefit and do credit to a ſcience upon which ſo many paltry claims to diſtinction are daily made.

With reſpect to the queries of "A Friend," I conceive *wet* and *dry* has reference only to the *wooden* part of an inſtrument; and that the tuning cannot be materially injured thereby, *provided the grain of the wood is parallel with the ſtrings*; it being well known, that wood does not contract or expand lengthways. Not ſo trifling is the action of *heat* and *cold* upon the *ſtrings*; upon which the ſlighteſt variation in the temperature of a room takes almoſt immediate effect. Hence a large fire, or an open door or window admitting a current of air, will ſoon undo the beſt tuniſt's labors; but then, on the door or window being cloſed, and the room reſtored to its former temperature, the contraction or expanſion will be proportionately perceptible, and the inſtrument, of courſe, be in tune again. Upon this principle it might be averred, that if the atmoſphere or temperature of a room could be kept always uniform, an inſtrument would never want tuning ſo long as it held together.

The averaged effect of our climate upon inſtruments, or rather the difference between ſummer and winter, is, I believe, three-quarters of a note in the middle of an inſtrument. Braſs is infinitely more ſuſceptible of heat and cold, than ſteel; copper not ſo much ſo.

From theſe curſory obſervations it may be deduced, that the ſtigma often beſtowed on the tuniſt ought to be laviſhed on the variable climate, or the imperfect and diſordered mechaniſm of the inſtrument; it being a very cuſtomary thing for people to deſcribe their inſtrument as being "horridly *out of tune*," when a broken pen in an harpſichord, or a broken hinge in the hammer of a piano-forte, or any other diſarrangement, equally remote from the ſtrings, prevents the key put down from ſounding the note.

Jan. 14, 1800. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF A POETICAL COLLIER.

Ah me! full ſorely is my heart forlorn,
  To think how modeſt worth neglected lies;
While partial Fame does with her blaſts adorn,
  Such deeds alone as pride and pomp diſguiſe.
SHENSTONE.

THAT the adventitious circumſtances of local ſituation may often tend to call forth the earlieſt exertions of poetical genius, is a propoſition too evident to ſtand in need of any illuſtration. Theſe may undoubtedly be regarded as the principal ſource of that reliſh for metrical compoſition, which pervades the inhabitants of that part of Dumfrieshire which extends along the banks of the Eſk, a river immortalized in the ſtrains of Mickle. The verdure of the meadows; the woods that rear their green heads in every direction; the pellucid ſtreams that deſcend from the ſides of a thouſand hills; the continual and varied ranges or pictureſque mountains that bound the horizon;—all conſpire to awaken in the mind of the beholder an enthuſiaſtic regard for the romantic ſcenes of nature. This admiration almoſt neceſſarily leads to a fondneſs for that art which profeſſes to pourtray her ſimple beauties. Hence the origin of that poetical enthuſiaſm, which diſcovers itſelf in almoſt every paſtoral country.

The inhabitants of Eſkdale and the

adjacent diſtricts have, at leaſt, for ſeveral centuries, been diſtinguiſhed by a taſte for poetry. Many ballads which celebrate their exploits in the free-booting times, are ſtill extant.

It was in this diſtrict that Mickle and Armſtrong were born; and here, likewiſe, did the ingenious Ruſſel ſpend the evening of his life.

Perhaps the people in general are more enlightened than the reſt of their countrymen. They are fond of reading; and almoſt every ſhepherd has a collection of books. The ſmall town of Langholm is moreover provided with a circulating library, to which they can have acceſs for a trifling conſideration. They have frequent recourſe to dramatic repreſentations: and although it cannot be ſuppoſed, that they are firſt-rate performers, yet they have occaſionally exhibited the *Gentle Shepherd* with tolerable ſucceſs. The profits are always applied to the beſt of purpoſes.

Poets have appeared amongſt them in almoſt every ſtation of life: they can even furniſh an inſtance of a poetical collier; a circumſtance unprecedented in the annals of literature. The Muſes have often deigned to viſit the huſbandman at his plow, and the ſhepherd tending his flocks on the lonely mountain: but never before have they ventured down *the palpable obſcure*, in order to grope for a votary in the coal-mine. For many years has William Wilſon, after his daily reſurrection, devoted his leiſure hours to the ſtudy of poetry; nor has misfortune ever been able to ſuſpend his exertions. The rude hand of adverſity has often been extended to blaſt his happineſs; but he ſtill defies her frowns, and laughs at all her efforts.

His original occupation was that of a petty farmer. He rented a few acres of ground, which he cultivated with his own hands. His labours were not crowned with ſucceſs; his affairs ſoon went into confuſion, and his creditors ſeized upon the whole of his effects. He then ſought employment as a daily labourer; and ſoon after engaged himſelf as a collier. In the meanwhile misfortunes crowded faſt upon him: he was aſſailed by every evil which poverty could inflict; his wife languiſhed in diſtreſs for upwards of ten years; and, to cloſe the mournful catalogue, his numerous family followed each other to the grave, till only two were left. For the loſs of theſe, he felt as a man ſhould feel; but the change of fortune did not in the leaſt damp the ardour of his mind. As a practical philoſopher, he is even to be preferred to Epictetus himſelf. His happy diſpoſition ſoon enables him to riſe ſuperior to every freſh calamity. He is always cheerful and contented, although his poverty is ſometimes ſo extreme, that he cannot procure himſelf the neceſſaries of life.—The following authentic anecdote will at once illuſtrate his indigence as a man, and his talents as an *improviſatore*.

As the coal-works with which he is concerned, lie at a conſiderable diſtance from his cottage, he is accuſtomed to take a ſupply of victuals along with him in the morning. One day, however, it happened that both his money and proviſions were entirely exhauſted; and when his fellow-labourers began to regale themſelves, poor William laid himſelf down beſide them in a very contented manner. But one, more generous than the reſt, commiſerated his ſituation, and offered him a ſhare of his dinner, provided he would *ſay a good grace*. Having accepted the propoſal, he pulled off his hat; and after a momentary rumination, very devoutly pronounced the following ſtanzas:

God bleſs the meat and bleſs the man,
  And let him ne'er be ſcant;
Wha thus wi' liberal heart and han',
  Gi'es bread to them that want.

Wi' plenty may his pantry flow;
  Let plenty never ceaſe,
Till Carſon claw an auld man's pow,
  And end his days in peace.

His poetical talents do not conſtitute his ſole claim to merit: in ſocial life he is poſſeſſed of many endearing qualities.

Prompted by curioſity, I once paid a viſit to this untutored bard. When I entered his dwelling, he and his family were ſitting at a ſcanty meal. Though we were entire ſtrangers to each other, he invited me to partake of their repaſt with all the frankneſs of eſtabliſhed friendſhip. I willingly accepted the invitation.—It was the banquet of old Arcadia. At my requeſt he afterwards, in a very agreeable manner, ſung a ſimple air of his own compoſition. He told me, that he generally finiſhed his little pieces at one ſitting, and that he ſeldom or never ſubmitted to the labour of ſubſequent correction.

Such are *the ſhort and ſimple annals* of William Wilſon, a man whoſe dignity of mind exalts him far above his ſtation. It is melancholy thus to behold ſuch a man languiſhing in the extremity of indigence. Shall no generous hand afford him relief? Shall the rays of benevolence never illuminate his obſcure dwelling? Meek-eyed Benevolence! unleſs thou haſt forſaken the boundaries of the gay, the opulent city, and fled to the peaſant's lonely cottage, thy timely aid is not now ſolicited in vain.* And aſſuredly thou ſhalt never have any cauſe to regret thy having contributed to throw, at leaſt, a temporary luſtre over the declining years of this humble votary of the Muſes.

London. D. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS FROM MR. TOULMIN OF KENTUCKY CONTINUED.

THREE days after this, at 9 o'clock in the evening, lat. 45° 22′, long. 24° 31′, we found ourſelves in the centre of a fleet, which ſeemed to enrich the whole of our horizon. We ſoon received the ſignal to hoiſt our flag, and were preſently boarded by the Aſſiſtance, a fifty gun ſhip, which, with another veſſel or two was convoy to a fleet of merchantmen from Cadiz to England. They were, I believe, very glad to meet with us; for, having been detained by contrary winds, they were greatly in want of neceſſaries, and wiſhed to aſcertain their longitude. They were in ſo feeble a condition, that they would have fallen an eaſy prey to a very inconſiderable force. We gladly embraced the opportunity to convey to you the intelligence of our proſperous, and then ſpeedy, progreſs. It was not in our power to afford them much aſſiſtance. We parted, however, with ſome ſugar and potatoes: the want of both of which we afterwards experienced. Some of our fellow-paſſengers furniſhed them, likewiſe, with falſe and exaggerated accounts of the French veſſel; ſo, that I ſhould not wonder if long ere this you had read in the Engliſh papers, that the American ſhip, Siſters, had fallen in with the republican privateer, Captain Hern, who boarded her with a ſet of French cut-throats, ſword in hand, but without ſhoes or breeches; and, after threatening to carry the paſſengers priſoners to France, ranſacking their trunks, and devouring their proviſions, by outward force or private theft ſtripped the Siſters of a great proportion of her ſtores. The fact, however, is, that they were good-looking men, and decently dreſſed. Their behaviour I have already deſcribed.

On Sunday, May 26th, we ſpoke with the Sally of Salem, from Boſton to Portugal. I have already informed you, that the want of a fair wind obliged us to come ſouth of the tropic of cancer. Upon croſſing that line, the ſailors have always a cuſtom of initiating thoſe ſeamen who have never been there before into the myſteries of Neptune, by ſhaving them with tar, and dipping them in the ſea. For this purpoſe, an hideous figure is dreſſed up, repreſenting the god of the ocean, who pretended to come out of the ſea, and knows, by looking round upon the crew, whether there be any among them who have not before entered the torrid zone. Our black ſailor played the part of Neptune, and did it with much humour and propriety. The principal thing he did was to ſwear the new ſailors, much in the ſtyle of the Highgate oath, that they would not eat brown bread when they could get white, unleſs they liked the brown better, &c. But when he ſwore the boys, he introduced ſeveral things relative to their good behaviour, which they ſolemnly attended to, as coming from the lip of a ſuperior being.

In the courſe of the afternoon of Saturday, June 22d, our attention was called to an object floating at a diſtance. What it was no one could diſcern: but ſome thought that they ſaw two men ſtanding in a boat, and making a ſignal; but others were apprehenſive it was nothing but a large log of timber, which would have been a very acceptable preſent, as we were much in want of firewood. Accordingly we ſtood for this ſingular appearance, and in the ſpace of two or three hours approached it. Our conjectures were all this time exerciſed upon it; for it ſometimes ſeemed white and another time black, and by and by it looked red. Some of us thought it was a rock, others a caſk, others a boat turned upſide down, and our ſurgeon's lady took it for a medicine cheſt. And indeed, fanciful as the thought ſeemed to be, it proved neareſt to truth. For, upon taking up this wonderful object, reſpecting which we had felt ſo much anxiety, it proved to be nothing more than an empty cheſt, ſuch as tea is uſually packed in. Our labour, however, was not loſt: for whilſt we were making for the cheſt, a number of fiſh came round us, and our black man harpooned a dozen old-wives and a dolphin, a moſt beautiful fiſh, which afforded a delicious Sunday's dinner to all on board our ſhip.

One of the moſt agreeable events which happened to us during our paſſage, was that of the appearance of a New England ſhip, from North Carolina to the Iſle of St. Bartholomew, on Sunday, the 30th of June, when in lat. 23° 57′, long. 63° 24. The captain was glad for the ſake of accommodating the paſſengers to purchaſe four geeſe of them, at the high price of a dollar a piece; and a fine turkey, weighing 17lb. at the ſtill higher price of 16 ſhillings currency, 12 ſhillings ſterling. I and two others went on board her, and gave for three little cheeſes, weighing about 4 or 5lb. each, three dollars. They ſaid, they could make that or more of them in the Weſt Indies.

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* This alludes to a private ſubſcription which is now ſet on foot.

On Sunday, the 7th of July, we fell in with another American ſhip, bound for the Iſland of St. Domingo. Some of us went on board of her, and procured a quantity of onions, which haſhed up with ſalt beef and potatoes afforded a very good diſh; for our geeſe and turkies were all eaten. But a greater luxury which we had from them was a number of American news-papers, which you will know how to reliſh properly, when you have been two months without hearing a word of what is paſſing upon the active and intereſting theatre of the world. Our ſhip, like all other American ſhips from the port of Briſtol, which have ſailed this year, had as many paſſengers as could be accommodated. Some were leaving England from a diſguſt at the principles and meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry, whilſt perhaps a greater number, without concerning themſelves with public affairs, bore an involuntary teſtimony in favour of America, by giving it the preference to their native country. Political conſiderations actuated two who accompanied us. Mr. ———, a ſurgeon, from ———; and Dr. ———, a phyſician, who ſpent ſome time in America a few years ſince, but has of late reſided in England. The ſhip we came in is of 204 tons burthen, and the accommodations are ſuperior to what we often find in merchant ſhips. Adjoining to the cabin are two ſtate rooms or cloſets, of about ſix feet long and eight feet broad. Mr. —— and his wife occupied one of them, and the other was filled by myſelf and wife, the young woman who went with us as a ſervant, and three children. But as our beds were not above three feet wide, two full-grown perſons could not be in the ſame, but by means of one lying at the top and the other at the bottom. And, indeed, it is not deſireable to have much bed-room, as the ſhaking of the veſſel will unavoidably beat one from ſide to ſide. The greateſt inconvenience we felt was a want of freſh air: but this was pretty well remedied by keeping the door open, and making a ſmall hole on the oppoſite ſide of the room; and, except in bad weather, no one objected to having the cabin-windows up. As the weather grew warmer than we had been accuſtomed to feel in England, many of us ſlept either in the open air upon deck, or on the cabin floor, and I know not that any one ſuffered any inconvenience from ſo doing, even though he lay upon nothing but a blanket. When the heat was firſt experienced, I found myſelf very reſtleſs during the night: but apprehending, that it aroſe as much from the want of exerciſe as from heat, I bathed juſt before I went to bed, by having a bucket or two of water thrown upon me, which had the deſired effect, ſo that I ſlept very well. This practice I continued all the time I was on board, and many others did the ſame. Beſides the ſtate-rooms, there were two births in the cabin, and a little one in which our eldeſt child ſlept, together with a hammock-ſwing from the top. For a ſingle perſon, I think, a cabin-birth is preferable to one in a ſtate-room. As our cabin paſſengers amounted in all to fifteen, three gentlemen were obliged to ſleep in the ſteerage, a part of which was divided off from that occupied by the ſailors for the accommodation of paſſengers. The price which they paid for their paſſage was the ſame, I believe, as what the reſt of us gave, 20l. ſterling, finding our own wine and bedding. I paid 5 guineas a piece for three of our children, the eldeſt of whom was under five years of age. Nothing was charged for the youngeſt, and only ten guineas for our ſervant, though ſhe fared in every reſpect like ourſelves. Mr. W. who ſailed three days before we did, with his wife, eight ſons and daughters, and a ſervant, found his own proviſions, and took the whole cabin, for which he paid ninety guineas. It will be ſuppoſed, that our cabin, a room of about fourteen feet by ten, muſt have been pretty full with fifteen paſſengers, beſides the mate and captain. But it was very ſeldom that one half were there at once, except at our meals. Moſt of us ſpent the greater part of our time upon the quarter deck, which extended over one half of the ſhip, and is always kept perfectly clear. Our amuſements and employments were ſuch as ſuited our various taſtes and habits. For the firſt week, indeed, few were capable of any amuſement. Some were ſo fortunate as to eſcape ſickneſs altogether; but the greater part were in a very uncomfortable ſtate for three or four days at leaſt. Being upon deck and breathing the open air, afforded the moſt relief; and I thought that thoſe who had reſolution enough to move about a little, got rid of it the ſooneſt. The children, though frequently ſick for a few days, appeared to feel it leſs than any. After our recovery from this diſagreeable ſtate, ſome of us ſpent our time in walking upon the deck, others in reading, and others in ſleeping. Many often concluded the day with a rubber at whiſt. It was ſometimes an amuſement to watch the porpoiſes and dolphins, and to obſerve the dexterity of a black ſailor on board, in darting his harpoon into them. On one day, he took two porpoiſes in this manner; the ſkin of which was boiled for the ſake of the oil, and part of the fleſh for food. To the ſailors, after eating ſo much ſalt beef, it was no unacceptable change; but our appetites were ſcarcely prepared for it. The captain had laid in for the cabin paſſengers a conſiderable number of ducks and fowls, 4 pigs, ſome dozens of bullocks' tongues, ſeveral hams, corned beef, pork, and pickled tripe which was very good, and a quantity of ſplit peas, rice, flour, and currants. Peas ſoup, and puddings of rice and flour, we found to be as agreeable food as any; for the ſmoke would not admit of our fowls being roaſted in any other manner than in the oven. I found the advantage of adopting Dr. Franklin's plan of laying in a little bread cut into ſlices and baked over again in the oven. This bread kept juſt as well as ſea-biſcuits, and was, to my taſte, much more agreeable. When ſoaked in chocolate, it made a very agreeable breakfaſt. It was very fortunate for me, that I took a little chocolate, as for want of milk I could drink neither tea nor coffee without being ſick. Sometimes we breakfaſted upon tapioca, which with a little wine and ſugar is agreeable and nutritious food; and ſo likewiſe is ſaloup-powder, half a pound of which will go a great way: it is prepared like water-gruel. Every perſon who takes a voyage will find it very agreeable to have a little ſtock of raiſins, prunes, lemons, oranges, and apples; and, though it is the captain's place to have plenty of porter, cyder, ſugar, and eggs, yet it may be as well to provide againſt a poſſible deficiency of his ſtock. Sugar, indeed, would be found very valuable in caſe of a want of proviſions. Portable ſoup is, in this view, a very good article to take, as a pound would ſuſtain a man many days. We had every reaſon to think well of our captain, and to be pleaſed with the proviſion he had made for us; but the ſteerage paſſengers expreſſed great diſſatisfaction. I believe, however, he fulfilled his engagement with them; and on ſome voyages he probably fared no better himſelf. But a continual run of ſalt proviſions does not ſuit the qualmiſh ſtomachs of perſons unaccuſtomed to the ſea. I ſhould, therefore, by all means recommend it to perſons intending to go in the ſteerage to provide for themſelves. Whether they can come ſo cheap upon that plan, I do not know; but I am ſure they can come comfortably upon no other. A young man, who came in the ſteerage with us, paid 10l.; a perſon, who came with his wife and five children, the eldeſt of whom was ten, and the youngeſt two years old, paid for the whole 42l.; though, if he had been ready to go in February, a captain from Liverpool would have taken them, and found every thing for them as ſteerage paſſengers, for twenty-ſix guineas. He mentioned to me a friend of his, who lately went from Liverpool as a cabin paſſenger, having proviſion found him by the captain, and paid no more than fifteen guineas. Mr. —— had an orphan boy of ten years old, from the Birmingham workhouſe, whom he took in the ſteerage, and paid five guineas for him. His maſter was allowed to give him, now and then, a little proviſion from the cabin. All the paſſengers, whether in the cabin or ſteerage, found their own beds and bedding. What would be charged to ſteerage paſſengers who found their own proviſions, I cannot ſay: the captain told me, that that they were taken from Ireland for three guineas; in which caſe they had nothing but bare ſhip-room, and provided their own meat, water, bedding, cooking-utenſils, and every thing. Any maſter of a ſhip, who takes perſons upon this plan, will expect them to lay in proviſions for three months: for if the winds ſhould be contrary, humanity would throw them upon him for ſubſiſtence. But, on the other hand, they ought to ſtipulate to have the liberty of taking on ſhore with them what proviſions may be left. It is not to be expected, that a captain will allow room enough to take water for waſhing: but Windſor ſoap will make a lather in ſalt-water; and, I am told, Caſtile ſoap will do the ſame: but they are both dear, and I have ſeen no ſufficient proof of their efficacy. A check ſhirt will be found very convenient to thoſe who have not a ſufficient change of linen, and a jacket and trowſers of blue baize, or any other dark-coloured cloth, are very convenient for going up and down the ſteps, and for preventing better cloaths from being injured by the pitch, when ſitting upon deck. A pair of common trowſers may be bought at the ſhops in ſea port towns for four or five ſhillings. Nothing is of more importance on ſhip board, than having the apartments well aired. The bedding ſhould be taken upon deck, at leaſt once a week. The bed-room ſhould be waſhed, and the floor ſprinkled with vinegar, or with camphire diſſolved in ſpirits of wine. Indeed, I ſhould think, it would be worth while to take a little lime, in order to white-waſh the ſides and roof occaſionally. It is a great object to have good water. Great care ſhould be taken what caſks are uſed. Some of our water was intolerable, in conſequence of its having been put into a rum-caſk; but it improved on being expoſed to the open air. In laying in proviſions, every one will of courſe conſult his own taſte. Tongues, hams, pickled pork, and tripe, and dried or ſalt beef, ſeem to be the moſt proper articles; but for my own part, I ſhould be more ſolicitous to have a good ſtock of vegetable food. Potatoes, onions, apples, peas, flour, rice, oatmeal, with a few currants and raiſins, would probably afford food as agreeable to the taſte of perſons at ſea, as any that can be provided. In place of one half the biſcuits, which is uſually laid up, I ſhould certainly take ſome common houſehold bread, cut into ſlices, and baked over again: though bread in loaves, if baked rather harder than uſual, might be taken for the firſt fortnight. It would be well worth while, for thoſe who like oat-cakes, to take a ſtone for baking them upon: but a chafing diſh and charcoal would likewiſe be neceſſary, on account of the ſmoakineſs of the ſhip's fire, unleſs there were ſomething to cover them when baking. Of courſe no one would forget butter, cheeſe, treacle, ſalt, pepper, ſuet, and muſtard. For breakfaſt, nothing is preferable to chocolate, tapioca, ſago, and ſaloup powder; though tea and coffee need not be entirely neglected: but I ſhould think peppermint or balm preferable. If a little white wine or ſpirits can be afforded, it will be found very acceptable; and it is probable, that occaſion will be found for a little rhubarb, and ſome camomile flowers. Cumberſome furniture, as bedſteads, chairs, and tables, ſo far from being ſerviceable, will be found to be in the way. Inſtead of earthen ware, wooden trenchers and tin or horn cups will be moſt convenient; and one article, at leaſt, of every neceſſary utenſil ſhould be provided in wood, tin, or pewter, as every thing which lies looſe and that will break, is almoſt ſure of being broken. It is to be obſerved, that for every thing which is carried on ſhip board a ſufferance is to be taken out of the cuſtom-houſe of the port from which you ſail. What is deſigned for uſe on the voyage muſt be entered as ſhip-ſtores, for which nothing is to be paid. But for every package, or box of cloaths, the cuſtom-houſe officers demand one ſhilling. It is therefore adviſeable to have your goods put into large boxes; and when you go to the cuſtom-houſe to take out your ſufferance, you muſt ſay, how many boxes, portmanteaus, or parcels you have, and whether they contain cloaths, books, or furniture. Upon taking them to the ſhip, they muſt remain upon the quay till the cuſtom-houſe officers have examined the contents, though they are ſometimes ſatisfied with opening the covers. A ſimilar form is obſerved upon landing in America, but it coſts you nothing: for the cuſtom-houſe officers do not, like thoſe of England, make you pay them for giving you the trouble of examining your trunks. Upon all articles of merchandize, there is a duty of ten or fifteen per cent. There is a wonderful difference in the expence incurred by ſhips in the ports of England, and in thoſe of America. The Siſters was at Briſtol fifty-two days; and her expences for pilotage, dock room, wharfage, and ſome little repairing, amounted to 150l. In America they would not have exceeded 15 or 20l. for the ſame purpoſes. For pilotage alone, in going up and down the river, the captain paid nearly 30l. This difference of charges in the Britiſh and in the American ports, is probably one circumſtance which enables the Americans to carry ſo much cheaper than the Britiſh. Their ſhips, too, are built with three-fifths of the money which the ſhips of England coſt. They are navigated likewiſe with fewer ſeamen; but they have better wages. An Engliſh ſhip of the ſame ſize as that we came in would probably have ten ſailors; whereas ours was navigated by ſix only: but the captain and the mate ſtand at the helm, or mount aloft, occaſionally, like any of the men, when their aſſiſtance is wanted. I do not find that they are leſs reſpected for being more uſeful than thoſe who affect a greater degree of ſtate. The beſt ſeaman we had on board was a Black, who diſcovered in no reſpect any mark of inferiority to men of a lighter complexion. His grandfather was kidnapped, when a child, upon the coaſt of Africa; but his father is become an independent man, and is the cultivator of thirty acres of his own property upon Long Iſland, in the State of New York. Our black ſailor has ten dollars (2l. 5s.) per month. Next to him, on board the Siſters, were an Iriſhman and Dane, whoſe wages were nine dollars per month. The Dane firſt went to America in a Dutch veſſel, but was tempted to enter into the employ of an American merchant by the proſpect of better pay. The Iriſhman, in addition to this motive, was induced to change maſters by the deſire of liberating himſelf from the harſh uſage which he met with in the Britiſh ſervice. So common is the deſire, that the maſters of Britiſh veſſels in American ports very commonly either lie off at a diſtance from the ſhore, or throw their ſeamen into priſon, to prevent their eſcaping from them. But, notwithſtanding this, and the rigour of the law, it is ſaid, that one half of the American veſſels are navigated by the ſailors of Britain or Ireland; for the native Americans generally think it more profitable to plow the land than the ocean. Three of our ſailors out of the ſix were Americans, and have only ſeven or eight dollars a piece. One of them was poſſeſſed of ten or twelve hundred pounds; but having been on board an Engliſh man of war, and contracted thoſe habits which are ſo common to men in that ſituation, a conſiderable part of it was ſoon diſſipated. But no man in our ſhip had ſo much employment as the cook, whoſe buſineſs it was to wait upon the paſſengers: his wages were only ſix dollars; but, on account of perquiſites attending his ſituation, it was conſidered to be as lucrative as any; but being under twenty-one, his gains went to his father. As an aſſiſtant to the cook, was a poor lad, who, having neither father nor mother, came the day before we ſailed, almoſt naked, from a village near Bath, offering his ſervices to the captain of our ſhip. He could get bread, but no cloathing, by driving the plow, and frightening the birds from the farmer's corn; and having reſolved to try whether the ſea would reward him better than the land, Captain Webb happened to be the firſt man he met with as he was ſtrolling along the quay at Briſtol. Probably this poor Britiſh outcaſt will one day become an happy and independent citizen of America.

There ſeemed to be among our men a general diſpoſition to abandon the ſea, as ſoon as they had ſaved enough to become cultivators of the ſoil. Two hundred dollars they reckoned would be ſufficient to purchaſe a farm in New England, and to maintain a man till the produce of his land ſhould afford him a ſubſiſtence. Our mate (a young man of twenty-five) has a farm in that part of the State of Maſſachuſetts, which is called the Province of Maine, at the diſtance of about thirty miles from the ſea. It is the cuſtom of New England, it ſeems, for a parent who has many children, to purchaſe a tract of new land for the older ones, and to give up the management of his own eſtate to the youngeſt ſon, reſerving to himſelf a maintenance out of it; for, according to the juſt and equal laws of the country, all the children are placed upon a level; and the parent would ſhudder at the thought of making five children ſlaves or beggars for the ſake of making the ſixth a gentleman. The price of land in the neighbourhood to which our mate belongs, is about one dollar, i. e. 4s. 6d. for a ſtatute acre. It is reckoned very fertile for that northern ſituation: but as the trees are large and very cloſe together, it is expenſive to clear the ground. He gives 10s. currency, 7s. 6d. ſterling, an acre for cutting the trees down, which a good workman will do in about two days. The trees are then left upon the ground, from July to the following ſpring, when they are burnt to aſhes. The expence of this is between two and three dollars an acre. The land is then ready to receive the Indian corn, without any farther preparation. The produce is nearly ſufficient to defray the expence of cleaning the land. The ſecond year they ſow wheat, but without making uſe of the plow. The wheat is ſown upon the land, whilſt in the ſtate in which it is after the ſtalks of the Indian corn are rooted up; and the grain is covered with the hoe. To this farm he hopes to retire in a year or two from the viciſſitudes of a ſea-faring life, and to cultivate in peace the grateful ſoil. He has a wife, who is under fifteen years of age; for early marriages are common in America. Large families, therefore, are frequently to be met with. He mentioned to me an old couple, whom he knew, who lived to ſee four hundred and fifty deſcendants.

(End of the firſt Letter.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, Mr. Singleton, in the Magazine of laſt month, is deſirous to know whether the paſſage he quotes from the ninth book of the Æneid,

> O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; *nihil* iſte *nec* auſus
> *Nec* potuit:

is the only one which occurs in the Latin claſſics, where two negatives do not conſtitute an affirmative. I can aſſure him, it is by no means ſo: there are ſeveral others of ſimilar interpretation, which I have met with in the common courſe of reading, though the two following are all that I can quote at the moment.

Non patiemur duos Caios, vel duos Nerones, *ne* hac quidem gloria famæ frui. PLIN. Nat. Hiſt. l. 36, p. 363, edit. Bipont.

Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiæ *neque* majores *neque* melioribus ducibus convenerant, &c. Eutrop. lib. 6. ad finem:

The ſame rule, with regard to the force of two negatives, holds good in the Engliſh language, and ſimilar deviations from that rule likewiſe occur, particularly in the uſe of the conjunction *nor*, to the ungrammatical application of which inſtead of *or* our ears are ſo accuſtomed, that we are ſtartled at the legitimate phraſeology, as may be ſeen in almoſt every page of the Analytical Review, the *redacteur* of which was particularly hoſtile to this common error. I am, Sir,

Dec. 26th, 1799. Your's, &c.

N. K.

EFFECTS OF SUWARROW'S VICTORIES ON ITALIAN LITERATURE.

Extracted from a Letter of a Traveller, dated Venice, 20th Sept. 1799.

A MORE ſudden revolution of Italian literature than that which took place *before* and *after* the arrival and victories of Suwarrow, you hardly can imagine. In Turin I viſited, during the *French epoch*, all the bookſellers' ſhops, and in none could I find any new publications except ſuch as related to the Gallo-Italian revolutionary ſyſtem. Among others the ſhop of a certain Boſchi was full of Regiſters of the crimes of emperors, kings, popes and Italian princes; and therefore Suwarrow, without the tedious formalities of a trial, quickly paſſed ſentence on him, ordering Baron Latour to confiſcate his whole ſtock. The printing-offices [*ſtamperie*] all aſſumed the ſurname *patriotic*; and the *Leggi relative alla Coſtituzione Franceſe* lay for ſale on the counters of Ferrero, Pomba, Rameletti, Pane, Barberis, in ſhort, of all the bookſellers, at the low price of 20 S.S. and in the French language the *Instructions militaires ſimples et faciles pour apprendre l'exercice en peu de temps, à l'uſage des Guardes Nationales*, were publiſhed by Benſa and Ceresola, for the inſtruction of the Piedmonteſe. But heavens! what a metamorphoſis on the appearance of the Ruſſian victor. Every preſs teemed with maledictions againſt the French army, and hymns in praiſe of the Ruſſo-Auſtrian deliverers. Of the former the *(Arringa) alli Soldati Franceſi*, the *Eccitamento d'un Tedeſco ai Soldati Franceſi* (in Italian and French) and the Call *Alla Italia: colle Epigrafe: Patientia læſa fit furor*, may ſerve for ſpecimens. More ſatirical were the productions of the preſs at Milan. The *Teſtamento della fu Repubblica Ciſalpina*; the *Relazione ex officio della malattia e morte della fu Repubblica Ciſalpina, ſpedita al Direttorio Franceſe dal Medico della Defunta*; the *Sentimenti di un Suddito Auſtriaco nella occaſione dell' anniverſario del di* 17 *Aprile*; belong to this claſs. Nor were there wanting *religious Rifleſſioni*, among which the *Moderna Democrazia ſchmaſcherata, oſſia Parallello fra lo ſtato democratico, e lo ſtato monarchico*, publiſhed at Turin by Matteo Guaita, maintained the foremoſt rank. To the *hiſtorical* claſs belongs a book publiſhed at Milan by Pogliani and Co. intitled *I Franceſi in Lombardia*, in 8vo. in which are enumerated all the calamities which the French have brought upon Italy ſince the year 1495.—Since this political metamorphoſis of Italy, ſuch works are moſt ſaleable as furniſh fragments of the hiſtory of the war, written partially in favour of the Coalition.—The *Eſata narrazione del Fermento popolare che l' Ambaſciata Franceſe a occaſionata col eſpoſitizione di una Bandiera tricolore nel di* 13 *Aprile* 1798 *in Vienna*, was reprinted in Milan and Modena, after the edition of the *Stamperia governiale* at Trieſt. Even the ſummons ſent to the commandant of Philipſburg by General Bernadotte was amply commented on in a pamphlet which appeared at Trieſt under the title *Rifleſſioni ſulla intimazione della Reſa della Forteſſa imperiale di Philips-bourg fatta dal Franceſe Generale Bernadotte al Ringravio de Salm, Commandante della medeſima.* It being now the faſhion to publiſh ſuch details, you will be leſs ſurpriſed to learn that the *Corriſpondenza dell' Armata Franceſe intercettata dalla Squadra de Nelſon*, was at Milan tranſlated from the Engliſh. The literary novelties during my ſtay at Florence, Piſa, Livorno, and Siena, were already ſo excluſively of a politico-monarchical tendency, that even at the latter places I could find nothing new of any note, in the other departments of ſcience, except a *Viaggio in Grecia di Saverio Scrofani Siciliano, fatto 'nell anno* 1794 *e* 1795, in three volumes 8vo. Of the change of the newſpapers too from one extreme to the other during the above-mentioned two epochs, you can ſtill leſs form any idea. Inſtead of the *Monitori* of Rome, Florence, Milan, Turin, &c. the Vienna Court-gazettes Extraordinary are tranſlated under the title *Li fatti d'Armi, dall' incominciamento di queſta Campagna in poi, fideliſſimamento tradotti dagli Originali Tedeſchi.* Only a few, as for example the *Corriere Milaneſe*, and the *Gazzetta Univerſale* of Florence, were permitted to be continued without interruption, having undergone however a metamorphoſis in their outſide appearance. Of the new journals which have ſtarted into exiſtence during the Suwarrowan epoch, I can recommend to your notice only the *Gazzetta Veneta privilegiata,* publiſhed by Zarletti.

The ſpirit of tranſlation becomes daily more and more awake in Italy. A complete tranſlation of Gibbon's Works is publiſhed by Zatta in Venice. From the French the *Mercurio Britannico* of Mallet du Pan is regularly tranſlated, and publiſhed at Milan by Pirotta. For the lovers of the German language ſeveral dictionaries now appear, the neweſt and beſt is the *Dizionario Italiano e Tedeſco,* ſold by Storti in Venice. The Ruſſian language begins to be cultivated too in Italy; and a *Vocabolario delle Parole le piu famigliari della lingua Ruſſa* has made its appearance at Milan. Nor have the Theologians been idle, now that bigotry and piety begin to breathe again, and the impending election of a pope excites general attention. The *Giornale Eccleſiaſtico Univerſale* publiſhed by Taglioretti in Milan, and *La difeſa del Catechiſmo del venerabile Cardinale Bellarmino,* by Andreola in Florence, were their firſt fruits after the retreat of the French.—With reſpect to the election of the Pope, the treatiſe *Della Condotta della Chieſa Cattolica nella Elezione del ſuo Capo viſibile, il ſommo Pontefice Romano,* is really intereſting. The author of it is the Abate Franceſco Guſta of Florence. The forms, regulations and deviations in the election of a pope out of Rome are minutely deſcribed in it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

RESPECTING the information which Mr. Singleton, in the Monthly Magazine for December, p. 847, requeſts relative to the phraſeology and ſignification of two or more words coming together in a ſentence in the Latin language, and importing negation, I would beg leave to offer for that gentleman's conſideration the few following remarks, and flatter myſelf they will not be found, upon examination, either gratuitous, or altogether unſatisfactory with regard to the queſtion propoſed.

The Greek Attic writers, by whom this elegant form of expreſſion appears to have been invented and firſt uſed, have, perhaps, employed greater latitude in the uſe of negatives, than any ſubſequent authors in a different language; and they *frequently* accuſtom themſelves to expreſs a negation, requiring more than an ordinary degree of vehemence, by two, three, or more negatives; as may be ſeen by conſulting the pureſt and moſt ſublime compoſitions in that beautiful language.

νῦν ἐλπίδες ΟΥ'Κ ἔτι μοι παίδων ζωᾶς
ΟΥ'ΚΕ'ΤΙ.

Nunc ſpes nulla amplius mihi liberorum vitæ
Nulla amplius. *Eurip. Med.*

Plato has very elegantly united together four negatives; "Οτι τἄλλα τῶν μὴ ὄντων ΟΥ'ΔΕΝ'Ι ΟΥ'ΔΑΜΗ ΟΥ'ΔΑΜΩΣ ΟΥ'ΔΕΜΙ'ΑΝ κοινωνίαν ἔχει. Quoniam alia cum eorum, quæ non ſunt, aliquo nullibi ullo modo aliquod commercium habent. *Parm. prope finem.* And again, Ὄμνυμι γάρ σοι ——————————ΜΗΔΕ'ΠΟΤΕ' σοι ἕτερον λόγον ΜΗΔΕ'ΝΑ ΜΗΔΕΝΟ'Σ ΜΗ'ΤΕ ἐπιδείξειν, μήτε ἐξαγγελεῖν. Juro enim tibi——————————nunquam me cujuſquam orationem aut oſtenſurum eſſe, aut renunciaturum. —*Phaedr.*

Æſchines alſo, in the following ſentence, has joined together ſometimes three, and ſometimes four negatives to expreſs a negation with the greateſt energy; ΜΗΔΕ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν ΜΗΔΕΜΙ'ΑΝ ΜΗΔΕ'ΠΟΤΕ ΜΗ'ΤΕ ἔνδημον, μήτε ὑπερόριον, μήτε κληρωτὴν, μήτε χειροτονητήν, μηδὲ κηρυκευσάτω, μηδὲ πρεσβευσάτω, μηδὲ τȣ̀ς πρεσβεύσαντας κρινέτω, μηδὲ συκοφαντείτω μιασθωθεὶς, ΜΗΔΕ γνώμην ἐιπάτω ΜΗΔΕ'ΠΟΤΕ ΜΗ'ΤΕ ἐν τῳ δήμῳ, μήτε ἐν τῇ βȣλῇ, μηδὲ ἂν δεινότατος ῇ λέγειν Ἀθηναίων. Neque ullum unquam magiſtratum gerito neque domi, neque foris, ſive per ſortem, ſive per ſuffragium deferri ſolitum, neque caduceatorem, neque legatum agito, neque legatione functos judicato, neque reum agito mercede conductus, neque unquam ſententiam dicito neque ad populum, neque in ſenatu, neque ſi Athenienſium eloquentiſſimus ſit. *In Timarch. p.* 173.*

It is needleſs to multiply more quotations in confirmation of what muſt appear expreſs and deciſive, beyond even the poſſibility of a doubt, to all in any manner acquainted with the language and the writings of the ancient Greeks. And by this time I ſhould imagine your correſpondent will, from the extracts here made, be fully convinced that this manner of expreſſion is of Grecian origin, though it can hardly, as will afterwards appear, be ſaid to have been *peculiar* to that very ingenious people.

Wherever we find modes of expreſſion, ſimilar to thoſe employed by the Greeks, made uſe of in languages that have exiſted ſubſequent to the æra in which the language of Greece was ſpoken and flouriſhed; and eſpecially if we know that the inhabitants of thoſe countries, where ſuch expreſſions are uſed, had at ſome period an intercourſe with the Grecians; it is not certainly unreaſonable to conclude, that many of theſe forms of diction ſo employed have been borrowed, or at leaſt imitated, from the language of Greece. This remark is in a more particular manner applicable to ſome of the modes of expreſſion made uſe of in the Latin tongue; ſince, waving at preſent any diſcuſſion relative to the Grecian origin of the Roman language*, we are well ſatisfied that the Romans, upon every occaſion, ranſacked the ſtores of Greece to adorn the language of Rome.

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* Vide *Vigeri de præcipuis Græcæ dictionis idiotiſmis libellum, editum Lugduni Batavorum a Henrico Hoogeveen.*

Among other beautiful forms of expreſſion, which the Romans condeſcended to borrow from the Greeks, they ſometimes adopted the phraſeology of employing two or more negatives in denoting negation; but, as they have employed it very ſparingly, they can ſcarcely be ſaid to have incorporated it into their own language.

I ſhall ſet down two or three paſſages from Roman authors, in which they appear to have departed from the Latin idiom, and to have ſubſtituted this phraſe of the Greeks, in order that Mr. Singleton may be ſatisfied the paſſage in Virgil's Æneid, lib. 9, l. 428, 429, is not *unique* in its kind.

Cicero, in his Treatiſe *de finibus bonorum & malorum*, has imitated this phraſeology, where he ſays, Quanquam *negent nec* virtutes, *nec* vitia creſcere. *Lib.* 3, *chap.* 15. Terence too has made uſe of the ſame phraſe in *Eunuch. act.* 5, *ſcene* 8. *l.* 47:

———*Nec* magis ex uſu tuo
Nemo eſt.

And again in *Adelph. act* I. *ſcene* 2, *l.* 21, 22:

Non eſt flagitium, mihi crede, adoleſcentulum
Scortari, *neque* potare, *non* eſt.

It is perhaps unneceſſary here to point out more paſſages in Roman authors, where this phraſe has been adopted. It is indeed a manner of expreſſion that appears to me peculiarly beautiful and ſublime; and, had the Romans uſed this elegant phraſeology of the Greeks more frequently and with greater extent than they have done, I could very readily have pardoned them.

The Greek language every where abounds with pleaſing and expreſſive forms of diction, of which perhaps no others were ſo fully ſuſceptible, and therefore ſtands unrivalled in excellency. And the languages of the Eaſt, of Paleſtine, and Rome, muſt in point of elegance yield the palm to that of ancient Greece. Plato, indeed, in the etymological obſervations introduced into his *Cratylus*, where he notices the great changes made in the language of the Greeks, by means of the derivation and compoſition of words, tells us that his countrymen went ſo far as to ſacrifice truth to elegance: Νῦν δὲ ἀυτῆς ἐκκλίνουσι τὸ ὄνομα, Ε'ΥΣΤΟΜΙ'ΑΝ περὶ πλείονος ποιούμενοι τῆς ἀληθείας. It is the harmony of the pronunciation on which Plato here remarks; but if they regarded ſo much the *minutiæ* of the language, we may reaſonably infer the ſuperior part of it was not neglected.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale, Jan. 1.

ON THE PATH OF THE COMET 1799.

FROM various obſervations and calculations, the particulars of which are detailed in the *Geographiſche Ephemeriden*, the celebrated aſtronomer M. VON ZACH, Director of the Obſervatory at Seeberg, near Gotha, and Editor of that excellent periodical publication, has obtained what he believes to be the true path of the comet, as accurately, at leaſt, as it is poſſible to determine it; for his elements, during a period of 70 days, and through a ſpace of five ſigns or 150 degrees, always give the calculated place of the comet in the heavens ſo exactly, that neither in the longitude nor latitude the error exceeds *one* minute. "This (ſays M. von ZACH,) is as much as can be expected or attained with reſpect to comets, eſpecially the preſent one, as it was difficult to be diſcovered, and could not be obſerved according to the beſt and ſtricteſt methods. Obſervations with the circular micrometer, Dr. OLBERS himſelf declares to be certain to only within ¾ of a minute; and I myſelf have found from experience, that, with regard to fixed ſtars, though much more eaſy to be obſerved, yet errors of 1′ 37″ may be committed. To which we muſt add the, for the moſt part badly determined, places of the ſmaller ſtars with which it was often neceſſary to compare the comet, and the ſlowneſs of its medium diurnal motion as it wandered among the northern conſtellations, which rendered it difficult accurately to determine the direct aſcenſion. It muſt be farther conſidered, that, in the calculations of the path of this comet no regard was had either to its parallaxes, or the aberration of the rays of light. As great, then, as are the errors of my elements, equally great is the uncertainty of the obſervations themſelves. It would therefore have been a very unneceſſary and thankleſs labour, to endeavour to determine this path to a ſtill greater degree of exactneſs; ſince even with reſpect to ſome of the planets, *Mars* for example, theory may yet deviate from obſervation about one minute. My deviations in determining the path of this comet lie all with the bounds of obſervation, and may therefore with equal juſtice be laid to the account of the obſervations as of the theory. That the path which I have calculated approaches very nearly to reality, is proved likewiſe by the circumſtance that the differences between the really obſerved places of the comet and thoſe obtained by calculation, eſpecially in the lateſt obſervations in October, are ſometimes poſitive, and at other times negative, as will appear from the comparative ſtatement. The true elements of the comet, then, are

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* *Dionyſ. Halic.* lib. 1. Antiq. Roman. has treated on this ſubject at large.

	s	°	'	"
Longitude of the aſcending node	3	9	27	19
Inclination of the orbit .		50	57	30
Longitude of the perihelium	0	3	39	10

Shorteſt diſtance from the ſun	0,8401782
Logarithm thereof . .	9,9243715
Logarithm of the daily mean motion . .	0,0735711
Time of the perihelium .	1799, Sept. 7, at 5h. 43' 25" medium time of Paris.
Motion . .	retrograde

To prove the accuracy of theſe elements, I calculated *nineteen* geocentric places of this comet, and compared them with thoſe obſerved. Among them is the firſt and the laſt obſervation of the 6th of Auguſt, and of the 15th of October, which include the whole arc of the obſerved path of this erratic ſtar. The differences in the fifth column of the following table muſt, according to their reſpective ſigns, be added to, or ſubtracted from, the calculated places, to obtain thoſe obſerved.

1799		Medium Pariſian Time			Geocentric Longitude of the Comet, by calculati.				Geocentric Lat. North, by Calculati.			DIFFERENCES In the Longitude.			DIFFERENCES In the Latitude.			Obſervers.
		h.	'	"	s	°	'	"	°	'	"		'	"		'	"	
Aug.	6	14	59	14	3	13	54	38	20	14	1	+	0	30	—	0	18	Méchain
——	8	14	33	40	3	14	46	40	21	25	23	+	0	55		0	0	Méchain
——	9	15	2	40	3	15	15	17	22	4	5	+	1	51	+	0	13	Meſſier
——	10	14	43	57	3	15	44	11	22	42	52	+	0	55	+	0	9	Meſſier
——	14	12	12	31	3	17	53	27	25	29	17	+	0	53	+	0	44	Meſſier
——	15	9	13	55	3	18	26	25	26	10	8	+	1	40		0	0	Meſſier
——	17	9	34	39	3	19	49	10	27	48	50	+	0	37	+	0	43	Olbers
——	18	9	33	41	3	20	34	2	28	40	42	+	0	50	—	0	9	Olbers
——	21	8	46	30	3	23	6	31	31	26	23	+	1	41	—	0	27	Olbers
——	22	9	32	13	3	24	7	22	32	28	21	+	1	18	—	0	29	Olbers
——	23	9	32	38	3	25	11	4	33	30	42	+	1	44	—	0	30	Olbers
——	29	8	43	49	4	3	40	25	40	29	29	+	0	55	+	1	3	Olbers
Sept.	7	12	32	59	5	0	19	10	52	2	17	+	1	18	—	0	56	Zach
——	8	12	48	54	5	4	50	59	52	58	43	+	1	8	—	0	54	Zach
——	19	9	52	18	6	29	41	8	48	52	10	+	0	57	—	1	15	Zach
——	21	8	27	2	7	6	45	56	45	51	33	+	1	44	—	1	29	Olbers
Oct.	4	7	37	24	8	1	59	35	26	17	38	—	1	54	—	0	32	Olbers
——	8	6	59	37	8	5	45	32	21	51	23	—	0	20	—	1	35	Olbers
——	15	6	34	48	8	10	34	36	15	40	23	+	1	25	+	0	54	Olbers

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on various* CAUSES, *which ſeem to affect the* CLIMATE *of* NORTH AMERICA, *in thoſe level Countries, which are leſs influenced by Froſt, than the more mountainous Parts*; *by* Col. TATHAM.

IN the firſt part of theſe remarks (inſerted in the laſt Month's Magazine), I have endeavoured to take a view of ſuch phenomena of froſt as occurred to me in North America, in hopes to obtain ſome degree of information concerning the means whereby it may be ſuppoſed to influence the climate of that continent: I did not deem it pertinent to involve wholly the cauſe of agriculture, by conſidering in the ſame paper, what various effects are produced by froſt, which have a tendency to ameliorate the ſoil.

It ſeems proper to notice other and various cauſes which ſeem to affect the climate of the low and level countries in the ſouthern parts of the United States; and which have a tendency to enervate the human frame, and to ſap the conſtitution of man. Indeed, in the latter view, it is ſomewhat requiſite to diſtinguiſh the *abſolute* effects which govern the climate, from the *relative* effects of our own imprudence; for we frequently aſcribe evils to climate which are imperceptible to others, becauſe the imputation affords a kind of apology for the pleaſure which we take in deceiving ourſelves.

Taking thus a double view of the ſubject, we may claſs the cauſes which influence the climate, and which concern the health of man, under the terms *abſolute* and *relative.*

In conſidering the local and permanent cauſes, which I conceive to be the chief agents which govern the climate, I venture to rank the following under the head of

Abſolute cauſes which affect the Climate.

1. An extenſive ſcope of level country which is ſubjected to the vehement heat of the ſun, in conſequence of a fair and open ſouthern expoſure; which is ſheltered by an immenſe chain of mountains on the north-weſt, by means whereof it is prevented from enjoying thoſe cool and purifying winds which are appropriate to higher regions on the one hand; while the courſe of the ſea-breezes is intercepted on the other by the elevated part of the country, on which account ſuch winds become faint and exhauſted, before any conſiderable rarefaction of the atmoſphere is produced.

2. The powerful influence of the ſun, reflected vehemently by a ſandy ſoil, which prevails throughout the greater proportion of the level countries.

3. A great extent of low and ſwampy country, retaining much ſtagnant water, from whence noxious vapours are continually exhaled by the rays of the ſun; to which cauſe we may chiefly aſcribe the principal intermittents, tertians, and epidemic diſorders, with which the inhabitants are afflicted.

4. The hot and diſagreeable effluvia which are emitted by noxious trees and weeds; and which exhale more univerſally from the abundant maſs of decaying leaves and vegetables, during the ſeaſon of autumn.

Such appear to me to be the moſt powerful of ſelf-acting cauſes, which may be properly ſaid to affect the climate; it follows, to view the diſtinction which I have drawn under the head of

Relative cauſes which affect the Health of Man.

1. An inordinate uſe of impure water, often charged with earthy particles, animalcula both living and dead, noxious vegetable ſubſtances, mineral and poiſonous impregnations, &c.

2. A too frequent and miſtaken uſe of ardent ſpirits, both imported and home-diſtilled; and a neglect to promote that more nouriſhing beverage which is to be found in malt and fermented liquors, which prove ſo beneficial to the health of Europeans, and which every part of America has a capacity to produce at certain ſeaſons.

3. An incautious expoſure to alternate heats and colds, wet and dry, dews, &c.

4. The attraction of the leaves, which are ſaid in woodland parts to injure the human colour; and which as reaſonably may be ſuppoſed to inhale the animal juices.

5. The cuſtomary diet of ſalted meat; hot bread; and cold water; which is uſed inordinately in every poſſible ſtate of the blood.

6. A common reſidence in their weather-boarded and ſingle built houſes, expoſed as much as poſſible to the heat of the ſun.

It will be recollected that, in my firſt number on this ſubject, I have hinted at our miſtaken habit of ſubſcribing to the limited principles laid down by early diſcoverers, who have adopted an uniform mode of judging the American climates by the degrees of latitude in which places are reſpectively ſituated; without regard to the regulations of altitude, or the more modern obſervations of thoſe who have become intimately acquainted with the interior poſition of the land. I flatter myſelf that new ideas will from hence ariſe, and that we ſhall be enabled by inquiry to give a due weight to certain abſolute agents, whoſe co-operation adds an inherent quality or two which it is impoſſible to diſengage, until the whole country becomes improved by a more adult ſtate of cultivation.

To underſtand this topic more clearly, it will be found convenient to analyſe the topography which concerns it; for although navigators and hiſtorians have informed us, that the more northern latitudes of the American *coaſt* afford the moſt agreeable climate, and that ſuch as is moſt ſuitable to European conſtitutions; yet they have left us much to learn in reſpect to the multitude of principles which combine in the compoſition of ſuch a climate; and have given us no clue to decide, whether a climate of equal ſalubrity does not exiſt in the *more elevated* regions of a ſouthern latitude. Now, whoſoever caſts his eye upon a tolerable map of the American continent, will readily perceive certain circumſtances in the interior of the country, which cannot fail to give a ſalubrious air to the Eaſtern States, if the philoſophical principles which I have heretofore adduced are to be depended upon: the coaſts of the continent (for inſtance) from the mouth of the river Saint Lawrence, to Sandy Hook ſouthwardly, are reſpectively near to high land, and at no great diſtance from the main ridge of dividing mountains, which ſeparate the ſtreams of the Atlantic ocean from the waters of the river Saint Lawrence: this grand ſewer of the whole Canadian countries, again, is ſtill nearer to theſe dividing mountains; and Lake Erie (which is the *loweſt* water of the upper country), cannot be much leſs than three hundred feet perpendicular above the level of Lake Ontario, which is at the very head of the great river Saint Lawrence. Hence it is exceedingly clear to me, that nothing impedes the free circulation of the winds, nor the action of cold, in the purification of the atmoſphere.

But when we take our departure ſouthwardly from the highlands of Neverſink, and thoſe of Staten Iſland, we bid adieu to an elevated country, and purſue a level coaſt from hence to the gulf of Mexico; for the entrance to New York is the laſt ſouthern latitude where the high lands approach the ſea; and from hence they take a ſouth weſtern direction in broken hills, and continued high chains until they join the Allegania and Appalaches, and terminate among the ſources of the Tombigbe and Alabama rivers, on the one hand; approaching the Miſſiſſippi on the other, not very far below its confluence with the Ohio.

Now, for the better elucidation of the degrees of climate which prevail through this vaſt extent of level country, which is greatly ſheltered from the diſſipating blaſt by a lofty chain of hills, which deſcribe its boundary on the one ſide, while the ocean adjuſts its limits upon the oppoſite extreme; I will endeavour to give a ſcale of diſtances, as nearly as my recollection of the premiſes will permit me to aſcertain the longitudinal admeaſurements and direct lines to the ſources of the reſpective rivers; and between the banks of the ocean and the *little* mountains, or firſt highland countries, which theſe reſpective lines will approach in their tranſit over the level lands.

A TABLE of direct lines, from given points upon the ocean, to the firſt highland interſections; and from the mouths of the chief rivers to their ſources in the principal mountains.

Places upon the Coaſt.	N. Latitude.			Longitudinal miles to high land.	River line to high land.	Miles to the Source.	Remarks.
	°	′	″				
Neverſink.	40	0	25	0	Miles.		High land at ſea
Cape Hinlopen.	38	0	46	125	100	200	Up Delaware river
Cape Henry.	36	0	57	200	200	250	Up James river
Albemarle Sound.	36	0	0	200	200	230	Up Roanoak river
Cape Hatteras.	35	7	50	300	150	*Hills.*	Up Neuſe river
Cape Fear River.	34	0	0	300	200	250	Up Cape Fear riv.

From the latitude of Cape Fear to the ſouthward, the country falls off ſtill more level, and the lines of *latitude* nearly miſs the highlands (a degree or two excepted); but in reſpect to the width of the level country, a line drawn from the mouths of the ſeveral principal rivers to their ſources, may be computed at about the following diſtances, viz.

From the mouth of Pee Dee river to its ſource 200 miles.—From the mouth of Santee river to its ſource 200.—From the mouth of Savanah river to its ſource 200.—From the mouth of Alatamah river to its ſource 250.—From the mouth of (in the gulf of Mexico) Appalachicola river to its ſource 300.—From the mouth of (in the gulf of Mexico) Alabama river to its ſource 300.—From the mouth of (in the gulf of Mexico) Miſſiſſipi river, following its general courſe to the falls, ſay 1000.—Ditto to its ſource, ſay 1500.

The greateſt part of all theſe reſpective diſtances may be claſſed as level country; and much contained in it (without eſtimating the Peninſula of Eaſt Florida, which covers ſix degrees of latitude, from 25 to 31 incluſive), is interſperſed with moraſſes, ſwamps and lagoons, retaining many ſtagnant waters.

It will be hence perceived among the abſolute cauſes which may be ſuppoſed to influence a climate, that in ſuch a vaſt ſcope of low-ſituated country as I have deſcribed, it is not eaſy for *any* wind to make ſo permanent an impreſſion as would be demanded for a complete purification of the atmoſphere: for when a ſea-breeze blows, it meets the reſiſtance of the ſolid maſs of the mountains, and muſt become exhauſted for want of ſufficient vacuum (if I may ſo term it) to increaſe its velocity, as would happen in croſſing an iſland; and if the more elevated north-weſt wind blows, it muſt either paſs over in too high an altitude to diſpel the noxious vapours, or become expended in the heated atmoſphere at ſo great a diſtance from the ſummit of frigidity, which is deſcribed in my former eſſay.

I apprehend the powerful influence of the ſun, when reflected vehemently by the ſandy ſoil, which compoſes the greater proportion of theſe territories, to be an agent which has no ſmall ſhare in the governance of the climate. Thoſe whoſe heated blood has been often expoſed (like mine) to journeys through its mid day ſplendour, will be able to teſtify what is the probable effect by the experience of their own ſenſations.

When to this effect on the atmoſphere we add the peſtilential influence of noxious vapours, which continually ariſe from thoſe ſwampy parts which are highly loaded with ſtagnant impurities: I apprehend we may find other cauſes, than a mere ſolſtitial predominance, unto which we may venture to aſſign the imputation of theſe unwholeſome climates; and when we take into the eſtimate the noxious effluvia which muſt ariſe from poiſonous weeds and trees, which doubtleſs exiſt abundantly amidſt ſuch innumerable variety in theſe extenſive foreſts, and the quantity of vegetable matter which undergoes the annual fermentations of autumn; we ſhall be leſs ſurpriſed at the prevalency of the ague, and of thoſe periodical fevers which make their annual appearance with the fall of the leaf, and vaniſh at the preſence of froſt.

It is however a great conſolation to the inhabitants of the Southern States, that the climate is found to improve with the progreſs of cultivation, and that a capacity for a perfect drainage by an eaſy ſyſtem gives an aſſurance that a purification of the atmoſphere will keep pace with the axe and plough.

In ſuch a country as this; and where the middle and upper region of what I have termed the level country of the Southern States, are bleſſed with a mild degree of temperature, and abundant ſtreams of pure water in its natural condition; what may not be expected when the lower lands become drained, and the ſtagnant ponds are converted into verdant meadows?—

Under all theſe flattering proſpects is it not ſtill to be lamented, that man ſhould remain ſubject to the dominion of inattention, and evil habits; or that relative cauſes ſhould ſtill exiſt to affect his health, and that theſe ſhould be miſtakenly aſcribed to the banefulneſs of the climate. There is nothing more ſtriking to reflection, than an inattentive inordinate uſe of impure *water*; yet, nothing is more generally uſed to allay the thirſt of the common labourers *; and this often in a very heated condition of the body. This element may, however, be eaſily cleanſed and rendered ſalubrious, if people will but attend to it. The Chineſe † put a ſmall piece of alum in the hollow tube of a cane, which is perforated with ſeveral holes, with this inſtrument the muddy water is ſtirred a few minutes; and the earthy particles being ſpeedily precipitated, leave the water above them pure and clear.

A more effectual method has lately been invented by Mr. Peacock at Guildhall, for purifying water by filtration *per aſcenſum*; the medium made uſe of is approximate to that by which nature operates; and the capacity of a machine of twenty guineas price is certified by a committee of captains, to whom Admiral Sir Peter Parker has lately referred the ſubject, to have proved capable, upon experiment, of clarifying at the rate of ſeven hundred gallons of turbid water in twenty-four hours. It is to be wiſhed, that ſuch an invention as this may meet with general notice; and, particularly, in ſuch climates as the one we are deſcribing.

This inconvenience, however, to which the poorer people are often neceſſarily ſubjected, is no palliative for the oppoſite error, which is too frequently committed by thoſe who can better afford a mixture of ardent ſpirits; and who, too often, ſuffer the bewitching habit to precipitate them into bilious complaints, which are not leſs fatal than thoſe which proceed from the laſt-mentioned impurities; yet each of them falſly and equally aſcribed to the malignancy of the climate.

When it is conſidered that the greater part of the Southern States are covered with woods, and that in many inſtances the tall graſs and abundant foliage of the buſhes render theſe almoſt impervious, it will be eaſily perceived that they afford an ample harbour for the dews; and that theſe, being collected in greater quantities than in the open countries of Europe, and being retained by the buſhes and trees in ſucceſſive heights from the ground, and bending the buſhes over the roads and paths, which paſs from one plantation to another, whereby they wet and draggle both thoſe on foot and upon horſeback, whoſe occaſions call them early out of doors; and when we ſubjoin the irregular expoſures to heat and cold, wet and dry (as it may happen) to which thoſe whoſe active avocations ſtir them much abroad muſt be continually ſubjected; we ſhall readily conceive a more pernicious condition than that to which the Engliſh farmer is accuſtomed, and may add one more relative cauſe to the impreſſions of climate. It is ſaid further, that the frequent ſhade of the trees, to which the ſouthern people are conſtantly ſubjected in paſſing about, produces a very viſible alteration in their complexion: certain it is, that the inhabitants of thoſe latitudes who are thus expoſed, are of a more pale and delicate complexion than thoſe who reſide more northwardly; but certain it is alſo, that the difference is ſo great between the narrow ſtrip of land, which is confined between the Ocean and the river St. Lawrence, and the vaſt expanſe between the Ocean and the Miſſiſſipi, that a difference in population and improvement will be eaſily accounted for: I myſelf (who have at this day as florid a complexion as moſt natives of the north of England, although I have been twenty-five years expoſed to continual viciſſitudes in that climate) have often diſcovered a wonderful difference in my own countenance, while I lived in the habits and country which I have deſcribed. Added to theſe relations the general mode of living is, perhaps, leſs natural to the human conſtitution, than that which is practiſed in England. The Planters live generally upon ſalted meat, chiefly bacon, *hot* bread, and drink much cold ſpring water: thoſe who aſſume a ſtyle of diſſipation make equally free with ardent ſpirits, and Madeira wine. The national economy would perhaps find it turn to good account, if theſe faſhionable foreign luxuries were bartered for home-brewed beer, and cyder with which the country abounds; and I am perſuaded this alteration would ſound to the credit of the climate.

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* Drinking cold water imprudently, is often fatal in America: even thoſe who are *ſeaſoned to the country*, are frequently by this means carried off with a *cholera morbus*; and the poorer claſs of emigrants from Ireland and other parts of Europe are ſtill greater ſufferers by it. In Philadelphia, where the wells are deep and cold, and the pumps ſtationary along the ſtreets, theſe inſtances are frequent. In 1794, I ſaw ſeveral die in the ſtreets by the pumps; and I have been told, that not leſs than fifty fell there in one hot day by this imprudence.

† Staunton's Chineſe Embaſſy, Vol. ii. p. 68.

There remains yet one circumſtance which has made a very forcible impreſſion upon my mind, in regard to the imputations againſt the climate, although it ſeems to eſcape common obſervation: I mean the preference which is given to ſingle-built wooden houſes; and particularly thoſe which are under, or do not exceed the pitch of dormant windows. Theſe houſes are conſtructed of weather-board plank, or of clap-boards (which are a thin kind ſplit by malling), and nailed upon the outſide of the frame, frequently without any inner cieling or wainſcoating at all; and when the heat of the ſun has made a full day's impreſſion upon them, which the length of the night is inſufficient to cool, they become a perfect oven for the purpoſe of baking living animals gradually; and ſo far as my experience of many reſtleſs years goes, I conceive the toſſing and tumbling throughout the night to be a ſatisfactory proof, that a child who is deſtined by habit to ſpend his life in a clapboard houſe, begins to die (by inches as it were) from the moment in which he is born.

On the contrary I have no doubt, that life may be greatly prolonged in theſe climates by the adoption of double houſes, with thick walls of brick or ſtone, which will thus reſiſt the impreſſion of the ſun, and leave always a cool part to retire to. I have had a ſatisfactory proof of this fact, by two years reſidence in the building called the Capitol, at Richmond in Virginia, where I have known the thermometer at one hundred and eight degrees; and what gives an advantage to this kind of building is, that they are free from thoſe damps which are experienced in England.

Feb. 1800. WM. TATHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH there are probably few of your readers that need to be informed of a Burke's, or an Horſley's predilection for the unlimited privileges of ariſtocracy, or of their contempt for the ſwiniſh multitude; yet I never till lately ſo fully diſcovered upon what reaſons their abuſe of the one, or their unqualified veneration of the other, was ultimately founded. For the edification therefore of my yet unenlightened countrymen, who, like myſelf, may hitherto have been at a loſs in their conjectures on this head, I beg leave to offer to their conſideration a few remarks from *a very ingenious* author, who wrote ſo late as the year 1751. To begin with a faithful portrait of the *ſwiniſh multitude* of thoſe times:

times; "The great body of the people," ſays this writer, "are *weak*, *ignorant*, *injudicious*, *capricious*, *factious*, *head ſtrong*, *ſelf-willed*, and *ſelf-ſufficient*, and never leſs diſpoſed than at this time to acquieſce in the wiſdom, and ſubmit themſelves to the deciſions of their ſuperiors, nor ever more impatient to be driven from their old habits, and put out of their way in the offices, or in any other matters of religion; and eſpecially thoſe which they themſelves are to practice, and have a perſonal concern in. This is now grown to be the general temper of the people. I do not call it their bigotry: no, it is a ſpirit of mutiny and independence; and this, I think, you muſt allow is ſtill increaſing, as much as you or I can pretend, the other is decreaſing amongſt us."*

Hence may be collected, that the well known epithet of Burke is neither altogether unprecedented, nor wholly unſupported by reaſons of pretended cogency; for, I aſk, does not the above paſſage deſcribe the great body of the people in colours equally contemptuous, and aſſign alſo reaſons which, if admiſſible, would fully juſtify our orator's diſdainful invective?—They are ignorant, ſays the author of the "Free and Impartial Conſiderations, &c." in conſequence of the decreaſe of bigotry amongſt us, and the general prevalence of the *mutinous* ſpirit of independence!!! Conſequently the beſt plan for improving the public mind is to extend bigotry; to relinquiſh every principle of independence; and to work out theſe deſireable effects, by inculcating a moſt profound deference to our ſpiritual rulers. May we not infer, therefore, paradoxical as it may ſeem, that even bigotry is favourable to the real intereſts of truth, that independence is the bane of ſcience, and that Proteſtantiſm itſelf, by diminiſhing the power of the clergy, has fatally operated to debaſe the excellence of man. From theſe unexpected and important diſcoveries, I leave your readers to draw their own concluſions.

EAUTOLOGIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

> "There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea four which I know not."
>
> The way of an eagle in the air.———
>
> *Prov. Chap. xxx. v.* 18 *and* 19.

I DO not recollect to have any where met with a ſatisfactory theory of the Flight of Birds; it has hitherto, I believe, been generally ſuppoſed, that the proceſs was purely mechanical, and that the motion of birds, through the air, was entirely the effect of the action of the wings and tail; but it will, on due examination, as I conceive, appear that mere mechaniſm will not adequately account for all the phænomena of flying, and that we muſt have recourſe to ſome principle of an higher order. It muſt at the ſame time be allowed, that Nature has with the utmoſt ingenuity of contrivance adapted the general conformation of the feathered tribe to this purpoſe. The bones are hollow, and remarkably lighter than thoſe of quadrupeds; their external covering, by increaſing their volume with little addition to the weight, diminiſhes the ſpecific gravity of the whole in a conſiderable degree; while in the ſubſtance of feathers, levity and ſtrength are wonderfully combined; and the pectoral muſcles, which move the wings, are remarkable for their ſize, their ſtrength, and the proportion which they bear to the reſt of the body; all theſe circumſtances, together with the arrangement and diſpoſition of the pinion feathers, contribute, no doubt, in a high degree to the mechanical part of the power of flying. But there remains ſtill ſomething to be accounted for, which tranſcends all powers of mechaniſm. To this obſervation I have been led by ſome remarks which I had an opportunity of making in ſeveral paſſages to and from the Eaſt Indies, on the flight of ſome ſpecies of ſea-fowl.

It ſcarcely can have eſcaped the obſervation of any individual, that there is a difference in the manner of flight of different ſpecies of birds: in ſome, as in the tribe called motacilla, and in the pigeon kind, the effect is produced by a perpetual ſtrong vibratory motion of the wings; in other ſpecies the bird is wafted through a conſiderable ſpace without any apparent motion of the wings, as in the hawk and kite tribe; but this mode of flight is ſtill more remarkable in ſeveral ſpecies of ſea-fowl, particularly in one called albatroſs. This is a bird well known to all who have paſſed round the Cape of Good Hope; it is in body nearly the ſize of a ſwan; the wings are of great length, extending in ſome to more than nine feet from tip to tip; the body is covered with a very thick, downy coat of feathers, as in moſt of the ſea-fowl; they are rarely ſeen to the weſtward of the Cape of Good Hope in the India paſſages, but probably may be found in plenty off Cape Horn, and are ſeldom ſeen in a latitude under thirty-ſix degrees. I have frequently with admiration watched the flight of theſe birds; they ſkim through the air to a conſiderable diſtance, without any apparent motion of the wings, making complete revolutions round the ſhip, and proceeding with great velocity either with or againſt the wind. I have ſeen them as near as ten or twelve feet, and have watched them with the utmoſt attention, without perceiving the ſmalleſt motion in the wings or tail. It has been ſaid, that this motion, which is called ſoaring, is produced by a perpetual ſmall vibratory motion of the wings; but this appears to me to be without any foundation; the form of the wings in the bird of which I am writing is by no means adapted to ſuch a quick motion, nor is it conceivable, that in wings ſo long as are thoſe of this bird in queſtion, a motion of this kind ſhould not become perceptible at the ſmall diſtances at which I have ſeen it paſs.

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* White's Free and Impartial Conſiderations, on the Free and Candid Diſquiſitions, &c. p. 56.

Now, although the conformation of the animal is ſo ingeniouſly adapted to mechanic flight, yet ſomething more ſeems to be neceſſary. A progreſſive motion of the whole body, with a velocity of fifteen or twenty or probably more miles in an hour, is produced, and that either with or againſt the wind, or in a dead calm. How is this motion cauſed? By what power is the body impelled with ſo conſiderable a velocity? There is no perceptible motion of the wings, no mechanical principle to which we can have recourſe; and I can only account for it, by ſuppoſing it to be the immediate effect of a mental energy, a volition, the mind acting upon matter. Something analogous to this we find in our muſcular motion, when from a ſtate of reſt a limb is put into action; but that which in this caſe extends only to a limb, extends in the bird to the whole body; as we feel a conſciouſneſs that our muſcles will move in obedience to our volitions, ſo the bird muſt feel a conſciouſneſs of a power of wafting himſelf through the air in all directions. Of the mode of action of the mind upon body we know but little; we mark the effect, and there our knowledge ceaſes.

On communicating this idea to a friend, whoſe ſuperior endowments I have ever bowed to with deference; he objected, "That to account for the flight of a bird, by ſaying it was the effect of a volition, did not ſeem to him to excite any new idea in his mind, or to advance his knowledge; for who ever doubted, that the flight of birds was as much connected with volition as the walking of a man, the galloping of a horſe, the ſkipping of a monkey, or the ſwimming of a fiſh: that although we may not be able to diſcern the mechanical part of the flight, it is too much to infer that it does not exiſt; that to account for two things ſo much alike as the flight of one ſpecies of birds and that of another, or perhaps of two ſets of motion in the ſame bird, by principles ſo different, was contrary to all analogy; and that all birds which ſoar have remarkable long wings, which ſeems to have regard to mechaniſm."

He further alleged, "That a perſon on ſeeing, for the firſt time, an expert ſkaiter, might with equal ſeeming reaſon ſuppoſe that motion to be the immediate effect of a volition, as the motion generated ſeems ſo diſproportionate to the original impetus; and if this motion, in which the body meets with the reſiſtance of one medium more than the bird, may be cauſed by ſuch a trifling original impulſe, may not the bird, gliding through a free medium, be ſuppoſed to be eaſily wafted through a much greater ſpace, by a ſmall occaſional impulſe from the motions of the wings and the tail?" All this, I readily allow, is ingenious and forcible, and I doubt not will to many appear perfectly ſatisfactory, without having recourſe to any principle beſides the one uſually admitted. But I muſt ſay, that my mind is not ſatisfied with this reaſoning.—I do not contend for any diſtinction in the nature of the volitions of the birds and other animals, but for the degree of their influence on matter: when a man walks, a horſe gallops, or a monkey jumps, the original motion in the muſcles of the limbs, from a previous ſtate of reſt, is doubtleſs produced by the action of mind upon body; but the progreſſive motion of the whole body is cauſed mechanically, and may be explained by the principle of the action and reaction of matter upon matter; and could a machine be contrived ſimilar in form to either of the above mentioned animals, and a ſimilar motion or conatus to motion be impreſſed upon the limbs, the progreſſive motion of the whole body would be produced as in the live animal; there is a ſeries of motions in the parts from which reſults the progreſſive motion of the whole in a ſtraight line. But in the flight of the bird of which I am writing, every thing is different, the parts are all relatively at reſt, while the whole proceeds forward with the very conſiderable degree of velocity above-mentioned. In one caſe there is a ſeries of motions interpoſed between the original volition, and the ultimate effect on the whole body; in the other there is no ſuch interpoſition, and the whole body is apparently wafted through the air, in direct obedience to the will. The length and the ſize of the wings aſſiſt in ſupporting the bird in the air, by acting as a parachute;

but if vitality ſhould be immediately deſtroyed, they could not prevent the body from deſcending, as we may ſee when the animal ſuddenly receives a ſhot.

In the inſtance of the ſkaiter, the motion is in an horizontal direction, and the weight is ſupported by the ice; the ſmalleſt impulſe beyond that which may be requiſite to overcome the friction, which in this caſe is but trifling, will give motion to the body, and the velocity will be in proportion to the impreſſed force; but this impulſe is produced as in walking, by puſhing back one foot.

In the flight of the bird, I can diſcern no impulſe which I can conceive to be competent to the production of ſuch a velocity, and that continued through a conſiderable ſpace with a continual change of direction, and ſometimes againſt a wind ſufficient to impel a ſhip at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. I allow that we may occaſionally perceive a gentle flapping of the wing, but the effect of this is to prevent the body from deſcending, and very inadequate to the production of the motions above deſcribed.

Though I reject the inſtance of the ſkaiter, as proving any thing againſt my theory; I think we get a glimpſe of a power ſimilar to that with which I have endowed the bird, in the ſurpriſing feats of the vaulters, who exhibit on the ſtages in the vicinity of London. When I ſee a man ſpring over ſix horſes, with each a man on his back, and making a complete revolution while in the air, the effect to me appears to exceed all power of muſcular exertion. May not the minds of theſe vaulters, whilſt under the courſe of exerciſe and practice neceſſary to attain theſe powers, acquire the habit of acting upon the body in a certain degree ſimilar to what I ſuppoſe to exiſt in the bird; they ſeem to launch their bodies in the air with confidence, and to feel a conſciouſneſs that they can counteract the uſual effects of gravitation. However on this I do not lay any great ſtreſs; but be it as it may, the flight of the birds is to my apprehenſion abſolutely inexplicable on the common received principles of mechanical motion. That mind is concerned in ſome degree in all animal motion is univerſally admitted, and I only contend for a more extenſive influence of this principle than has hitherto been ſuppoſed to exiſt. If any one can give me a more ſatisfactory ſolution, my mind, not over tenacious of its own notions, is ready to admit it. Of the action of mind upon body we know very little; the preſent ſubject appears to me to afford a curious inſtance of the power of mind over the inertneſs of matter. If the idea be new, which I by no means pretend to maintain, it may be found worth proſecuting, and may lead to the extenſion of our knowledge on this ſubject; and the ſpeculation is at leaſt amuſing, curious, and innocent.

Bath, Jan. 11, 1800. OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT well forbear to pay my tribute of reſpect to your correſpondent, J. L. for having, in the laſt number of your very uſeful miſcellany, drawn the public mind to the important ſubject of Benefit Societies. The hints which he has given for their extenſion and improvement deſerve the moſt ſerious regard of the philanthropiſt, the magiſtrate, and the legiſlator: indeed, without the intervention of the latter, the objects which J. L. has in view can in no conſiderable degree be effected. The late bill, which in a manner incorporated ſocieties of this deſcription, has, notwithſtanding its political leaven, much merit. The pleaſure I felt at the diſcovery, that the poor in particular, and ſociety at large, had met with ſo zealous and diſintereſted an advocate in J. L. was conſiderably diſpelled, when I came to his remarks on the difficulties real and imaginary, which are oppoſed to inſtitutions ſuch as he wiſhes to have eſtabliſhed. I ſighed at the conſideration, that not only muſt the poor man often trudge a good way, loſe his time, and ſpend his money, to make his little depoſits, but that the fund itſelf may fail from the poverty or knavery of the party entruſted with it; and what is more, that from the preſent price of the neceſſaries of life, moſt of the poor can ſpare nothing from their earnings. If government would embrace the ſubject, I conceive, that the contributions might be paid with much facility to the poſt-maſters all over the kingdom, and thoſe who contribute might write to the ſecretary, or other officer of the inſtitution, to inform him of their reſpective contributions, which would be the means of preventing and detecting fraud. Thus far the ſcheme might be promoted without expence. I apprehend, that no tables can be conſtructed with any degree of certainty, to regulate the diſtribution of the fund, for not only old age, but illneſs muſt be provided for. As to the claſſes in middle or upper life, they give me leſs ſolicitude from their ability in general, in ſome ſhape or other, if they have any ſavings to ſecure and make the moſt of them. My attention was lately attracted by an advertiſement for a new tontine on mortgage-ſecurity, which I found to poſſeſs every advantage both of profit and ſafety. No plan of the kind can in my opinion be more perfect; and I readily took the occaſion it afforded me of making a proviſion by it for each of my children and grandchildren; and I would recommend it to others like-minded.

Your conſtant reader,
Jan. 14, 1800. B. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT OF DR. HAGER'S DETECTION OF THE LATE CELEBRATED FORGERIES OF THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY, AND OF THE MARTINIAN AND NORMAN CODES, AT PALERMO IN SICILY.

[*Extracted from Dr. Beiſter's Berlin Journal.*]

JOSEPH Vella, a native of the iſland of Malta, and a titular chaplain, repaired to Sicily, with a view of ſeeking his fortune, and happened to reſide at Palermo, when, in 1782, *Mohammed Ben Oſman*, Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco, on his return from Naples to Mekines, forced by adverſe winds, was conſtrained to put in there for a few days. This Mahomedan of diſtinction was ſhewn whatever the Sicilians had of Arabic monuments and books; and for want of a better interpreter, Vella officiated in the capacity of Dragoman, as being maſter of the popular idiom of Malta, which was known to be a dialect, however degenerate, of the Arabic. Let the reader conceive to himſelf a rude peaſant from a part of the country where the accent is broadeſt and harſheſt: ſuch a one may, perhaps, in caſe of neceſſity, ſerve as a guide to a traveller from the capital; but will he be qualified to explain or reſtore corrupt paſſages in the work of an elegant writer? How well or ill ſatiſfied the Arabian from Morocco was with his interpreter, no one could know; however, they were ſeen converſing with each other, and Vella from that moment ſtyled himſelf a conſummate Arabic ſcholar. It would be needleſs to particularize every inſtance of his unparalleled aſſurance in expounding any Arabic paſſage or writing that was laid before him; or to ſtate the groſs errors he in thoſe attempts frequently committed againſt hiſtory and chronology; or to mention the unruffled compoſure with which he retracted his former aſſertions and ſubſtituted new explanations in their place, when any ſuch miſtake was pointed out to him. Some of theſe incidents are diverting, particularly on account of the implicit confidence repoſed in him by perſons of the higheſt diſtinction. I ſhall only confine myſelf to his *fictions*.

1. He gave out that he poſſeſſed ſeventeen of the loſt books of Livy, in Arabic, being a preſent of the Grand-maſter of Malta, who had received this literary treaſure of a Frenchman, that took it from a ſhelf in St. Sophia's church at Conſtantinople. It is well known that moſt of the Greek and Roman claſſics having been tranſlated by the Arabians, ſeveral of the ancient writers were ſooner known to Europe in their Arabic dreſs than in the original. It is equally notorious how much all men of letters regret that of 142 books of Livy's Roman Hiſtory, only 35 ſhould remain. Such an important loſs has given riſe to many falſe reports * and to ſeveral deceptions. It has often been aſſerted that Livy's Hiſtory exiſted entire in an Arabic tranſlation: and Conſtantinople, the Iſle of Chios, and the town of Fez in Africa, have, in turn, been ſtated to poſſeſs it. Vella's ſtory is of all the moſt improbable. An ancient voluminous manuſcript, totally unconnected with religion, was to have been placed upon a ſhelf in one of the principal moſques, notwithſtanding all of them have their appropriate libraries. But admitting the allegation, was it likely that an unbelieving Frank, who could have but few opportunities to behold the interior of the temple, ſhould obtain permiſſion to walk in it without conſtraint, ſo as to be able to make ſuch a diſcovery and commit ſuch a theft? Vella, however, was too politic to print his manuſcript, though *Dowager Lady* SPENCER, then on her tour through Italy, offered to defray the expences of the publication. At length, indeed, he had the effrontery, by way of ſpecimen, to edit an Italian tranſlation of the 60th book. But

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* Applications have likewiſe been made to *us* concerning this ſubject. The originals of the two letters of Pope Leo X. addreſſed to the city of *Magdeburg*, repeatedly printed, and in which he requeſts the tranſmiſſion of the whole Latin copy of Livy, to be found there, are preſerved in his Pruſſian Majeſty's library at Berlin. Learned Brandenburgers have maintained that the invaluable manuſcript in queſtion had actually exiſted in the library belonging to the cathedral of Magdeburg; but that, during the adminiſtration of Margrave Joachim Frederic, in the latter part of the ſixteenth century, a canon had purloined it, leaving it in the poſſeſſion of his heirs, till on the general ruin of that city it was deſtroyed. Vide Bayle. art. Leon X. note T. (Bieſter)

mark! that book took up no more than one octavo page, being, unfortunately, nothing but the well known epitome aſcribed to Florus, whoſe abridgments form a common appendage to all editions of Livy. It is curious that ſo late as the year 1790, a profeſſor of the oriental languages in a Pruſſian univerſity was ſo far from ſuſpecting the fraud, as to re-publiſh the above epitome, introducing it with theſe words: 'what is here communicated of the Arabic tranſlation of Livy, lately diſcovered, will be particularly acceptable.'

2. Yet from this diſcovery he only expected to derive *reputation* among the foreign literati. What he termed the *Martinian Code*, was to be a ſource of *gain* to him. Within a few miles of Palermo is ſituated the abbey of St. Martin, which was deſtroyed in the ninth century, and reſtored in the fourteenth. It is evident from the catalogues of its library that it poſſeſſed no Arabic manuſcripts prior to the year 1744, when it purchaſed five from the heirs of Don Martino la Farina, who, in the courſe of the laſt century, had carried with him ſeveral manuſcripts from Spain to Palermo. The Moroccan envoy, attended by Vella, inſpected theſe manuſcripts. On one of theſe the latter fixed, in order to diſtinguiſh it by the name of a genuine Arabic collection of Sicilian deeds and records, and to build upon it a ſeries of falſhoods. Though the flagrancy of ſome of his deceptions, which we are about to detail, and the credulity of the Sicilians be matter of juſt ſurpriſe, yet, on the other hand, the government and nobility of the kingdom deſerve to be commended for having ſo chearfully applied ſums of money to the ſupport of a literary enterpriſe, and even for ſubmitting to an impoſition with ſo good a deſign. There are countries far ſuperior to that kingdom in exertion and wiſdom, but in which the publication of papers tending to illuſtrate the ancient hiſtory of the country, would never engage the attention of the great and powerful, even if thoſe papers were aſcertained to be authentic, the moſt rare, and ſuch as muſt irretrievably be loſt without multiplication by means of the preſs.—The learned of Sicily have been zealous in elucidating every portion of the hiſtory of their country, with exception of the Arabic period, comprehending upwards of two hundred years, for which no hiſtorical data are known. This deficiency Vella heard frequently mentioned in terms of regret, eſpecially by Don Lewis Moncada; for individuals of the higher as well as lower claſſes of that lively people concern themſelves more about the former ſtate of their country, than moſt nations do, frequently mentioning the names of the Greeks and Arabians. He artfully calculated the advantages that might accrue to him from ſupplying that defect, and affirmed, after the departure of the Moroccan ambaſſador, what indeed he had not ſtated during the preſence of that gentleman, that the envoy immediately on beholding the above-mentioned manuſcript at the abbey, had declared it to be a Hiſtory of Sicily. It contained, he ſaid, an authentic and official *correſpondence* between the Arabian governors in Sicily, and their ſuperiors in Africa, from the very firſt landing of the Arabians in that iſland in 827; it likewiſe recorded the accounts which the *Emirs* or ſub-governors in the different diſtricts of Sicily ſent to the *Grand Emir* at Palermo, as well as the reports made by the latter to the *Muleis* at *Kairwan*, or the ancient capital of *Cyrenaica*), together with the anſwers returned by them; and finally it exhibited, by way of ſupplement, the correſpondence carried on by the Arabians with other princes of the age, *e. g.* the Popes.—This diſcovery excited the greateſt attention. The archbiſhop *Airoldi* eagerly promoted the publication of the Code, loading the diſcoverer and explainer of it with favours, which ſoon after were followed by others ſtill greater from the king.

In point of fact, the manuſcript originally brought from Spain, as far as it hitherto has been examined, does not mention a ſyllable of Sicily, the Emirs and Muleis, or in general of any ſubject relating to political hiſtory. All this was abſolutely invented by Vella. The reward for his labour did not fail. He was ſucceſſively appointed abbate of St. Pancras, with an annual revenue of 1200 ducats, and profeſſor of Arabic, with a ſuitable ſalary; beſides, a benefice worth 250 ſcudi per month was conferred on him, and he received many occaſional preſents of perſons from all quarters, conſulting him about oriental antiquities. By this means his inventive genius was enlarged. He pretended to hold an epiſtolary correſpondence with the abovementioned ambaſſador at Morocco, and with ſome others, for the purpoſe of giving a clearer explanation of the manuſcript: and anſwers by way of Leghorn, Malta, and Cadiz were continually received, at leaſt the accounts for poſtage and other incidental expences were preſented in due courſe. But after ſome little time, the Code, containing only 279 quarto leaves, appeared to him not ſufficiently lucrative; in conſequence a letter arrived from Africa, purporting that at Fez they poſſeſſed another, but far more complete, copy of the Code; and the king of Naples immediately ordered the ſum of one thouſand ounces to be paid towards defraying the expences of the voyage thither as ſoon as it ſhould be determined upon. This literary expedition, however, did not take place: indeed there was no neceſſity for it, as the new abbate had ſo many punctual correſpondents in ſeveral places of the African continent. And though his inquiries were ſeemingly attended with various difficulties, he received from thence as many extracts and copies of papers as he deemed requiſite for his hiſtory; he even contrived, through the medium of his correſponding friends, to obtain a new collection of ſtate-papers relative to the Norman period of the hiſtory of Sicily; in ſhort, he could get whatever he was aſked for. His tranſlations were continued without interruption, ſo as to enable the archbiſhop Airoldi, at the expence of two thouſand ounces, to print the *Codice diplomatico di Sicilia ſotto il governo degli Arabi*, in four volumes in quarto, containing the occurrences from the year 827 down to 1039. Two more volumes are ready for the preſs: for why ſhould he not ſatisfy his readers with a complete relation of events during the Arabic period up to its very laſt year, having commenced the recital from the very firſt? But alas! after the cataſtrophe which overtook the adroit tranſlator, thoſe two remaining volumes were never printed.

The ſame addreſs which Vella evinced in procuring or at leaſt turning to profit the pretended materials for his work, was diſplayed by him in ſecuring thoſe which really exiſted. It was neceſſary that what he had ſtyled the Original Code at the Abbey of St. Martin, ſhould be totally diſguiſed ſo as to treat of Sicily, rather than of Mahomet, to whom its contents manifeſtly related. Vella beſtowed ſeveral weeks labour in disfiguring the whole manuſcript, altering page for page, line for line, nay, word for word, with numberleſs dots, ſtrokes, and flouriſhes, ſo effectually, that the characters exhibited an appearance entirely different from their original ſhape, by which means ſcarcely any of the firſt traits could be decyphered. Of the text thus transformed, *fac-ſimiles*, repreſenting the title and the firſt page of the work, are engraved in the firſt volume of the *Codice diplomatico*. The learning of the man who could read and explain ſuch writing, excited aſtoniſhment, and diſputes aroſe as to the ſpecies of Arabic characters, under which thoſe groteſque ſcrawls were to be claſſed.

The public ſeemed determined to look upon every part of this tranſaction as miraculous, and thus were willing to impoſe upon themſelves: hence, likewiſe, the paper on which the Code is written, and which is of the common ſort, being manufactured of linen rags, became a ſubject of controverſy: many aſſerted it to be paper of Samarcand, and to be made of ſilk; ſome pronounced it cotton, and others inſiſted that its ſubſtance was drawn from bamboo. The five *fac ſimiles* of the Papal letters, inſerted in Part II. of the firſt volume, page 244—261, are abſolute fictions, no paſſages being found in the disfigured Code, from which they could be ſaid to be copied: they preſent nothing to the view but random ſtrokes and wanton flouriſhes, inſomuch that ſeveral characters, which undoubtedly were meant for letters, appear five or ſix times in immediate ſucceſſion. Notwithſtanding, foreign literati, apprehenſive of remaining in the back-ground with their learning, affirmed that, by unremitting exertion, they had been ſo happy as to decypher thoſe five leaves, when, to their amazement, they had found every ſyllable of the original to correſpond exactly with Vella's tranſlation. Aſſuredly no one will doubt of their exertions, ſince Vella himſelf complained that by intenſe labour he had become blind of one eye, however ſound it externally appeared to be; for which reaſon the late Pope, in a letter dated 1790 (*vide Codice dipl.* vol. iii. part 1. towards the end) condoled with and exhorted him to relax ſomewhat in his efforts. In order more effectually to diſguiſe the original characters, but eſpecially to ſoften the glaring contraſt produced by the freſhneſs of the ink and minium, which he had employed in writing his interſperſed ſcrawls, he perſuaded the good monks that ſuch a treaſure could not poſſibly be too much ſheltered from the influence of the atmoſphere; conſequently he had every leaf of it on either ſide carefully glued over with gold-beaters'-ſkin, which was done, as may be ſuppoſed, at the expence of the abbey. And finally, what no doubt was the ſafeſt method of ſucceeding, he never returned the Code, notwithſtanding the repeated ſolicitations of the librarian of the abbey. Thus no perſon could obtain a view of it, and an enforced injunction of government was neceſſary to make it come forth for the purpoſe of inveſtigation. But he perſiſted in refuſing to produce the epiſtolary correſpondence, which for many years paſt he had held with Fez and Morocco; for as he made very light of inventing falſhoods, he averred, that one night four men in diſguiſe and provided with fire arms had attacked him at his houſe, and had taken away thoſe papers together with many others. To ſupport this, he appealed to a ſmart fit of the fever, with which he had been ſeized in conſequence of the fright; all, however, that was learnt from the examinations ſet on foot by the criminal court, which interrogated every perſon then living in his houſe, amounted to no more than that on the preceeding day of the alleged robbery he had himſelf ſent off a large cheſt.

In the *execution* of the work, his craftineſs, and his deficiency in thoſe branches of knowledge which conſtitute the real ſcholar, were alike apparent. He, however, allowed himſelf full time; the laſt printed volume of his publication, which commenced about 1782, having appeared as late as the year 1792. During this interval, he ranſacked all chronicles within his reach, and treaſured up every hear-ſay communicated to him by ſeveral real patriots; who, without any conſcious participation in his fraudulent deſigns, actually promoted them. For, by inquiring of him whether he had not found references to particular events and circumſtances, they were inſtrumental in leading him from one track to another. The joy cauſed by theſe diſcoveries was not limited to Sicily; moſt of the foreign countries manifeſted their intereſt in the happy event. The moſt judicious of the German reviews declared, that among all books treating of Arabic hiſtory, there was none from which the politics, the adminiſtration of the ſtate, and the nature of the feudal ſyſtem of the Arabs, could be more clearly underſtood, than from this *Codice diplomatico*. Extracts were made; and Latin, Engliſh, and French tranſlations begun: the German tranſlation by Profeſſor Hauſleutner, at Stuttgard, proceeded to four volumes, equal to two of the originals. Travellers extolled the important diſcovery of the Code. In Italy, text-books of Sicilian hiſtory and explanations of the ancient geography of Sicily, were taken from it. The charters and ſtate papers, being deemed valuable relics of the middle age, were copied into works of importance. Careful inquirers into the antiquities, the arts and ſciences of the country, the chronology, the coins, the topography, the general hiſtory, the laws, and the ſtatiſtics of Sicily, as well as the hiſtory of mount Etna, inſerted in their works Vella's fictitious relations, blending them with genuine ones; ſo that, in conſulting thoſe collections, the reader cannot obſerve too much circumſpection.

Vella ſometimes committed the groſſeſt and moſt ridiculous faults reſpecting hiſtory, chronology, the uniform tenor of the oriental ſtyle, and the language. Thus he knew only the ancient compilers e. g. Caruſo, &c. but was ignorant of the modern editions of Arabic writers, which are not only ſuperior to the former, but can alone be depended upon. It is for this reaſon, that his Emirs and Muleis were made to expreſs themſelves in a moſt extraordinary manner, giving the names of the towns and perſons of their nation not only incorrectly, and even with the miſpellings and errata of Caruſo, but contrary to the precepts of Arabic grammar, and in a way deteſted by Mahomedans. He was a ſtranger to their Calendar, confounded lunar with ſolar months, employed for their appellation names which are only corrupted from the Latin, and made the Arabic months begin and terminate equally with thoſe of the Romans. To cities and coins he aſcribed later names, which were not in uſe but after the lapſe of ſeveral centuries, viz. that of Stambul he attributed to Conſtantinople. He had acquired his ſcanty knowledge of Arabic in Malta, only by the ear, without ever reading books written in the pure dialect; hence it is, that the Mufti, whom he introduces, cannot correctly ſpell his own name; and Vella himſelf was incapable of rightly diſtinguiſhing words which are pronounced quickly after one another. In the very title of the work he changes the trite term of *Allah* (God) into *Lalah*, becauſe *Reſul* (ambaſſador) precedes, which he transforms into *Reſu*; thus, inſtead of Reſul Allah, we have Reſu Lalah. After this manner, the lady's maid in "Humphry Clinker," may be allowed to join and divide ſyllables at will; but no ſuch inſtance had until then occurred of a ſcholar doing ſo, in a language of which he was called public lecturer, and from whoſe publication German profeſſors extracted ſpecimens of Arabic for the inſtruction of beginners. Vella's Arabic was by many declared to be the jargon of Malta, while others ſtood up in its defence. His incredible effrontery betrayed him into the ſtrangeſt miſtakes. Upon the coins * of the ninth century of which he publiſhed, the dates are marked with thoſe numerical figures, which the modern Arabs make uſe of; at leaſt, ſuch figns have never been ſeen yet on their coins before the thirteenth, or rather the fourteenth century. He inſerted letters of the Popes, who, not to mention other manifeſt indications of forgery, were made to write in Italian, although this idiom had never been known to occur in writings of ſo an early date. It is indeed an uncouth Italian medley, patched up of Latin and Sicilian words; yet he not only made them addreſs it to Arabian princes, but write it with Arabic characters (that is, ſuch as he had himſelf invented), in order, perhaps, to prevent the Arabs from underſtanding the contents: as if it were not ſufficiently known, that the Popes cauſed their letters generally to be written in Latin; or even, if occaſion required, in ſome oriental language. His ſtyle is exceſſively languid and tedious, totally unlike that of a lively ſpirited people: beſides, there prevails through the whole of his work an unaccountable uniformity, inſomuch, that Mahomedans and Chriſtians, Emperors and Popes, Arabians, Greeks, and Italians, all expreſs themſelves in the ſame dull monotony. Not a ſyllable occurs of the manners, plants, animals, and inſtitutions, then common in Sicily, becauſe they no longer exiſted; ſo that the Abbate's imagination, unenriched with the knowledge of the hiſtory and antiquities of the iſland, was incapable of ſupplying this deficiency.

It was reſerved for a German to unveil the ſpectre which had haunted Sicily, and deluded the whole republic of letters in Europe. Doctor *Hager*, born of Auſtrian parents at Milan, viſited [illegible], during his reſidence at Palermo in May 1794, that what was given to the world under the name of the Martinian Code, could be no genuine production. On his return, when the packet on board of which he took his paſſage, happened to be becalmed for a whole week together, he drew up a paper, containing the moſt cogent arguments reſpecting this ſubject, and having addreſſed it to the King of Naples, he received at Vienna, whither he had returned, a very flattering invitation from his Sicilian Majeſty, to repair once more to Palermo with a view of ſubjecting the reputed Arabic Originals in queſtion to a more accurate examination. In compliance with this requeſt, he ſojourned there from December 1794 to December 1796, during which period he *decided*, that the whole was an impoſture. His ſtay, as well as his departure, were marked with the royal bounty. This learned gentleman, after being entruſted with the Code, had no ſooner diveſted it of the gold-beaters' ſkin, than he diſcovered the recent inſertions and disfigurations; and found from the tenor of the original characters, that the pretended code was no more than *a hiſtory of Mahomed and his family*. He likewiſe examined the fictitious coins, and found them to be caſt inſtead of being ſtruck. Of the counterfeit correſpondence carried on with perſons reſiding on the coaſt of Africa, he could not ſee the whole, ſince, as has been ſtated before, diſguiſed robbers were ſaid to have carried it off; but Vella at length produced ſix leaves remaining of the ſupplements, which were aſſerted to have been tranſmitted from Morocco: theſe Dr. *Hager* found to be written upon *Genoeſe* paper, ſuch as is commonly ſold at Palermo.

3. At an earlier period Vella had entered upon another enterprize of ſtill greater moment, which was the diſcovery or forgery of what he denominated *the Norman Code*. The ſubverters of Arabian ſupremacy in the iſland of Sicily, as we have obſerved above, continued the Arabic language: whence the uſe made of the latter by the Normans could be no ſubject of ſurprize. But how are we to account for the laws of Count Rüdiger (Ruggiero) and Duke Robert, which occur in the Code; and of which neither the Emperor Frederic, nor any Sicilian writer on law or hiſtory, during the two ſubſequent centuries, have taken any notice? How ſhall we be reconciled to the ſtatement, that their laws and [illegible] of the iſland occur in a correſpondence held between the Norman Robert and the Egyptian Fatimites? How is it likely, that ſuch an

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* I ſhall ſubjoin another example communicated to me by Dr. Hager. In the map of Sicily annexed to the firſt volume of the *Codice Diplomatico*, *Vella*, deſirous of diſplaying his profound ſcholarſhip, rendered the name of a town already Arabic, by another derived from the ſame tongue. *Calatafimi* is a large place in the weſtern part of Sicily: *vide* Buſching, or any chart of the iſland. It was originally the caſtle (Arab. *Kalat*) of the Grecian *Euphemius*, who by Vella is denominated Heufimu, and who is ſaid to have firſt called the Arabians into Sicily. The learned Geographer taking this name to be an abridgment of the Italian words: *calata delle femine*, the deſcent of women, tranſlated it literally, in the Arabic patois of Malta, by *Nzule el Niſa*. (Bleher.)

epiſtolary correſpondence ſhould not have been preſerved either at Cairo or in Sicily, but ſhould have ſtrayed to a corner of Weſtern Africa, viz. Fez, from whence Vella had it ſent over to him by his correſponding friends?—Notwithſtanding, Government* cauſed this new work to be printed with royal magnificence; and Vella, to ſatisfy the doubts of ſome and the clamorous demands of others, added to it what he called the Original Arabic. It is entitled, "*Libro del Conſiglio di Egitto*," in Arabic and Italian, a large folio, with engravings repreſenting coins and vignettes, both executed in the neateſt manner. The firſt volume bears the date of 1793. The ſecond advanced only to the 38th ſheet, when it was entirely cancelled by order of Government, the fraud having become manifeſt.

This publication was of moſt importance to Sicily. Mere ſubjects of literary curioſity, or hiſtory, were now out of the queſtion; as laws, conſtitution, and preſcriptive rights, came under conſideration. Vella, who could diſcover whatever he deſired, is ſaid to have intimated, that it was by no means impoſſible to find out very ancient charters, by which to ſupport the privileges of the nobility, and even farther extenſions of theſe privileges, hitherto unknown. With regard to the Antiquities, the Hiſtory, the Geography of the country, &c. he in a manner was become an oracle, and in every reſpect a man of importance. Hence it will not appear ſurprizing, that he was applied to as a kind of ſorcerer by thoſe who deſired to know what was concealed; and that perſons engaged in altercations and lawſuits, or perplexed by doubts, inquired of him, whether he could not furniſh them from his Arabic manuſcripts with ſomething to their purpoſe. It is further reported, that, when the above intimation became known, he was given to underſtand that he would gain more by writing in favour of the Court, than for the States. This much is certain, that Vella was not ſufficiently converſant either with the laws of the land, or the rights of the crown, to be able to compoſe ſuch a work from the ſtores of his own learning; it is likewiſe certain, that Carelli, then Secretary of State, was generally mentioned as his principal aſſiſtant in framing it, and that Vella himſelf, in his ſubſequent confeſſion, named him as ſuch; finally, it is evident, that, according to Vella's own aſſertion in his dedication of this work to the King, the royal prerogative is no where demonſtrated ſo fully and clearly as in this Norman Code, or Regiſter of the Egyptian Divan. Points that had been conteſted for ſeveral centuries paſt, ſuch as the independance of the Sicilian monarchy, the royal right of preſenting to all churches of the iſland, the appointment of the biſhops, and the claims of Naples to Benevento, are here decided by means of a few ſtrokes of the pen, and that without exception in favour of the Crown. The privileges of the Barons and States, in particular, are in a manner annihilated; nay, the very exiſtence of the landed intereſt is rendered extremely precarious. What formidable reductions might not the following proviſions have occaſioned (*vide* Vol. ii. p. 9, and the following): "All diſtricts, bordering on the ſea, in Sicily, as well as Calabria, belong to the Emir (prince) Rüdiger. Emir Rüdiger prohibits both himſelf and all his ſucceſſors, from ever letting any of theſe diſtricts to any perſon whatſoever. Whoever appropriates to himſelf the breadth of a ſingle pace of ground ſituated by the ſea-ſide, ſhall forfeit all his poſſeſſions. All ſprings, brooks, and rivers, on the iſland, excepting only the uſe of watering the lands through which they flow; all mines, &c. appertain to the Prince: whoever appropriates any of them to himſelf, thereby renders all his lands liable to confiſcation." Even before the firſt volume was publiſhed, Tomaſi, the King's attorney, edited a treatiſe on the invalidity of ſelling or transferring particular eſtates, in which he appealed to the authority of this Code, as a collection of genuine records. The aſtoniſhment and alarm of the nobility may eaſily be imagined, ſince what the King's attorney thus claimed as forfeited to the Crown, tended to ruin half the landed men of the kingdom. Yet, as a preliminary ſtep towards ſecurity, the Sicilian parliament in the year 1794 propoſed a decree that the Norman Code ſhould not be adduced as legal authority, until his Majeſty, by a Royal proclamation, ſhould have declared it genuine. The abovementioned Don Carelli, however, contrived the rejection of this highly reaſonable propoſition.

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* The impreſſion of Vella's forgeries has cauſed to the King of Naples an expence of 1600 ounces. This expenditure is ſo much the more grievous to the learned in Sicily, as it prevented Government from publiſhing *the Civil Hiſtory of Sicily*, compoſed by Father *Salvator di Blaſi*; and which was to have appeared in twelve volumes in quarto, ſucceeded by three volumes, containing documents and records.

But now the denouement was drawing near, which both annihilated the authority of this Code, and diſgraced Vella. Dr. *Hager* having, during a ſhort reſidence at Palermo, detected the fraud, as we have already ſtated, was recalled thither in the ſame year. To him alone is due the merit of examining the Norman Code. He pointed out the inaccuracies which he ſaw in the engraved fac-ſimilies, and indicated the grammatical errors occurring throughout the pretended original: whence it reſulted, that the former could not have been copied from a genuine prototype; and that the latter muſt have for its author not an Arab, but a Malteſe. He demonſtrated, that not the Arabic text, but the Italian, was the original; ſince the Arabic ſometimes rendered the ſenſe incorrectly, and even wanted ſome longer and ſmaller paſſages; in fine, that all thoſe faults were obſervable in it, which frequently happened to either an ignorant or a haſty *tranſlator*. This learned German had naturally to remove a variety of obſtacles thrown in his way, both by Vella and perſons of reſpectability who patronized him. Among other objections it was urged, that a foreigner could not be confided in excluſively. In conſequence, without conſulting or admitting Dr. Hager, a committee of five very reſpectable men was appointed, before whom Vella underwent an examination, which, however, was attended with the ſuſpicious circumſtance, that not one among them underſtood a word of Arabic. Yet truth triumphed at laſt. Vella was now become a conſpicuous object of ſuſpicion; and he plainly ſaw himſelf, that the tranſaction had aſſumed a ſerious air. He therefore *confeſſed* all his falſifications, and named his accomplices, ſome of whom were reſident in Malta and others in Sicily. He continued indeed to the very laſt, what he had been from the beginning, a conſummate liar, contradicting almoſt in every examination his preceding confeſſions, and relating different facts, or rather fictions, as to the weaving of his contrivances: yet he did not pretend to deny, that the whole was a fraud; which in part, he ſaid, had been played off on himſelf. Thus an affair which had laſted but too long, was cleared up to the ſatisfaction of Sicily and the reſt of Europe, with the exception of Mr. *Von Murr* at Nuremberg, who laſt year cenſured Dr. Hager for pretending to greater penetration than perſons of the firſt rank in Sicily poſſeſſed; though theſe as well as the Government of the iſland had acknowledged themſelves obliged to Dr. Hager. The King only deſired him not to print a circumſtantial account, together with the documents of Vella's judicial examination; ſince Government (which, obviouſly, was greatly concerned in the whole of this buſineſs, eſpecially in the Norman Code) propoſed to publiſh it in due time; which indeed has not been done as yet, and is in all probability not to be expected.

The Ex-Abbate Vella was diſmiſſed from all his offices, and committed priſoner to the *Caſtle*, in which he is to remain for the ſpace of fifteen years. Thus his career terminated like that of the Ex-Count Caglioſtro. How much he reſembles the latter, appears alſo from the papers found in his poſſeſſion. Among them are ſome *receipts*: 1. To produce the fineſt gold from iron-ſhavings, borax, arſenic, and ſilver; and, after a different method, from iron-ſhavings, ſilver and copper. 2. To make a fine white coſmetic for the face. 3. To obtain the fineſt rouge of the ſame quality as the holy ſpouſe of the prophet Ali uſed to prepare. 4. For a ſpecies of oil againſt rheumatic complaints. 5. To make the hair of the head grow. 6. To prepare a ſecret ink. 7. To be able to write with gold, and without it, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS ſome of your correſpondents have wiſhed for a deſcription of a hand corn-mill, I beg to give you that of one in my poſſeſſion. The body of it is circular, made of two pieces of oak twelve inches long, one and a half thick, and eight in diameter, ſtrongly faſtened together; being previouſly made hollow, and having a number of bars of iron with a ſharp edge fixed in it, tranſverſely to ſimilar bars which are fixed on an axis or handle, going through the mill from each end; the whole of this is ſomewhat like a common coffee-mill in its conſtruction, and there is a ſcale affixed to it, to denote the quality of the meal, and to make it finer or coarſer as required; the corn is gradually ſupplied by means of a grooved piece of wood, which moves with a ſpring attached to the hopper or part filled with corn, and is put in motion by a toothed wheel receiving a cog affixed to the hopper, which is turned with the axis or handle; this prevents too many grains falling into the mill at a time, otherwiſe it would hurt the knives if they were too much choaked by the corn.

It is tireſome to work the mill, and I

have made but little uſe of it for that reaſon, and becauſe the quantity of meal ground in a given time, I think, does not recompence the labour required to produce it; and I do not believe that any ſaving is made from uſing machines for this purpoſe on ſo ſmall a conſtruction. I remain, very reſpectfully, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Exeter, Feb. 8, 1800. M. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reinvention of the Telegraph is claimed in your magazine for December, by Don Salvador Ximenes Coronado, who tried experiments on this ſubject in 1786. In a former number the revival of the telegraph is attributed to Citizen Chappe. Whoever will take the trouble of looking into the Memoirs of the Royal Iriſh Academy for the year 1796, will find that Mr. Edgeworth revived the invention of telegraphic correſpondence in Berkſhire, ſo long ago as the year 1767. In the ſame paper it is recorded that intelligence was conveyed by Mr. Edgeworth's telegraph acroſs the ſea from Ireland to England and back again in July 1796. With telegraphs of the common conſtruction this could not be effected. The portable telegraph that folds up like an umbrella, is deſcribed in the ſame paper.

This is a ſimple invention, which at ſome time or other will force itſelf into common uſe. Your conſtant reader,

Dec. 4, 1799. JUSTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your Correſpondent Allafilius; Vol. viii. page 365, who inquires for an account of St. Rombald, I ſend you the following.

St. Romuld, commonly St. Rombauld or Romuldus, patron of the church of Mechlin, was a zealous Anglo-Saxon, who, in the eighth century quitted his cell to preach the Goſpel in the unconverted parts of Europe. He laboured with St. Willibrord and many other pious miſſionaries in this good work, and was conſecrated an itinerant biſhop, that is, one who has not a fixed dioceſe. He converted great numbers of heathens in the vicinity of Mechlin and Antwerp; and died a martyr to his zeal, June 24th, 775. His body was thrown into the river, but was reſcued from thence, and honourably interred by the Count of Adon. The principal actions of his life are repreſented in ſome fine pictures in the cathedral church of Mechlin. I am, &c.

London, Feb. 7, 1800. J. WATKINS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

YOUR correſpondent H. C. R. deſires ſome account of the old romance whence the fable of Wieland's Oberon is in great part derived; happening to poſſeſs it, I haſten to comply with the requeſt. Allow me in my turn to expreſs a wiſh that whoever has acceſs to *any one* of the old romances of chivalry, would furniſh ſome ſuch analyſis of it as Percy has given of *Li beau diſconnu*, in the third volume of the Reliques, p. 28. This might direct the attention of riſing poets to the traditional achievements of our own heroic ages, and prepare perhaps the platform of ſome truly national epopœa.

The title of the romance in queſtion is, *Hiſtoire de Huon de Bordeaux, Pair de France, Duc de Guienne:* it is printed at Troyes, but undated. From the permiſſion appended, ſome copies were probably iſſued in 1723, and ſome others in 1726; it is therefore a recent republication of the old romance, which was no doubt printed in Gothic or black letters, before the year 1550, as the annotators of Shakeſpeare mention an Engliſh tranſlation of it executed by Lord or Lady Berners, in the reign of Henry VIII. Not only the type, the ſpelling alſo has been modernized.

The introduction places the event to be narrated in the year of the crucifixion 756, and under "the very glorious and victorious Prince Charles the Great *ſurnommé Charlemagne*," and after the death of his nephews Roland and Olivier. The firſt chapter deſcribes Charles as deſirous of reſigning his crown, not to Louis "who is too young" but to Charlot who had killed Baldwin the ſon of *Oger le Danois*. II. Amaury, the friend of Charlot recommends to the emperor to ſeize the eſtate of the late Sevin, Duke of Bordeaux, to the prejudice of his minor ſons, Huon and Gerard, and to endow Charlot with it. III. The Duke of Names having diſſuaded this confiſcation, obtains leave to ſend for the two ſons of Sevin to ſerve Charles. IV. The ducheſs promiſes to ſend her two ſons the enſuing Eaſter. V. Amaury and Charlot plot the aſſaſſination of theſe ſons. VI. The ſons of Sevin, in company with the Abbé of Clugny travel toward Paris. VII. Amaury and Charlot waylay the young men: Amaury wounds Gerard; and Charlot is killed by Huon. VIII. Huon arrives at court. IX. Huon accuſes Charlot. X. Amaury arrives with the dead body of Charlot. **XI.** Amaury accuſes Huon. XII. Appeal to the judgment of God. XIII. The duelliſts appear in the liſts. XIV. Both ſwear the truth of their charges. XV. Huon conquers, and is endeavouring to obtain a recantation, when Amaury aims a treacherous blow which provokes Huon to kill him on the ſpot. XVI. Charles baniſhes Huon. XVII. Charles is induced by his peers to modify the ſentence, and to permit the return of Huon, in caſe he brings "a handful of the beard and four double teeth" of the Emir Gaudiſſe, whoſe daughter he is to kiſs in preſence of her father, "and to bring with him to France," with a dower of a thouſand hawks, a thouſand bears, a thouſand vultures, a thouſand boys, and a thouſand girls. XVIII. Huon undertakes the exploit. XIX. Huon arrives at Rome, confeſſes himſelf to the pope, and meets with his uncle Garin, who agrees to go with him. XX. Huon and Garin arrive at Jeruſalem, and pay their devotions at the tomb of Godfrey of Bullion: they ſet off for Babylon, and in a foreſt meet with Geroſme, an old ſquire of Huon's father, who tells them of a wood near, in which "king Oberon, who is three feet high, humpy, but of angelic countenance" dwells. "The words of the dwarf are ſo pleaſant to hear that none can get quit of him, and if he ſees you avoid ſpeaking, he will cauſe it to hail and thunder, in order to compel you to go with him." Huon reſolves to croſs the enchanted wood. XXI. Huon and his attendants halt in the wood. Oberon approaches "clad in a rich robe ſparkling with jewels, a bow and arrow in his hand, a rich bugle-horn on his neck," which "the faries of the iſle Chifalonia" had made; "Gloriana had endowed it with the power of curing diſeaſe, Tranſelina with that of aſſuaging hunger and thirſt, and Marafaſa with that of exciting to ſing and to dance." The dwarf accoſts Huon and his fourteen attendants. XXII. Oberon, angry at Huon's ſilence, raiſes a ſtorm. XXIII. Oberon ſounds his horn, which compels Huon and his comrades to ſtop and ſing. Oberon twangs thrice his bow-ſtring, when four hundred men appear and ſurround the travellers. Oberon pretends to order their execution as a puniſhment for their ſilence; but Glorian, one of the fairy-ſoldiers, pleads for them, and invites Oberon to addreſs them once more. Huon now converſes with Oberon. XXIV. Oberon ſays he is a ſon of Julius Cæſar by the lady of the hidden iſle, ſince called Chifalonia, who was formerly beloved by Florimon of Albany. A fairy who had not been invited to the birth of Oberon, beſtowed on him "the gift that after three years of age he ſhould grow no taller:" another fairy, Tranſelina, the gift to read the thoughts of others: a third the gift to paſs inſtantly from place to place. Oberon adds, that he is king of Mommur, and is one day to die and be buried at Paris. Oberon then builds a palace inſtantaneouſly, and offers a grand repaſt to the travellers, during which he produces "a cup which fills itſelf with wine in the hands of every one who has not committed a mortal ſin." XXV. Oberon gives Huon the horn and the cup, and diſmiſſes him with ominous but affectionate tears. XXVI. Huon arrives at Tourmont, and lodges at the mayor's, who is a ſecret Chriſtian, to whom he intruſts his horn and his cup. XXVII. Huon gives a ſupper to all the poor of the place, whom he ſerves with wine out of his cup. XXVIII. The Duke of Tourmont is uncle to Huon, but an apoſtate. The cup remains dry in his hand; and he plans treachery againſt Huon. The priſoners whom he arms go over to Huon. XXIX. Huon is engaged in combat with friends of the Duke, and in jeopardy. XXX. The mayor brings the horn: Huon ſounds it; the Duke's people begin to ſing and dance. "King Oberon, who was then in the city of Mommur, cried aloud, ſaying, I heard the horn of my friend Huon, and know by its ſound that he wants my help; I therefore wiſh myſelf in the place where the horn was ſounded, accompanied by a hundred thouſand men." This army ſoon decides the victory, and all the people of Tourmont ſubmit to be baptized. XXXI. Oberon adviſes Huon to avoid the tower of the giant Angulaffer, "two brazen men with flails ſtand over threſhing at his gate." Huon chooſes to go there, and finds the damſel Sebille, therein confined, to be his own couſin. XXXII. Huon wakes the giant and defies him. XXXIII. Huon kills the giant and takes his ring. XXXIV. Huon arrives at the ſhore of the Red Sea: Malebron, a fairy of Oberon's train, approaches, and in the form of a triton carries Huon acroſs. XXXV. Huon lands in a river which flows from Paradiſe, cloſe to Babylon. XXXVI. By means of Angulaffer's ring Huon enters the palace. XXXVII. Huon ſtrikes off the head of the ſultan's right-hand neighbour, kiſſes the beautiful Eſclarmonde, is attacked, overpowered, and led to priſon. XXXVIII.

Eſclarmonde viſits him in priſon. XXXIX. She repeats her attention. XL. Geroſme and his companions arrive at Babylon. XLI. They plot with Eſclarmonde in behalf of Huon. XLII. The giant Agrappart comes to aſk tribute at Babylon. XLIII. Huon offers to fight the giant. XLIV. Huon takes the giant priſoner. XLV. The giant ſubmits to baptiſm. XLVI. Huon ſounds his horn, and by Oberon's aſſiſtance maſſacres all the Babylonians who will not turn Chriſtians, cuts off the ſultan's head, then his beard, and at laſt draws his teeth. Oberon conceals the hair and teeth, in poor Geroſme's ſide. Oberon forbids Huon to have carnal commerce with Eſclarmonde before they arrive at Rome and are regularly married: preſents him with a yacht, and leaves him with ominous tears. Huon marries his fair couſin Sebille to an emir. He ſets ſail, and is tempted to infringe the chaſte injunction of Oberon. XLVII. A tempeſt wrecks them on a deſert iſland. Pirates carry off Eſclarmonde. Huon is left bound to a tree. XLVIII. Admiral Galaffre, of Anſalerme, takes the ſhip of the pirates. XLIX. One of the pirates prevails on King Yvoirin to order Galaffre to give up his prize. L. At the requeſt of Glorian, Oberon ſends Malebron to deliver Huon: in the form of a triton this ſpirit ſwims with him acroſs the ſea. LI. A minſtrel informs Huon of the fortunes of Eſclarmonde. LII. Huon offers his ſervices to King Yvoirin. LIII. Huon wins a game at cheſs of King Yvoirin's daughter, but declines, from fidelity toward Eſclarmonde, to avail himſelf of the conditions of victory. LIV. Huon joins the expedition againſt Anſalerme. LV. Huon kills Sobrin the nephew of Galaffre. LVI. Huon receives great honours from Yvoirin. LVII. Geroſme arrives at Anſalerme and enters the ſervice of Galaffre. LVIII. Huon and Geroſme fight, and diſcover each other on the field of battle. LIX. Eſclarmonde is recovered by Huon. LX. Huon and his company arrive at Rome, and he is married by the pope.

The ſecond part proceeds to narrate how the younger brother of Huon, Girard, endeavoured, after his return, to ouſt him of his heritage, to pillage his property, and to prejudice Charlemagne againſt him. By the interference of Oberon, the emperor is reconciled; but Raul of Auſtria falls in love with Eſclarmonde: Huon purſues him to Mayence, and kills him, is waylaid at Cologne, fights a battle with the Emperor of Almaigne, and at length returns to his wife, who is brought to bed of a girl called Clairette. This Emperor Thierry leads an army againſt Bordeaux: Huon, deſirous of aſſiſtance, ſwims out to ſea in ſearch of it. He arrives at an iſland of loadſtone, where he kills a ſerpent. Meanwhile the emperor takes Bordeaux, kills old Geroſme, and carries into captivity Eſclarmonde. This news Huon learns from the biſhop of Liſbon, who lands with ſome pirates on the iſland, Huon is carried away through the air by a griffin, which he kills: he then meets in a garden an angel who gathers three apples reſtorative of youth. He enters a random boat which floats him to Tauris, in Perſia, where his Gaſcon couſin Bernard, who had been in ſearch of him, meets him very luckily. Bernard produces five jewels. One is an antidote againſt poiſon, burning, and drowning; a ſecond againſt hunger, thirſt, and age; a third againſt wounds, it alſo blinds an enemy, and reſtores eyeſight to a blind relation; a fourth annihilates fetters and priſon-bolts; a fifth confers inviſibility. Huon takes theſe ſtones; and having given one of them and an apple of youth to the emir, he is handſomely received, and ſupplied with an army to make war on the Emperor Thierry. On the road they take the town Angora and arrive at Colandres, which *Oger le Danois* afterwards deſtroyed. Having taken this town, they viſit the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem, and the emir with many promiſes of aid, quits Huon who returns ſafely to France, and lands at Marſeilles. Meanwhile the Abbé of Clugny had been waging unequal war with the emperor for the captive lady Eſclarmonde, which ſo irritates Thierry that he determines to burn Eſclarmonde alive. The day on which Eſclarmonde was to burned, "King Oberon was holding court in his palace of Mommur; his mother, the lady of the hidden iſle, was there: and queen Morgana, the fairy, and Tranſelina her neice, and many other fairies." The two fairy knights, Glorian and Malebron, obtain permiſſion to go to the relief of Eſclarmonde: they appear together to the emperor, and command him in Oberon's name to releaſe the beautiful priſoner: the emperor promiſes, and they vaniſh. The emperor repents and impriſons Eſclarmonde again. Huon finds up the Abbé de Clugny and his daughter Clairette; and gives the old man an apple of youth. Huon next appears at Mayence, makes peace with the emperor, and carries back Eſclarmonde. Huon and Eſclarmonde then ſet off to viſit

Oberon, who, with the conſent of the barons of Fairy-land, reſigns his crown to Huon and Eſclarmonde; immediately after which King Arthur, who hoped for the ſame appointment, arrives "with his ſiſter Morgana, the fairy, and his neice Tranſelina." Arthur brings with him the infant Mervin, a ſon of Morgana by Oger le Danois, who had married her. Arthur is at firſt angry, but is appeaſed by Oberon and by Morgana, and agrees to do homage to Huon as king of Fairy-land. Oberon, conſcious that his laſt hour draws nigh, now calls around him Huon, Arthur, Glorian, and Malebron, makes over to Huon his power over the elves (*luitons*), ſays his prayers, croſſes himſelf, orders an abbey to be built at his burial-place, and dies. Angels carry away his ſoul: a ſweet odour hovers about his corpſe, the ſign of ſalvation. When Huon, Eſclarmonde, Arthur, Tranſelina, *King Caraben*, Glorian, Malebron, and all the knights and ladies ſaw that Oberon was dead, they ſhed tears. The funeral is ordered, and the monumental abbey. "Now," ſays the author, "we ſhall ſpeak no more of Huon and Eſclarmonde, who will remain in the kingdom of Fairy-land until the day of judgment."

A third part narrates the hiſtory of Clairette, the daughter of Huon. She is aſked in marriage by the King of England, the King of Hungary, and Florent, ſon to the King of Arragon. She is treacherouſly carried off by Brohars, who drowns Bernard. The King of Grenada delivers Clairette, who becomes acquainted with Florent, and loves him. The father of Florent refuſes his conſent, unleſs the prince firſt ſubdues the King of Navarre. This exploit is atchieved; but ſtill Clairette is withheld: and both the lovers are ſeparately impriſoned. They eſcape together, are taken by the Saracens. The valour of Florent delivers them. At their return the King of Navarre is again at war with the King of Arragon, and the latter is in imminent danger. Huon ſends the two knights, Glorian and Malebron, who effect a reconciliation. Florent and Clairette are married.

The untired hiſtorian next undertakes the adventures of Ida, a daughter of Florent and Clairette, who dies in child-bed. After fifteen years Florent falls in love with this daughter, and propoſes before his barons this inceſtuous match. Sorbare, an old grandee, oppoſes it. The governeſs of the princeſs provides her with boy's clothes, and ſhe flies from the odious marriage. As groom, ſhe is employed by a German, gets among thieves, arrives at Rome, and is at length employed by the Emperor Otho, whoſe daughter Olivia falls in love with the ſuppoſed youth. Ida renders great ſervices in the field; takes the King of Spain priſoner, and is married to the emperor's daughter. On the diſcovery of her ſex, ſhe is ordered to be burnt alive. A deputation from Florent to aſk the emperor's daughter in marriage, ſuggeſts a convenient ſolution.

Croiſſant, the ſon of Olivia, is now brought on the ſtage. He ruins himſelf by prodigality, and ſets out, with a ſingle ſervant, in queſt of adventures. He is dubbed a knight by Count Raimond, at Nice, diſtinguiſhes himſelf againſt the Saracens, and is envied by the ſon of Raimond, whom he kills in a quarrel. This diſappoints his hope of marrying Raimond's daughter, and he flies very unhappy. He gets among thieves; goes a pilgrimage to Rome, and meets there with a King Guimar, whoſe daughter Catherine he marries. They become emperor and empreſs, and, with their coronation cloſes the romance.

Your correſpondent alſo ſolicits a tranſlation of Weiland's preface; it has been almoſt wholly woven into the account of Oberon contained in the Monthly Review, vol. XXIII. p. 577, and is, therefore, in fact already before the public.

T. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XX.

ON PREJUDICE.

IT is to ſpeculative people, fond of novel doctrines, and who, by accuſtoming themſelves to make the moſt fundamental truths the ſubject of diſcuſſion, have diveſted their minds of that reverence which is generally felt for opinions and practices of long ſtanding, that the world is ever to look for its improvement or reformation. But it is alſo theſe ſpeculatiſts who introduce into it abſurdities and errors more groſs than any which have been eſtabliſhed by that common conſent of numerous individuals, which opinions long acted upon muſt have required for their baſis. For ſyſtems of the latter claſs muſt at leaſt poſſeſs one property,—that of being practicable; and there is likewiſe a preſumption that they are, or at leaſt originally were, uſeful, whereas the opinions of the ſpeculatiſt may turn out to be utterly incongruous and excentric, The ſpeculatiſt may invent machines which it is impoſſible to put in action, or which, when put in action, may poſſeſs the tremendous power of tearing up ſociety by the roots. Like the chemiſt, he is not ſure in the moment of projection whether he ſhall blow up his own dwelling and that of his neighbour, or whether he ſhall be rewarded with a diſcovery which will ſecure the health and prolong the exiſtence of future generations. It becomes us therefore to examine with peculiar care thoſe maxims, which, under the appearance of following a cloſer train of reaſoning, militate againſt the uſual practices or genuine feelings of mankind. No ſubject has been more canvaſſed than education. With regard to that important object, there is a maxim avowed by many ſenſible people, which ſeems to me to deſerve particular inveſtigation: "Give your child," it is ſaid, "no *prejudices*: let reaſon be the only foundation of his opinions; where he cannot reaſon, let him ſuſpend his belief. Let your great care be, that as he grows up, he has nothing to unlearn; and never make uſe of authority in matters of opinion, for authority is no teſt of truth." The maxim ſounds well, and flatters perhaps the ſecret pride of man, in ſuppoſing him more the creature of reaſon than he really is; but, I ſuſpect, on examination we ſhall find it exceedingly fallacious. We muſt firſt conſider what a *prejudice* is. A prejudice is a ſentiment in favour or disfavour of any perſon, practice or opinion, previous to and independent of examining their merits by reaſon and inveſtigation. Prejudice is pre-judging; that is, judging previouſly to evidence. It is therefore ſufficiently apparent, that no *philoſophical belief* can be founded on mere prejudice; becauſe it is the buſineſs of philoſophy to go deep into the nature and properties of things; nor can it be allowable for *thoſe* to indulge prejudice who aſpire to lead the public opinion, thoſe to whom the high office is appointed of ſifting truth from error, of canvaſſing the claims of different ſyſtems, of exploding old and introducing new tenets. Theſe muſt inveſtigate with a kind of audacious boldneſs every ſubject that comes before them; theſe, neither impreſt with awe for all that mankind have been taught to reverence, nor ſwayed by affection for whatever the ſympathies of our nature incline us to love, muſt hold the balance with a ſevere and ſteady hand while they are weighing the doubtful ſcale of probabilities; and, with a ſtoical apathy of mind, yield their aſſent to nothing but a preponderancy of evidence. But is this an office for a child? Is it an office for more than one or two men in a century? And is it deſirable that a child ſhould grow up without opinions to regulate his conduct, till he is able to form them fairly by the exerciſe of his own abilities. Such an exerciſe requires at leaſt the ſober period of matured reaſon: reaſon not only ſharpened by argumentative diſcuſſion, but informed by experience. The moſt ſprightly child can only poſſeſs the former; for let it be remembered, that though the reaſoning powers put forth pretty early in life, the faculty of uſing them to effect does not come till much later. The firſt efforts of a child in reaſoning reſemble thoſe quick and deſultory motions by which he gains the play of his limbs; they ſhew agility and grace, they are pleaſing to look at, and neceſſary for the gradual acquirement of his bodily powers; but his joints muſt be knit into more firmneſs, and his movements regulated with more preciſion, before he is capable of uſeful labour and manly exertion. A reaſoning child is not yet a reaſonable being. There is great propriety in the legal phraſeology which expreſſes maturity, not by having arrived at the poſſeſſion of reaſon, but of that power, the late reſult of information, thought, and experience—*diſcretion*, which alone teaches with regard to *reaſon*, its powers, its limits, and its uſe. This the child of the moſt ſprightly parts cannot have, and therefore his attempts at reaſoning, whatever acuteneſs they may ſhew, and how much ſoever they may pleaſe a parent with the early promiſe of future excellence, are of no account whatever in the ſober ſearch after truth.—Beſides, taking it for granted (which however is utterly impoſſible) that a youth could be brought up to the age of fifteen or ſixteen without prejudice in favour of any opinions whatever, and that he is then ſet to examine for himſelf ſome important propoſition, how is he to ſet about it? Who is to recommend books to him? Who is to give him the previous information neceſſary to comprehend the queſtion? Who is to tell him whether or no it is important? Whoever does theſe will infallibly lay a bias upon his mind according to the ideas he himſelf has received upon the ſubject. Let us ſuppoſe the point in debate was the preference between the Roman Catholic and Proteſtant modes of religion. Can a youth in a Proteſtant country, born of Proteſtant parents, with acceſs, probably, to hardly a ſingle controverſial book on the Roman Catholic ſide of the queſtion, can ſuch a one ſtudy the ſubject without prejudice? His knowledge of hiſtory,

tory, if he has ſuch knowledge, muſt, according to the books he has read, have already given him a prejudice on the one ſide or the other; ſo muſt the occaſional converſation he has been witneſs to, the appellations he has heard uſed, the tone of voice with which he has heard the words monk or prieſt pronounced, and a thouſand other evaneſcent circumſtances. It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that every queſtion of any weight and importance has numerous dependencies and points of connexion with other ſubjects, which make it impoſſible to enter upon the conſideration of it without a great variety of previous knowledge. There is no object of inveſtigation perfectly inſulated; we muſt not conceive therefore of a man's ſitting down to it with a mind perfectly new and untutored; he muſt have paſſed more or leſs through a courſe of ſtudies, and, according to the colour of thoſe ſtudies, his mind will have received a tincture, that is, a prejudice.—But it is, in truth, the moſt abſurd of all ſuppoſitions that a human being can be educated, or even nouriſhed and brought up, without imbibing numberleſs prejudices from every thing which paſſes around him: a child cannot learn the ſignification of words without receiving ideas along with them; he cannot be impreſſed with affection to his parents and thoſe about him, without conceiving a predilection for their taſtes, opinions, and practices. He forms numberleſs aſſociations of pain or pleaſure, and every aſſociation begets a prejudice; he ſees objects from a particular ſpot, and his views of things are contracted or extended according to his poſition in ſociety: as no two individuals can have the ſame horizon, ſo neither can any two have the ſame aſſociations; and different aſſociations will produce different opinions, as neceſſarily as, by the laws of perſpective, different diſtances will produce different appearances of viſible objects. Let us confeſs a truth, humiliating perhaps to human pride; a very ſmall part only of the opinions of the cooleſt philoſopher are the reſult of fair reaſoning; the reſt are formed by his education, his temperament, by the age in which he lives, by trains of thought directed to a particular track through ſome accidental aſſociation—in ſhort, by *prejudice*.—But why after all ſhould we wiſh to bring up children without prejudices? A child has occaſion to act long before he can reaſon. Shall we leave him deſtitute of all the principles that ſhould regulate his conduct till he can diſcover them by the ſtrength of his own genius? If it were poſſible that one whole generation could be brought up without prejudices, the world muſt return to the infancy of knowledge, and all the beautiful fabric which has been built up by ſucceſſive generations muſt be begun again from the very foundation. Your child has a claim to the advantage of your experience, which it would be cruel and unjuſt to deprive him of. Will any father ſay to his ſon, "My dear child, you are entering upon a world full of intricate and perplexed paths, in which many miſs their way, to their final miſery and ruin. Amidſt many falſe ſyſtems, and much vain ſcience, there is alſo ſome true knowledge; there is a right path; I believe I know it, for I have the advantage of years and experience, but I will inſtil no prejudices into your mind, I ſhall therefore leave you to find it out as you can; whether your abilities are great or ſmall, you muſt take the chance of them. There are various ſyſtems in morals; I have examined and found ſome of a good, others of a bad tendency. There is ſuch a thing as religion; many people think it the moſt important concern of life: perhaps I am one of them: perhaps I have choſen from amidſt the various ſyſtems of belief, many of which are extremely abſurd, and ſome even pernicious, that which I cheriſh as the guide of my life, my comfort in all my ſorrows, and the foundation of my deareſt hopes: but far be it from me to influence you in any manner to receive it; when you are grown up, you muſt read all the books upon theſe ſubjects which you can lay your hands on, for neither in the choice of theſe would I preſume to prejudice your mind; converſe with all who pretend to any opinions upon the ſubject; and whatever happens to be the reſult, you muſt abide by it. In the mean time, concerning theſe important objects you muſt keep your mind in a perfect equilibrium. It is true you want theſe principles more now than you can do at any other period of your life, but I had rather you never had them at all, than that you ſhould not come fairly by them." Should we commend the wiſdom or the kindneſs of ſuch a parent? The parent will perhaps plead in his behalf, that it is by no means his intention to leave the mind of his child in the uncultivated ſtate I have ſuppoſed. As ſoon as his underſtanding begins to open, he means to diſcuſs with him thoſe propoſitions on which he wiſhes him to form an opinion. He will make him read the beſt books on the ſubject, and by free converſation and explaining the arguments on both ſides, he does not doubt but the youth will ſoon be enabled to judge ſatisfactorily for himſelf. I have no objection to make againſt this mode of proceeding: as a mode of *inſtruction*, it is certainly a very good one; but he muſt know little of human nature, who thinks that after this proceſs the youth will be really in a capacity of judging for himſelf, or that he is leſs under the dominion of prejudice than if he had received the ſame truths from the mere authority of his parent; for moſt aſſuredly the arguments on either ſide will not have been ſet before him with equal ſtrength or with equal warmth. The perſuaſive tone, the glowing language, the triumphant retort, will all be reſerved for the ſide on which the parent has formed his own concluſions. It cannot be otherwiſe; he cannot be convinced himſelf of what he thinks a truth without wiſhing to convey that conviction, nor without thinking all that can be urged on the other ſide weak and futile. He cannot in a matter of importance neutralize his feelings: perfect impartiality can be the reſult only of indifference. He does not perhaps ſeem to dictate, but he wiſhes gently to guide his pupil, and that wiſh is ſeldom diſappointed. The child adopts the opinion of his parent, and ſeems to himſelf to have adopted it from the deciſions of his own judgment; but all theſe reaſonings muſt be gone over again, and theſe opinions undergo a fiery ordeal, if ever he comes really to think and determine for himſelf.

The fact is, that no man, whatever his ſyſtem may be, refrains from inſtilling prejudices into his child in any matter he has much at heart. Take a diſciple of Rouſſeau, who contends that it would be very pernicious to give his ſon any ideas of a Deity, till he is of an age to read Clarke or Leibnitz, and aſk him if he waits ſo long to impreſs on his mind the ſentiments of patriotiſm—the civic affection. O no! you will find his little heart is early taught to beat at the very name of liberty, and that, long before he is capable of forming a ſingle political idea, he has entered with warmth into all the party ſentiments and connections of his parent. He learns to love and hate, to venerate or deſpiſe, by rote, and he ſoon acquires decided opinions, of the real ground of which he can know abſolutely nothing. Are not ideas of female honour and decorum impreſt firſt as prejudices; and would any parent wiſh they ſhould be ſo much as canvaſſed till the moſt ſettled habits of propriety have rendered it ſafe to do it? In teaching firſt by prejudice that which is afterwards to be proved, we do but follow nature. Inſtincts are the prejudices ſhe give us; we follow them implicitly, and they lead us right; but it is not till long afterwards that reaſon comes and juſtifies them. Why ſhould we ſcruple to lead a child to right opinions in the ſame way by which Nature leads him to right practices.

Still it will be urged that man is a rational being, and therefore reaſon is the only true ground of belief, and authority is not reaſon. This point requires a little diſcuſſion. That he who receives a truth upon authority has not a reaſonable belief, is in one ſenſe true, ſince he has not drawn it from the reſult of his own enquiries; but in another it is certainly falſe, ſince the authority itſelf may be to him the beſt of all reaſons for believing it. There are few men, who from the exerciſe of the beſt powers of their minds could derive ſo good a *reaſon* for believing a mathematical truth as the *authority* of Sir Iſaac Newton. There are two principles deeply implanted in the mind of man, without which he could never attain knowledge; curioſity, and credulity; the former to lead him to make diſcoveries himſelf, the latter to diſpoſe him to receive knowledge from others. The credulity of a child to thoſe who cheriſh him is in early life unbounded. This is one of the moſt uſeful inſtincts he has, and is in fact a precious advantage put into the hands of the parent for ſtoring his mind with ideas of all kinds. Without this principle of aſſent he could never gain even the rudiments of knowledge. He receives it, it is true, in the ſhape of prejudice, but the prejudice itſelf is founded upon ſound reaſoning, and concluſive though imperfect experiment. He finds himſelf weak, helpleſs, and ignorant; he ſees in his parent a being of knowledge and powers more than his utmoſt capacity can fathom; almoſt a god to him. He has often done him good, therefore he believes he loves him; he finds him capable of giving him information upon all the ſubjects he has applied to him about; his knowledge ſeems unbounded, and his information has led him right, whenever he has had occaſion to try it by actual experiment; the child does not draw out his little reaſonings into a logical form, but this is to him a ground of belief, that his parent knows every thing, and is infallible. Though the propoſition is not exactly true, it is ſufficiently ſo for him to act upon: and when he believes in his parent with implicit faith, he believes upon grounds as truly rational as, when in after life he follows the deductions of his own reaſon.

But you will ſay, I wiſh my ſon may have nothing to *unlearn*, and therefore I would have him wait to form an opinion till he is able to do it on ſolid grounds. And why do you ſuppoſe he will have leſs to unlearn if he follows his own reaſon than if he followed your's? If he thinks, if he enquires, he will no doubt have a great deal to unlearn, whichever courſe you take with him; but it is better to have ſome things to unlearn, than to have nothing learnt. Do you hold your own opinions ſo looſely, ſo heſitatingly, as not to think them ſafer to abide by than the firſt reſults of his ſtammering reaſon? Are there no truths to learn ſo indubitable as to be without fear of their not approving themſelves to his mature and well directed judgment? Are there none you eſteem ſo uſeful as to feel anxious that he be put in poſſeſſion of them. We are ſolicitous not only to put our children in a capacity of acquiring their daily bread, but to bequeath to them riches which they may receive as an inheritance. Have you no mental wealth you wiſh to tranſmit, no ſtock of ideas he may begin with, inſtead of drawing them all from the labour of his own brain? If, moreover, your ſon ſhould not adopt your prejudices, he will certainly adopt thoſe of other people; or, if on ſubjects of high intereſt he *could* be kept totally indifferent, the conſequence would be, that he would conceive either that ſuch matters were not worth the trouble of enquiry, or that nothing ſatisfactory was to be learnt about them: for there are negative prejudices as well as poſitive.

Let parents therefore not ſcruple to uſe the power God and nature have put into their hands for the advantage of their offspring. Let them not fear to impreſs them with prejudices for whatever is fair and honourable in action—whatever is uſeful and important in ſyſtematic truth. Let ſuch prejudices be wrought into the very texture of the ſoul. Such truths let them appear to know by intuition. Let the child never remember the period when he did not know them. Inſtead of ſending him to that cold and heſitating belief which is founded on the painful and uncertain conſequences of late inveſtigation, let his conviction of all the truths you deem important be mixed up with every warm affection of his nature, and identified with his moſt cheriſhed recollections—the time will come ſoon enough when his confidence in you will have received a check. The growth of his own reaſon and the development of his powers will lead him with a ſudden impetus to examine every thing, to canvaſs every thing, to ſuſpect every thing. If he finds, as he certainly will find, the reſults of his reaſoning different in ſome reſpects from thoſe you have given him, far from being now diſpoſed to receive your aſſertions as proofs, he will rather feel diſinclined to any opinion you profeſs, and ſtruggle to free himſelf from the net you have woven about him.

The calm repoſe of his mind is broken, the placid lake is become turbid, and reflects diſtorted and broken images of things; but be not you alarmed at the new workings of his thoughts, it is the angel of reaſon which deſcends and troubles the waters. To endeavour to influence by authority would be as uſeleſs now as it was ſalutary before. Lie by in ſilence, and wait the reſult. Do not expect the mind of your ſon is to reſemble your's, as your figure is reflected by the image in the glaſs; he was formed, like you, to uſe his own judgment, and he claims the high privilege of his nature. His reaſon is mature, his mind muſt now form itſelf. Happy muſt you eſteem yourſelf, if amidſt all leſſer differences of opinion, and the wreck of many of your favourite ideas, he ſtill preſerves thoſe radical and primary truths which are eſſential to his happineſs, and which different trains of thought and oppoſite modes of inveſtigation will very often equally lead to.

Let it be well remembered that we have only been recommending thoſe prejudices which go before reaſon, not thoſe which are contrary to it. To endeavour to make children, or others over whom we have influence, receive ſyſtems which we do not believe, merely becauſe it is convenient to ourſelves that they ſhould believe them, though a very faſhionable practice, makes no part of the diſcipline we plead for. Theſe are not prejudices but impoſitions. We may alſo grant that nothing ſhould be received as a prejudice which can be eaſily made the ſubject of experiment. A child may be allowed to find out for himſelf that boiling water will ſcald his fingers, and muſtard bite his tongue; but he muſt be *prejudiced* againſt rats-bane, becauſe the experiment would be too coſtly. In like manner it may do him good to have experienced that little inſtances of inattention or perverſeneſs draw upon him the diſpleaſure of his parent; but that profligacy is attended with loſs of character, is a truth one would rather wiſh him to take upon truſt.

There is no occaſion to inculcate by prejudices thoſe truths which it is of no importance for us to know till our powers are able to inveſtigate them. Thus the metaphyſical queſtions of ſpace and time, neceſſity and free-will, and a thouſand others, may ſafely be left for that age which delights in ſuch diſcuſſions. They have no connection with conduct, and none have any buſineſs with them at all but thoſe who are able by ſuch ſtudies to exerciſe and ſharpen their mental powers: but it is not ſo with thoſe truths on which our well-being depends; theſe muſt be taught to all, not only before they can reaſon upon them, but independently of the conſideration whether they will ever be able to reaſon upon them as long as they live.—What has hitherto been ſaid relates only to inſtilling prejudices into *others*; how far a man is to allow them in himſelf, or, as a celebrated writer expreſſes it, to *cheriſh* them, is a different queſtion, on which perhaps I may ſome time offer my thoughts. In the mean time I cannot help concluding, that to reject the influence of prejudice in education, is itſelf one of the moſt unreaſonable of prejudices.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Monthly Magazine, to requeſt an anſwer to the following queries.

Has that much dreaded inſect, the earwig, the power, as is generally ſuppoſed, or has it a natural tendency, to perforate the human ear?

Or, whether the wax, ſupplied by nature in that organ, is not an obſtruction of the paſſage?

Are the conſequences in caſe of the earwig's entering fatal?—By what means may it be extracted or enticed out?

An anſwer to each of the above queries will be thankfully received by, Sir,

Your's, &c. A. B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract from a Letter of Mr. J. TURNER *to Dr.* PEARSON, *on the Practice of the* VACCINE INOCULATION *among Country People and Peaſants.*

DEAR SIR,

I AM informed by our dairy people that the Cow-Pox is *epizbootic*, chiefly in the ſpring, among cows about April or May, and that the ſpurious ſorts prevail in common at almoſt every other time; and, as the ſpring is now advancing, I ſhall have it in my power to aſſiſt you. Believe me, Sir, that the Cow-Pox *mania* is as great in the country as in the metropolis. Perhaps you would like to know how we carry on the Vaccine Inoculation. Almoſt every cobler, ſhepherd, and cow-boy are conſummate and experienced adepts in this new ſpecific art. I will, with your leave, make a few remarks, to ſubſtantiate what I mean to advance. At Steeple Clayton, a village five miles from Winſlow, great numbers have been inoculated for the Vaccine diſeaſe, by the moſt illiterate of all beings in human ſhape, the cow-boys and ſhepherd boys, without any prior or ſubſequent medicine whatever. At Weſtbury, Shenley, Tattenhoe, and a number of villages round our neighbourhood, the ſame. At Finmere, Mr. Holt, the clergyman, who is ſpoken of in the Medical and Philoſophical Journal (a neighbour of ours, no more than nine miles off), does adminiſter ſome trifling medicine, ſuch as ſalts, &c. People are inoculated and inoculate themſelves indiſcriminately, ſuch as farmers, dairy-people, &c. with impunity, without any preparation, ſubſequent purification, or making application to any medical perſon whatever. Yeſterday I ſaw a man inoculate a family with a cobler's awl dipped in another's arm; others do it with a penknife ground like a lancet point, others with needles, &c. infected with the Vaccine matter.

I am a great advocate for the Vaccine Inoculation, I acknowledge and believe it to be a great acquiſition and diſcovery; and conſequently, ultimately a great bleſſing to the community at large, and do not doubt of its ſucceſs. The well atteſted facts that you and others aſſert, prove it indubitable. But greatly do I lament that ſome deluſion, or ſome ſecret myſterious means have not been *put in force*, to prevent its being in any other hands than medical men. The Small Pox Inoculation is now rapidly declining, and probably in a few years may be known no more.

I am ſorry to ſay that ſome of our ruſtics appear to underſtand the Cow Pox better than many of our country medical fraternity. I may add, Farewel Thiſtle Foreſt—Farewel Primroſe Hill—Stanton Houſe! &c.*

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* The houſes alluded to are Small-Pox Inoculating Houſes of great repute.

N. B. The proprietors of the above houſes deny the Vaccine diſeaſe to be a ſpecific for the Variolæ, but the interpretation is eaſily developed, *viz.* becauſe the new inoculation will not ſupply them with patients.

I was treated with ſome deriſion the other (and am every) day: the perſon ſaid, that, as he had inoculated many for the Cow Pox, he knew the complaint and its treatment better than myſelf.

Quere, Whether or not *Fame* with her babbling tongue (ſome future time) may not convey ruſtic Vaccine intelligence to ſome metropolitan friends, and ſo overturn your excellent inſtitution, which I am informed (by the Medical Miſcellany) is on the tapis. I am, &c.

Winſlow, Bucks. J. TURNER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS *of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the* JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, *from its Commencement to the preſent Time; continued from our laſt Magazine, page* 38.

On the Method of EXTRACTING *the different kinds of* TURPENTINE, GALIPOT, COLOPHONY, &c. *By* M. MONENGLANE. *Tom. xxxi.*

THE Pine from which theſe ſubſtances are extracted, is never fit for this operation till it be thirty years of age. The extraction is begun in February and continued to the end of October. Inciſions are made with an hatchet, beginning at the foot of the tree on one ſide, and riſing ſucceſſively: they are repeated once or twice a week, the ſize about one finger's breadth acroſs, and three or four inches long. During the four years in which it is continued, the inciſions have riſen to about eight or nine feet. Then the inciſions are begun on the other ſide, and during this time the old ones fill up, and may be again opened after ſome years, ſo that a tree on a good ſoil, and well managed, may yield turpentine for a century. At the bottom of the tree, under the inciſion, a hole is dug in the ground to receive the reſin which flows from the tree. This reſin is called *terebinthine brut*, is of a milky colour, and is that which flows during the three ſummer months; it requires further purification.

The winter crop is called *barras galipot*, or white reſin: it ſticks to the bark of the tree, when the heat has not been ſtrong enough to let it flow into the trough in the ground. It is ſcraped off with iron knives.

PURIFICATION OF THE TURPENTINE.

This is done in two methods: that at Bayonne is to have a copper cauldron which will hold 300lb. of materials fixed over a fire, and the flame circulating at the bottom of the copper. The turpentine is put in, melted with a gentle heat, and when liquid it is ſtrained through a ſtraw-baſket made for the purpoſe, and ſtretched over a barrel, which receives the ſtrained turpentine. This purification gives it a golden colour, and may be performed at all times of the year.

The ſecond manner, which is practiſed only in the mountain of De Buch, near Bordeaux, conſiſts in having a large tub, ſeven or eight feet ſquare, and pierced with ſmall holes at the bottom, ſet upon another tub to catch the liquor. This is expoſed to the hotteſt ſun for the whole day, filled two-thirds with turpentine, which as it melts falls through the holes, and leaves the impurities behind. This pure turpentine is leſs golden-coloured, and is much more eſteemed than the other. This proceſs can only be done in the ſummer.

OIL OF TURPENTINE. (*Huile eſſentielle de Terebinthine.*)

An alembic, with a worm like what is uſed by the diſtillers, is employed here. It generally contains 250lb. of turpentine, which is boiled gently, and kept at the boiling point till no more oil paſſes, when the fire is damped. This generally gives 60lb. of oil, and the operation laſts one day.

RESIDUE OF THIS DISTILLATION.

The boiling turpentine, when it will give no more oil, is tapped off from the ſtill and flows into a tub, and from thence into a mold of ſand, which it fills, and is ſuffered to cool for at leaſt two days without diſturbing it. This reſidue is known under the name of *bray-ſec,* or colophony, *colophonie.* It is of a brown colour and very dry. It may be made clearer and nearer in colour to that of the reſin, by adding hot water to it before it is tapped off the ſtill, and ſtill boiling and ſtirring the water well with it, which is done with a beſom of wet ſtraw; and it is then ſold for roſin, but is little eſteemed, as it contains no eſſential oil.

PURIFICATION OF THE GALIPOT.

This is purified in the ſame manner as the turpentine, *i. e.* by liquefying in a copper boiler by a gentle heat, and filtering through ſtraw. As the eſſential oil is not diſtilled from it afterwards, it remains conſtantly of a thick conſiſtence, and then takes the name of Yellow or Burgundy Pitch, *Poix Jaune, Poix de Bourgogne.*

YELLOW ROSIN. *(Reſin Jaune.)*

This is made with galipot, and in the ſame veſſel. It is liquefied with a gentle heat, being often ſtirred to prevent burning, and evaporated to the requiſite conſiſtence, and paſſed through a ſtraw filter. It is then black, but this colour is taken away by adding to it eight or ten pints of boiling water, and ſtirring it conſtantly till cold. It acquires by this operation the fine yellow colour for which it is ſo much eſteemed. It is then caſt into molds for ſale.

BLACK PITCH. *(Poix Noire.)*

This is made out of the refuſe of roſin and turpentine, ſuch as will not paſs through the ſtraw filter, and the cuttings around the inciſion on the tree. Theſe materials are put into a boiler ſix or ſeven feet in circumference, and eight or ten high. Fuel is laid around the top, and the materials as they melt flow through a channel cut in the fire-place into a tub half filled with water. It is at that time very red, and almoſt liquid. To give this a proper conſiſtence, it is put in a cauldron placed in a furnace, and boiled down in the ſame manner as roſin, but it requires much leſs precaution and double the time. It is then poured into moulds of earth, and forms the beſt kind of black pitch, *poix noire*.

BRAY GRAS, and BASTARD PITCH *(Poix batarde.)*

Bray Gras is a mixture of equal parts of *bray ſec*, or colophony, of black pitch and tar (*goudron*). They are boiled down together and put into barrels of pine wood, forming a ſubſtance of a very liquid conſiſtence, and called *bray gras*. If, on the contrary, it is deſired of a thicker conſiſtence, a greater proportion of colophony is added, and it is caſt in molds. It is then called *poix batarde*.

Hence it appears that there are three kinds of pitch in commerce, of which the firſt *(poix noire)* ſhould be preferred for pharmacy, being blacker and more brittle.

TAR *(Goudron.)*

To make tar, trees already exhauſted by inciſions are taken, the wood is cut in ſmall pieces and ſuffered to dry. They are generally cut in the winter and not uſed till the ſummer, that ſeaſon being the beſt for making tar. The wood thus prepared is put on the hearth of a furnace of the ſhape of a truncated cone, and piled up in a conical heap, and on the outſide of the centre cone another heap, incloſing the former, and ſo on till the fire-place is full, when the top is covered with turf, and the wood kindled on all ſides. As it heats, its reſin filters downwards upon the hearth of the fire-place, and is collected in a hollow in the middle, whence a ſubterranean paſſage leads to an external reſervoir. This tar is called *goudron de Chaloſſe*, becauſe it is packed up in barrels made of cheſnut wood, which come from that place.

Seven or eight days are required for each operation.

Tar is alſo procured, and with more advantage, from the roots and ſuckers of the ſame trees. It is made in the ſame manner and is more eſteemed, but it requires that theſe roots ſhould lie expoſed to the air for ten or twelve years after they are cut.

There is alſo another way of making tar from larger pieces of wood, about five or ſix feet long. The pitch-furnace is filled with them, and they are then ſet on fire, but this tar is leſs eſteemed than the other, being harder. This method is therefore only uſed when there is not wood enough to fill the tar-furnace.

On the Method of manufacturing Cryſtallized Verdegris. By CHAPTAL. *Annales de Chimie, No.* 75.

The proceſs at Montpellier conſiſts in preparing a vinegar by diſtillation of ſour wine: this is put into a kettle, and boiled on the common verdegris. After ſaturation the ſolution is left to clarify, and then poured into another kettle of copper, where it is evaporated till a pellicle forms on the ſurface. Sticks are then immerſed into it, and by means of ſome packthread are tied to ſome wooden bars that reſt on the edge of the kettle. Theſe ſticks are about a foot long, and are ſplit croſs-wiſe nearly two inches at the end, ſo that they open into four branches, kept at about the diſtance of an inch from each other by ſmall bags. The cryſtals adhere to theſe ſticks and cover them entirely, forming themſelves into groups or cluſters of a dark blue colour, and a rhomboidal ſhape. Each cluſter weighs from five to ſix pounds. Three pounds of moiſt verdegris are required for one pound of the cryſtals; the undiſſolved reſiduum is thrown away.

The *acetous acid* is not capable of acting upon copper, except in the ſtate of oxide; the *deſideratum* then is to oxidate it in the moſt economical manner. *Oxymur acid* is capable of converting copper into a green oxide, which is ſoluble in *acetous acid.* If upon red-hot copper about a third of the weight of ſulphur be poured, it forms a friable ſulphurat of copper; this expoſed to a violent heat for four or five hours, leaves a grey powder eaſily ſoluble in *acetous acid,* and cryſtallizable.

Method of preparing CHEESE *in the Lodeſan, commonly called Parmeſan Cheeſe. Annales de Chimie.*

The ſize of theſe cheeſes varies from 60 to 180 lb. depending conſiderably on the number of cows in each dairy.

During the heat of ſummer cheeſe is made every day, but in the cooler months milk will keep longer, and cheeſe is made every other day. The ſummer cheeſe, which is the beſt, is made of the evening milk, after having been ſkimmed in the morning and at noon; mixed with the morning milk after having been ſkimmed at noon. Both kinds of milk are poured together into a copper cauldron, capable of holding about 130 gallons, of the ſhape of an inverted bell, and ſuſpended on the arm of a lever, ſo as to be moved off and on the fire at pleaſure. In this cauldron the milk is gradually heated to the temperature of about 120 degrees; it is now removed from the fire, and kept quiet for five or ſix minutes. When all internal motion has ceaſed, the *rennet* is added; this ſubſtance is compoſed of the ſtomach of a calf, fermented together with wheaten meal and ſalt; and the method of uſing it is to tie a piece of the ſize of a hazle nut in a rag, and ſteep it in the milk, ſqueezing it from time to time. In a ſhort time a ſufficient quantity of rennet paſſes through the rag into the milk, which is now to be well ſtirred, and afterwards left at reſt to coagulate.

In about an hour the coagulation is complete, and then the milk is again put over the fire, and raiſed to a temperature of about 145 degrees. During all the time it is heating, the maſs is briſkly agitated till the curd ſeparates in ſmall lumps; part of the whey is then taken out, and a few pinches of ſaffron are added to the remainder in order to colour it. When the curd is thus broken ſufficiently ſmall, nearly the whole of the whey is taken out, and two pails-full of cold water are poured in; the temperature is thus lowered, ſo as to enable the dairy-man to collect the curd by paſſing a cloth beneath it, and gathering it up at the corners: the curd is now preſſed into a frame of wood, like a buſhel without a bottom, placed on a ſolid table, and covered by a round piece of wood with a great ſtone at the ſtop. In the courſe of the night it cools, aſſumes a firm conſiſtence, and parts with the whey: the next day one ſide is rubbed with ſalt, and the ſucceeding day the cheeſe is turned, and the other ſide rubbed in the ſame manner: this alternate ſalting of each ſide is practiſed for about forty days. After this period, the outer cruſt of the cheeſe is pared off, the freſh ſurface is varniſhed with linſeed oil, the convex ſide is coloured red, and the cheeſe is fit for ſale.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 4th of January,* 1799, *as publiſhed by the Secretaries.*

(Continued from p. 713, *Vol. VIII. and to be regularly continued in our future Numbers.)*

ON THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, *as taken down, by* C. LEFEVRE GINEAU.

CITIZEN DUC-LA-CHAPELLE, aſſociated member, communicated to the claſs of Mathematical Sciences and Natural Philoſophy a ſucceſſion of obſervations, made during many months, from which it appeared, that the barometer is almoſt always in an aſcending ſtate about half after ſeven in the morning, and at ten in the evening; and in a deſcending one at noon, and at half an hour after midnight. This phenomenon tends to ſhew a preſſure in the atmoſphere which hitherto has never been noticed. In another memoir he explained the cauſe of the phenomenon known by aſtronomers under the name of irradiation.

Citizen MESSIER communicated the obſervations he had been able to make upon the comet ſeen for the firſt time from the obſervatory, by C. Bouvard, the 16th of Frimaire (the 6th of December) at half after ſix in the evening. This comet was very faint and difficult to be diſcerned, and was to be ſeen only for a few days.

The miniſter of the interior, after repreſenting that *fluvial* navigation (he did not diſtinguiſh that by natural rivers from the ſame by artificial canals) was one of the moſt powerful means of increaſing the riches of a country, by facilitating its commerce, and improving its agriculture; invited ſuch members as had any information to give or light to throw upon the ſubject, to aid him in his views on this topic of political economy. He informed the Inſtitute, that he had already publiſhed the plan of the commiſſions he was about to eſtabliſh upon the occaſion.

Citizens DELAMBRE and MECHAIN finiſhed meaſuring the baſe of Perpignan, in the laſt complementary days of the year: the length of this meaſured baſe only diſagrees in thirteen centimeters (about five inches) with the length obtained by calculation, in employing that which had been meaſured at Melun; an aſtoniſhing agreement between the two lengths, each of 13,000 metres, ſeparated by a diſtance of 150 leagues, and the whole ſum made up of a great number of obſervations, each of which might have its ſmall error. The Inſtitute is occupied at this time with the ſcientific perſons deputed by foreign powers in calculating the laſt reſults of this grand undertaking.

A member obſerved that heroic hiſtory ſpeaks of Oſiris, who marched out of Egypt at the head of a powerful army, taking along with him men learned in agriculture and the arts, in order to inſtruct and civilize the ſavage people he might viſit. No other conqueror, he obſerved, has followed this example till of late, and it was reſerved for France to prepare for hiſtory a warlike expedition, which ſhould equal that of Oſiris, and carry back to the ſavage borders of the Nile that knowledge of the arts, which is the principle of civilization, and of the greatneſs of nations. "Scarcely," ſaid he, "had the French hero ſet his foot on the land of Egypt, when, in the midſt of the tumult of victory, he founded an inſtitute of the ſciences and arts."

Public ſitting on the 4th of April, 1799, upon Subjects intereſting to Literature, the Arts or Sciences, with critical Obſervations, remarkable Facts, &c.

After reading the reports upon the labours of ſome Members of the Inſtitute during the laſt three months; a ſecretary read, in the name of Citizen ANDRIEUX, a written Account of the Life and Works of the architect *Dewailly*, in which the language of flattery, ſo commonly adopted by the ancient Academy, was changed for that of ſimple of truth. On this occaſion and ſubject, a wiſh was expreſſed that frankneſs might one day be carried ſo far as to realize public judgment, made up of praiſe and blame, ſuch as anciently accompanied, as we are told, the funerals of the kings of Egypt.

Citizen DUPONT de NEMOURS, in a diſcourſe full of that originality which always characteriſes his philanthropic productions, proved how inſufficient was the number of primary ſchools, ſuppoſing only one to be in every canton. He aſked if it was reaſonable to ſubject two-thirds of the children of France to the inconvenience of travelling five leagues every day to acquire that knowledge, the poſſeſſion of which is neceſſary after the twelfth year of the republic, according to the conſtitution, for exerciſing the rights of ſovereignty as a citizen. The Citizen Dupont would have at leaſt one of theſe ſchools in every commune; but ſince the union of ſeveral departments, there are more than fifty thouſand communes in the republic; and where are fifty thouſand well-informed inſtitutors to be found exempt from prejudices; in a word, proper to direct the firſt ſteps of a republican adoleſcence? This eſteemed member expreſſed a deſire that they might be well paid; and his obſervations and wiſhes have given occaſion to ſeveral writers of conſideration to take up the ſubject.

After the reading of two memoirs, the one of Citizen OLIVER, upon the varieties of the Climate of Egypt, and its influence upon the health; the other of Citizen BITAUBE', upon the Judgments of ſome Writers of Antiquity relative to the ancient Republics;—Citizen COLLIN-HARLEVILLE read a narration in the way of dialogue, entitled *the Three Virtues*; it is the apology of the three virtues which the theologians called the *theological*, Faith, Hope, and Charity, virtues of which only one is real,—the laſt. It is that alſo which Citizen Collin moſt happily defended; he could not praiſe the other but by giving them a perverted ſignification. In general it was remarked, that the amiable talents of this member were neceſſary to give any charms to a ſubject rather dry in its nature. The part of the ſitting which excited the moſt intereſt, was the proclamation of thoſe pieces which were to be crowned.

Citizen ANDRIEUX explained the motives which had determined the Inſtitute to defer till next meeting the adjudication of the prize for poetry, that is, for the beſt ode, epiſtle, or diſcourſe in verſe upon Liberty. If the Inſtitute, ſaid he, had been to judge of patriotiſm, it would have had many crowns to confer.

Citizen RŒDERER, in another report, gave a clear, though rapid analyſis of the memoir,

memoir which obtained the prize of ideology. It may be remembered, that the queſtion to be unfolded was *to determine the influence of ſigns upon the formation of ideas.* The work to which it gave birth appears to be of conſiderable importance, whether by its extent (it has more than four hundred pages *in folio,* MS) or by the light it throws upon the intereſting enquiry. The following is the manner in which the Inſtitute diſtributed the prizes, and announced the propoſed new ones.

The National Inſtitute has awarded the prize propoſed for the ſecond time in the year 6, on the following queſtion:——

“ *To determine the influence of ſigns in the formation of ideas.*”

The memoir which has obtained the prize, is marked number 9, and has the following inſcription from Quintilian: *Deus ille princeps parenſque rerum, nullo magis hominem diſtinxit a cæteris animalibus, quam dicendi facultate.*

The name of the author is Joſeph Marie Dégerando. The note which includes his name makes no mention of the place of his reſidence.

Among other memoirs preſented, the Inſtitute diſtinguiſhed that marked number 2, with the following words from Bacon for an inſcription, *Credunt homines rationem ſuam verbis imperare; ſed fit etiam ut verba vim ſuam ſuper intellectum retorqueant.* This memoir next to the one crowned, came the neareſt to the point deſired.

The Inſtitute thought the memoir marked number 5, with the inſcription *Nihil eſt in intellectu quin prius fuerit in ſenſu,* entitled alſo to honourable mention.

The motives of the judgements pronounced, were aſſigned, in the report read at the ſitting. The Inſtitute divided the prize which was propoſed in the year 6 for the following ſubject, “ an Inquiry into the beſt Means of ſuccouring Perſons ſhut up in a Houſe on Fire, eſpecially in a great City like that of Paris,” among four machines, one marked number 7, two 15, and one 17; the one under 7, had an inſcription in French ſignifying, “ If I riſe, it is to be uſeful;” and is compoſed of ſeveral ladders, which ſlide one over the other by means of a jack, in the way of the old Engliſh pot-hanger. The Citizen RAGNIER, comptroler of arms at Paris, in the houſe of the ci-devant Jacobins, is the inventor of this machine. The two machines numbered 15, had the inſcription *Aut arte, aut marte*; they form a combination of many ladders, which are raiſed by pullies and cords, compoſing an engine like that diſtinguiſhed by the name of a crab. In one of theſe machines the ladders are diſpoſed in a manner ſo that the ſuperior one muſt be ſuſtained againſt ſome fixed obſtacle; in the other all the parts counterbalance each other by an alternate poſition, and by the contrary ſenſe of thoſe aſcending which ſerve to ſupport and unfold the ladders. Citizen IREMEL, at the National Palace of Arts and Sciences, is the projector of theſe two machines.

The machine marked number 17 is alſo a ſpecies of crab engine, of which the ladders in their extenſion ſerve as a point of ſupport to one another, as well as to the other parts of the machine. Its inventor is the Citizen GUYOT, a lockſmith of Paris, in *rue de Surenne.*

The object of all theſe machines is to raiſe hammocks, ſacks, or baſkets, &c. in which the perſons to be reſcued may be placed and let down without danger.

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A GERMAN TRAVELLER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH DR. JOHNSON; AND SOME REMARKS ON HIS WRITINGS.

[*Being an Extract of a Letter from London in the Year* 1768.]

I AM juſt returned from a viſit to SAMUEL JOHNSON, the coloſſus of Engliſh Literature, who combines profound knowledge with wit, and humour with ſerious wiſdom, and whoſe exterior announces nothing of theſe qualities; for in the proportions of his form are exactly thoſe of the ſturdy drayman. To this he alludes in his delineation of the Idler: “ The diligence of an Idler is rapid and impetuous; as ponderous bodies, forced into velocity, move with violence proportionate to their weight.” *Idler*, No. I.

His manners are booriſh; and his eye cold as his raillery; never is it animated with a glance that betrays archneſs or acuteneſs; he conſtantly ſeems to be, and not ſeldom he really is, abſent and diſtracted.—He had invited Colman and me by letter, and forgot it. We ſurpriſed him, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, at the country-ſeat of Mr. Thrale, whoſe lady, a genteel agreeable Welſh-woman, by way of amuſement reads and tranſlates Greek authors. Here Johnſon lives and reigns (for he is fond of acting the dominator) as if he were in the midſt of his own family. He received us in a friendly manner, though a certain air of ſolemneſs and pompoſity never left him, which is interwoven with his manners as well as with his ſtyle. In converſation he rounds his periods, and ſpeaks with a tone almoſt theatrical: but whatever he ſays, becomes intereſting by a certain peculiar character with which it is ſtamped.—We ſpoke of the Engliſh language: and I remarked, ‘ that it paſſed through its different epochs quicker than other languages: there is a greater difference (ſaid I) between your preſent writers and the celebrated club of authors in the reign of queen Ann, than between the French of the preſent and the laſt century. They make incurſions into foreign ground, and laviſhly ſquander the eaſily acquired plunder; for they follow not the counſel of Swift, to adopt, indeed, new words, but never after to reject them.’ “ We conquer,” interrupted me one of the gueſts, “ new words in a fit of enthuſiaſm, and give them back again in cold blood, as we do our conqueſts on the making of peace.” ‘ But are you not (aſked I) thus loſers with regard to poſterity? For your writings will be ſcarcely intelligible to the third ſucceeding generation.’—“ New words,” replied Johnſon, “ are well-earned riches. When a nation enlarges it, ſtock of knowledge and acquires new ideas, it muſt neceſſarily have a ſuitable veſture for them. Foreign idioms, on the contrary, have been decried as dangerous; and the critics daily object to me my Latiniſms, which, they ſay, alter the character of our language: but it is ſeriouſly my opinion, that every language muſt be ſervilely formed after the model of ſome one of the ancient, if we wiſh to give durability to our works.”—Do you not think that there is ſome truth in this ſophiſtry? A dead language, no longer ſubject to change, may well ſerve as a fit ſtandard for a living one. It is an old ſterling weight, according to which the value of the current coin is eſtimated.—‘ The greateſt confuſion in languages (continued I, addreſſing myſelf to Johnſon) is cauſed by a kind of original geniuſes, who invent their own Sanſcrit, that they may clothe their ideas in holy obſcurity; and yet we willingly liſten to their oracular ſayings, and at length are ourſelves infected with the diſeaſe.’—“ Singularity (exclaimed one of the gueſts) is often a mark of genius.” “ Then,” anſwered Johnſon, “ there exiſt few greater genius’ than Wilton in Chelſea *. His manner of writing is the moſt ſingular in the world; for, ſince the laſt war, he writes with his feet.”

Colman ſpoke of the *Rehearſal*, which was formerly ſo much-admired as a maſterpiece; but which nobody had patience now to read through.—“ There was too little ſalt in it, to keep it ſweet,” ſaid Johnſon. —Hume was mentioned.—‘ Prieſtley,’ ſaid I, ‘ objects to this hiſtorian the frequent uſe of Galliciſms.’—“ And I,” ſaid Johnſon, “ that his whole hiſtory is a Galliciſm.” Johnſon eagerly ſeizes every opportunity of giving vent to his hatred againſt the Scots.—Even in his Dictionary we find the following article: “ Oats, a grain, which in England is generally given to horſes, but in Scotland ſupports the people.”

Not recollecting his edition of Shakeſpear, which was ſo far from anſwering the expectations of the critics, I unthinkingly and precipitately enough aſked him, ‘ which edition of that poet he moſt eſteemed?’ “ Eh!” replied he with a ſmile; “ ’tis what we call an unlucky queſtion.”

I inquired after Boſwell. Johnſon ſeems to love him much; he is ſenſible of, but forgives him his enthuſiaſm. Boſwell is a fiery young man, who firmly believes in heroic virtue; and who, in the intoxication of his heart, would have flown with equal ardour to Iceland as to Corſica, in purſuit of a demi-god.

You are acquainted with Johnſon’s works. The Rambler, the Idler; London, a Satire; and the excellent Biography of Savage, are well known in Germany. But we hear leſs in our country of Prince Raſſelas, a maſterly, cold, political romance, as all of the kind are; for a teacher of the art of government, who, remote from and unpractiſed in affairs, writes for kings, can ſpin out of his brain a texture only of general principles. Irene, a tragedy by Johnſon, full of the fineſt ſpeeches, was hiſſed, and is forgotten.

This celebrated man had long to contend with poverty; for you muſt not imagine, that England always rewards her authors in proportion to the general admiration they excite. Often was he obliged to hide himſelf in a cellar near Moorfields, to avoid being lodged in a room with an iron grate. In thoſe days of adverſity he wrote ſpeeches worthy of a Demoſthenes, for and againſt the moſt important queſtions agitated in Parliament, which were publiſhed under the names of the real members: Theſe ſpeeches for a long time paſſed for genuine in the country: and it is not generally known, that among them is the celebrated Speech of Pit, which he is ſaid to have pronounced, when his youth was objected to him, and which never ſo flowed from the mouth of Pit. Johnſon has now conducted the Pactolus into his garden. He enjoys a penſion of three hundred pounds ſterling, not to make ſpeeches; but, as the Oppoſition aſſerts, to induce him to remain ſilent.

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* An old ſoldier, whoſe arms had been ſhot off.

I forgot to tell you, that Johnſon denies the antiquity of Oſſian. Macpherſon is a native of Scotland; and Johnſon would rather ſuffer him to paſs for a great poet, than allow him to be an honeſt man. I am convinced of their authenticity. Macpherſon ſhewed me, in the preſence of Alexander Dow, at leaſt twelve parcels of the manuſcript of the Earſe original. Some of theſe manuſcripts ſeemed to be very old. Literati of my acquaintance, who underſtand the language, have compared them with the tranſlation; and we muſt either believe the abſurdity, that Macpherſon had likewiſe fabricated the Earſe text, or no longer contend againſt evidence. Macpherſon declaimed a few paſſages to me. The language ſounded melodious enough, but ſolemnly plaintive and guttural, like the languages of all rude uncultivated nations.

STERNE.

In an hiſtorical and critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the living Authors of Great Britain, publiſhed in 1762, a meagre performance, even inferior to ſome late attempts, is to be found a literary anecdote of Sterne, which may now be forgotten. The writer tells us, that Sterne's ſucceſs was owing to an accident by which ſome authors would have been altogether diſcouraged. He had offered to ſell the copy of "Triſtram Shandy" to a bookſeller at York, for 50l. The bookſeller not being willing to give that ſum for it, he ſet out for London. The literary adventurer ſoon agreed on fair terms with Dodſley; and the work refuſed at York, produced the author and bookſeller in London as conſiderable a profit, as perhaps any work of mere amuſement ever did.

THE PRETENDER.

The vulgar proverb of "Once a Captain, always a Captain," it ſeems may be applied to abdicated monarchs. The Pretender, when living in retirement at Rome, uſed to cry out in the fits of the gout, by which he was horribly tormented, *Poor King! Poor King!* A French traveller who often went to ſee him, told him that he was aſtoniſhed at never meeting any Engliſh at his houſe.—"I know how it is," anſwered he, "they imagine that I remember paſt times; but I ſhould receive them with pleaſure, for I love my ſubjects; I do indeed!"

HOPS.

The moſt ancient botaniſts were not acquainted with the hop-plant; and it is probable that, like many culinary herbs, it became firſt known in Europe at the time of the great migration and irruption of nations. Iſidore informs us, that the uſe of the hop was firſt tried in Italy. Walafridus Strabo in the ninth, and Æmilius Macer in the following century, have made no mention of it: nor does it occur in the *Capitulare de villis imperatoris,* which is generally aſcribed to Charlemagne, and in which are named a great number of plants, to be cultivated in the emperor's farms. The plant was, however, known in Germany, in the times of the Carolingians. In a charter of King Pepin, we meet with hop-gardens, *humulonariæ*; and in the Statutes enacted in the year 822, by Adalard Abbot of Corbey, the millers belonging to the domains of the abbey are exempted from the ſervice of labouring in the hop-grounds. *Modii umuli, humuli, humulonis,* occur among the moſt ancient contributions, or rents paid in kind to churches and monaſteries in Germany.

The Engliſh, according to the moſt credible accounts, learned the uſe of hops from ſome native of Artois, who, in the beginning of the 16th century, introduced them into this country: but a long time after, the addition of them to beer was held to be an adulteration of that liquor. In the reign of Henry VI. the cultivation of the plant was prohibited; and ſo late as Henry the Eighth's time the uſe of its product, as likewiſe of brimſtone, was forbidden to the brewers under ſevere penalties. In the reign of Edward VI. about the year 1552, the term *hop-grounds* firſt occurs in our laws. In 1603, a very conſiderable quantity of hops were already produced in this country: however, it was ſtill neceſſary to import from abroad; and by the adulteration of the foreign, as we learn from an act of parliament, the Engliſh were then defrauded annually to the amount of 20,000 pounds ſterling.

In Sweden, too, the uſe of hops was not known before the time of *Guſtavus* the Firſt.

Inſtead of hops, the antient *Cimbri* uſed the tamariſk, *tamarix Germanica*; and the ancient Swedes, the *myrica gale*; for which reaſon there is in the ancient Swediſh laws a prohibition to gather that ſpecies of tamariſk on another man's ground. This plant muſt not be confounded with the *ledum paluſtre*, which ſometimes is called by the ſame name; and with which, and likewiſe with the *Daphne mezereum*, *veratrum album*, and *meniſpernum cocculus*, an intoxicating quality and ſtrong taſte, is by fraudulent brewers communicated to weak beer;—a practice worthy of execration; and here, and in many other countries, forbidden under ſevere puniſhment.

THE GUILLOTINE.

WHEN the celebrated aſtronomer Lalande was at Gotha, to attend the aſtronomical congreſs held there in the year 1798, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha (as it is related in the *Journal de Paris)* ſhewed him a German book intituled, "*Kirchen Kalender von* [Church Calendar by] *Kaſpar Goldwurm*, Frankfurt 1570, in which there is a repreſentation of a falling-axe for executing criminals; from which it would follow, that the *Guillotine* could not properly be called a French invention.

Bnt (J. F. ROTH informs us in the *Allgem. Litterar. Anzeig.*) there exiſts a ſtill more ancient repreſentation of the *Guillotine* in another German book, viz. *Biblia Veteris Teſtamenti et Hiſtoriæ, artificioſis picturis effigiata*, [*Bib. Hiſt. Kunſt. furgem.*] *Pranc. apud Chr. Egenolphum.*—On the back of the title.page ſtands: *Ordo librorum Teſtamenti Veteris et Novi.* The ſecond leaf contains the dedication in Latin verſes, with the ſuperſcription: *Illuſtriſſimo Principi Pomeraniæ, &c. D. Joanni Frederico.—Petrus Artopœus S. D.*—The ſheets are diſtinguiſhed by the letters *A.—L.*—Over each of the figures is an explication of it in Latin, and under it in German, and the correſponding paſſage in the bible referred to. At the end is the number of the year: M. D. LI.—The *ſecond* part has the following title: *Novi Teſtamenti Jeſu Chriſti Hiſtoria effigiata. Vna cum aliis quibuſdam iconibus.*—[*Das new Teſt. und Hiſt. fürgem.*]—*Franc. ap. Chr. Eg.*.—Sheets marked with *A—B b.* printed in M. D. LI.—The *third* part has likewiſe a peculiar title, *Sanctorum et Martyrum Chriſti Icones quædam artificioſiſſimæ*, [*Der Heil. vnd Martir. Gottes, &c.*] *Franc. ap. Chr. Eg.*—On the reverſe of the title page, an index to the 85 repreſentations.—The ſheets marked with A—F. Over each of theſe pictures, the ſubject of it is indicated in Latin. The 44th, for example, has the ſuperſcription *Exaudi*, the 45th *Terribilis*, the 55th *Divi Tutelares*, the 72d *Patientia*, the 73d *Tentatio*, the 74th *Exequiae*, the 81ſt *Purgatorium*, and the 85th and laſt, even *Infernus*. At the end is again the year, M.D.LI. The copy which M. ROTH examined is in 8vo.; and the wooden cuts are beautifully illuminated.

The *Guillotine* is in the *third* part, on the laſt page of the ſheet *A*. The ſuperſcription is: XIIII. [An error of the preſs, inſtead of XVI.] *Matthæus decollatur.*—St. Matthew kneels; his head, with the hair rugged and erect, and a buſhy beard, lies upon a block between two thick boards; over his head hangs the murderous axe; the executioner, dreſſed in a *red* doublet, and *red* trowſers reaching *down to the ancles*, holds the rope with both hands, and is on the point of letting down the axe to ſevere St. Matthew's head from the body. Behind this *Guillotine*, and round about it, are a number of *ſoldiers* who feaſt their eyes with the bloody ſpectacle. At ſome diſtance a *gibbet* is likewiſe introduced. It is likewiſe worthy of remark, that the greateſt number of the *caps*, which are ſhaped after the Oriental faſhion, have been coloured *red* by the illuminer. In fine, one egg cannot be liker to the other, than this *German Guillotine* is to the *French*, at leaſt according to the pictures M. F. had ſeen of the latter.

To the above particulars may be added, that in a ſhort Biography of the Apoſtles, which is prefixed to a copy of *Lufts*' edition of *Luther's Tranſlation of the Bible*, printed in 1534, formerly belonging to Götze's collection of Bibles, and now in the city-library of Hamburg, there is an accurate delineation of the *Guillotine*, called in that book a Roman falling-axe, with which St. Matthew had been decollated.—Of a latter date, but more generally known, is the repreſentation of this falling-axe in De Cat's Dutch poem: *Doodtkiſte voor de Levendige*; Amſterdam 1658, fol. p. 39. In a carving in wood, over a very ancient door of the ſenate-houſe of Luneburg, we find a ſimilar murderous machine; probably repreſenting the martyrdom of St. Matthew.

QUACKERY.

THE following preamble to an Act of Henry the Eighth, in favour of regular phyſicians and ſurgeons, is not inapplicable to the preſent age of Quackery:—"For as much as the ſcience and cunning of phyſic and ſurgery is daily (within this realm) exerciſed by a great multitude of ignorant perſons, of whom the greater part have no inſight in the ſame, nor in any other kind of learning: ſome alſo *can* (ken, know) no letters on the book, ſo far forth that common artificers, as ſmiths, weavers, and women, boldly and accuſtomably take upon them great cures, in which they partly uſe ſorcery and witchcraft, partly apply ſuch medicines to the diſeaſe, as be very noxious, and nothing meet, to the high diſpleaſure of God, great infamy to the faculty, and the grievous damage and deſtruction of divers of the King's people."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE, ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

LUR'D by the ſoft and genial gale,
That cools the breaſt of ſpring
The balmy roſe and primroſe pale
Are fan'd by Zephyr's wing.

Yet oft the ſlumb'ring ſtorms ariſe
From out their dark ſojourn
And rudely ſweep in ireful guiſe
The vale's defenceleſs bourn.

Beneath their fell tyrannic pow'r,
The vernal roſes die;
No more their ſplendours of an hour,
Shall meet the muſing eye*.

So, foil'd by Death's victorious hand,
The youthful Laura fell;
Unmov'd ſhe met the ſtern command,
And ſmil'd a long farewell.

Sad o'er the lonely bed of grief
Her tender mother hung;
No ſoothing words afford relief,
Though honied from the tongue:

She, like ſome hero's mimic form,
In ſilent gloom remains:
Thus bends the yew before the ſtorm,
That howls along the plains.

Around the couch where Laura lies
The mournful virgins ſtand;
No more the ſounds of gladneſs riſe
Amid the peerleſs band.

Behold, ye ſun-beams of the morn!
How ſoon your glories fade;
Though orient hues the ſky adorn,
Their ſplendour's ſoon decay'd.

Say, on your cheek does beauty's flower
In virgin radiance bloom?
Can youthful beauty's magic power
Elude the fatal tomb?

By Eſk's poetic ſtream no more
My guileleſs friend ſhall ſtray,
Nor e'er with eager ſtep explore,
The Yarrow's winding way.

No more at early down we ſcale
Glenvoran's lordly brow,
And hail, with youthful rapture hail,
The fairy ſcenes below.

Yet oft, at dewy ev'ning's cloſe,
My feet ſhall haunt thy grave;
O'er which the balmy-ſcented roſe
And humble lily wave.

Horace, Book the 3d. Ode the 25th.

Subject—The Poet meditating the praiſes of Auguſtus, exults in the aid of Bacchus.—The abrupt pauſes of the Original, expreſſive of the abrupt character of the Ode, are retained in the tranſlation.

A Suppliant, Bacchus, at thy ſhrine,
Where am I borne?—In extacy divine
To what ſequeſter'd grove convey'd?—
Or to what grot?—Beneath what hallow'd ſhade,
Through glory's paths by Cæſar trod,
Shall contemplation reach the future God?
In loftieſt notes, and new to ſong,
A theme yet unprophan'd by mortal tongue,
I'll proudly dare.—O'er the white ſteep
So hangs entranc'd, when wak'd from ſlumbers deep
With barb'rous dance, thy myſtic maid
On Rhodope's high top.—Oft in the glade,
Or barren cliff, like viſions wild
My lonely wanderings greet.—Hail, ſov'reign child,
Hail thou, whoſe march the Nymphs attend,
To whom the Bacchanals obeiſive bend,
While high the rifted aſh they bear.
But, hark!—what heaven-form'd warblings float in air!
The call delights—I'm wholly thine,
Who bindſt thy temples with the curling vine.

PUTEOLANUS.

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* The reader will probably diſcover a coincidence of thought betwixt theſe ſtanzas, and a paſſage which occurs in Ruſtica's addreſs "*To an early Snow-Drop,*" publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine of January. Although I ſhould not have been aſhamed to imitate the ſtrains of this lady, I muſt do myſelf the juſtice to obſerve, that the firſt part of the above Ode was written long before the publication of her production.

AN APOSTROPHE TO A NEW-BORN INFANT.

From the Arabic.

After the Verſions of CARLYLE and Sir WILLIAM JONES, the only Plea for the following attempt, is the captivating ſimplicity of the Original.

BURST into life, 'midſt loud and wanton jeers,
Thy feeble cries, ſweet Innocent, were drown'd:
But ſummon'd hence, 'midſt friends diſſolv'd in tears,
Be thou, ſtill pure, in holy rapture found.

TO A BOY HAVING DESTROYED A NEST OF YOUNG BIRDS.

OH Cruel!—could thine infant boſom find
No pleaſure, but in other's miſery?—
Come,—let me tear thee from thy parent's arms,
As thou haſt torn theſe half-fledged innocents;
And daſh thee naked on the cold bare ſtones,
All in thy tender mother's aching ſight:—
But thou art young, and know'ſt not yet the cares,
The pangs, the feelings of an anxious parent.
Elſe would thy heart, by ſad experience taught,
Weep o'er the little ruin'd family,
And curſe the froſt that nipp'd their wither'd bliſs.
E. M.

SONNET, ON SEEING MY INFANT DAUGHTER SMILE.

DEAR is that cherub ſmile, ſweet innocent!
Heaven bids thee thus reward a parent's care,
Whilſt Hope and Love alternate ſwells his breaſt.
May virtuous joy thy every moment ſhare,
Nor e'er Misfortune, by ſome demon ſent,
Aſſail thy heart, or break thy peaceful reſt,
But life's mild day with thee unclouded paſs!
Fate, ſpare me yet—nor from thine awful glaſs
Shake my laſt ſand—I anxious am to live
To ſee my plant a firmer ſhoot put forth,
That I may wake within her tender mind
Thoſe heavenly feelings that ſhall bleſs her kind,
And call integrity to guard her worth—
This granted—take the fleeting breath I'll freely give.

Liverpool, F 5, 1800.

THE FAIRY GIFT.

An Ode.

PRESS'D by cares and hopeleſs love,
Sad I ſought a lone retreat,
Sought the precincts of a grove,
Where young fairies nightly meet.

Fair in midnight's front ſerene,
Which unnumber'd ſtars adorn,
Glows the moon with ſilver ſheen,
Rearing bright her beamy horn.

Through the glade as ſoft I ſtray'd,
Muſing ſad in mournful guiſe,
In her ſky-wove robes array'd,
Fairy Mab ſalutes my eyes.

Twenty virgins round her throng,
Each a face of roſy hue:
Light and gay they trip along,
Deftly ſkimming o'er the dew.

Soon the queen, approaching nigh,
Wav'd her little ſceptre's pride,
Soon with kindneſs in her eye
Thus aloud ſhe ſweetly cried:

Wayward youth of penſive mien,
By what woes ſevere oppreſt,
Tread'ſt thou thus the fairy ſcene
At the hour of ſoothing reſt?

Gentle queen of fairy plains,
Sad I ſtray, of hope forlorn,
Still conſum'd by ſecret pains,
Doom'd to prove Aminta's ſcorn.

Have ye ſeen the op'ning roſe,
Redolent with orient dews,
All its fragrant ſweets diſcloſe,
Manifeſt its lovely hues?

Can the roſe, or flow'ret fair,
Can the balmy eglantine,
With the peerleſs nymph compare,
In whoſe form ſuch charms combine?

Long I've lov'd th' enchanting maid,
Oft confeſt the tender flame;
Still my ſighs with ſcorn are paid,
Still I languiſh at her name.

Sad beneath a branching plane
Thus I ſpoke, in mournful guiſe—
Fairy Mab, to ſooth my pain,
Soon in accents mild replies:

Faithful ſwain, thy tale of woe
Moves my ſoul with riſing grief;
Let thy tears no longer flow,
Elfin arts ſhall yield relief.

Take with ſpeed this glitt'ring prize,
Emblem pure of faithful loves;
Lo! it meets thy dazzled eyes,
Blazon'd o'er with cooing doves.

Let her view the powerful ſpell,
Swift convey it to the fair;
Love within her breaſt ſhalt dwell,
Nor thy vows be loſt in air.

Shuns th' enchanting nymph thy arms?
Low'rs ſhe now with high diſdain?
Soon to thee ſhe'll yield her charms,
Thou her fondeſt love ſhalt gain.
J.

PEACE AND SHEPHERD.

LOW in a deep ſequeſter'd vale,
Whence Alpine heights aſcend,
A beauteous nymph, in pilgrim garb,
Is ſeen her ſteps to bend.

Her olive garland drops with gore;
Her ſcatter'd treſſes torn,
Her bleeding breaſt, her bruiſed feet
Beſpeak a maid forlorn.

"From bower, and hall, and palace driven
To theſe lone wilds I flee,
My name is *Peace*, I love the cot;
O ſhepherd, ſhelter me!"

"O beauteous pilgrim, why doſt thou
From bower and palace flee?
So ſoft thy voice, ſo ſweet thy look,
Sure all would ſhelter thee."

"Like Noah's dove no reſt I find;
The din of battle roars
Where once my ſteps I lov'd to print
Along the myrtle ſhores.

For ever in my frighted ears
The ſavage war-whoop ſounds;
And, like a panting hare, I fly
Before the op'ning hounds."

"Pilgrim, thoſe ſpiry groves among
The manſions thou may'ſt ſee,
Where cloiſtered ſaints chaunt holy hymns,
Sure ſuch would ſhelter thee!"

"Thoſe roofs with trophied banners
There martial hymns reſound; [ſtream,
And, ſhepherd, oft from croſier'd hands
This breaſt has felt a wound."

"Ah! gentle Pilgrim, glad would I
Thoſe tones for ever hear!
With thee to ſhare my ſcanty lot,
That lot to me were dear.

"But lo, along the vine-clad ſteep,
The gleam of armour ſhines;
His ſcatter'd flock, his ſtraw-roof'd hut
The helpleſs ſwain reſigns.

"And now the ſmouldering flames
Their lurid light I ſee; [aſpire;
I hear the human wolves approach:
I cannot ſhelter thee."

INSCRIPTION DESIGNED FOR A VILLAGE SPRING.

CALM is the tenor of my way,
Not hurried on with furious haſte,
Nor rais'd aloft in proud diſplay:
Pure too the tribute of my urn,
With conſtant flow, not idle waſte,
Offering to him who ſends the rain
By ſerving Man the beſt return.
A courſe like mine, thy trial o'er,
Thoſe living waters will attain,
Which he who drinks ſhall thirſt no more.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE hear that Dr. DICKSON's publication on Agriculture is now in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs; and that from the mode of arrangement which has been purſued, and the care that has been taken in collecting and digeſting the different materials, it may be expected that the various contradictory facts and reaſonings in that important branch of knowledge will be reduced to greater order, and placed in a more perſpicuous and prominent point of view. Much attention is ſaid to have been given to the introduction of practical economy into the inſtrumental, and other departments of the work. The book will be publiſhed in quarto, and illuſtrated by a great variety of well executed engravings.

Shortly will be publiſhed the promiſed "*Addenda,*" to "*General Waſhington's Official Letters to Congreſs,*" containing thoſe numerous paſſages (marked by aſteriſks, in the two volumes already in the hands of the public), as well as entire letters; which, from motives of *delicacy*, it was thought proper to ſuppreſs during the General's life-time.

Mr. WAKEFIELD has at length determined to favour the world with a Greek and Engliſh Lexicon. It will be a thick volume in quarto, and be publiſhed at a Subſcription of Two Guineas, one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the other half on the delivery of the book. Subſcriptions received by Mr. Rutt, No. 139, Thames-ſtreet. We are in poſſeſſion of the proſpectus of this very capital work; but as it came to hand after this part of our Magazine had been made up, we are under the neceſſity of delaying its inſertion till our next.

The Firſt Volume of Mr. DYER's Poems will be ready for delivery to Subſcribers by the 1ſt of May. The Second Volume, together with a Proſe work on Poetry, will be ready by the time, to be mentioned either in the Preface, or the Poſtſcript, of the firſt Volume.

A Work under the title of the "*Farmer's Magazine*," has been commenced at Edinburgh; executed in a manner which entitles the conductors to expect ſucceſs.

Three different Courſes of Philſophical and Experimental Lectures by PROFESSOR GARNETT, will commence at the ROYAL INSTITUTION the beginning of March, and continue during that and the three following months, viz. 1. A Courſe of Experimental Philoſophy which will begin on Tueſday the 4th of March next enſuing, at two o'clock, P. M. and be continued every Tueſday till the end of June. In this Courſe will be explained the general Properties of Matter, and Laws of Nature; together with the Fundamental Principles of the Science of Mechanics, Hydroſtatics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Magnetiſm, Aſtronomy, and Optics; and the whole will be illuſtrated by appropriate Experiments. 2. A Courſe of Philoſophical Chemiſtry, which will comprehend all the modern diſcoveries in that Science, with their application to the improvement of Arts and Manufactures. This Courſe will commence on Thurſday the 6th of March, at two o'clock, P. M. and will be continued every ſucceeding Thurſday at the ſame hour, until the end of the Seſſion. 3. A Scientific and Technical Courſe of Natural Philoſophy, Mechanics, and Philoſophical Chemiſtry, in which the application of Science to the common purpoſes of life will be more fully explained and illuſtrated. In this Courſe the nature and properties of the different Mechanic Powers will be inveſtigated, and the conſtruction and operation of Machinery illuſtrated by Working Models. This Courſe will commence on Wedneſday the 5th of March, at eight o'clock in the evening, and will be continued at the ſame hour every ſucceeding Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, till the concluſion of the Seſſion. The Managers of this excellent Inſtitution find it neceſſary, on account of the ſmallneſs of the temporary Lecture-room, to limit the admiſſion to the Lectures for this Seſſion to the Proprietors and other Subſcribers; but they flatter themſelves that before the next ſeaſon the new Lecture-room will be finiſhed, which will afford accommodation to a much more numerous audience.

The univerſity of Cambridge will ſpeedily publiſh the elaborate Poſthumous Work of HOOGEVEEN, being a collection of upwards of 75,000 Greek words, arranged analogically. The profits of the publication the Univerſity generouſly beſtows on the Son of the learned Author.

Mr. W. HALL is about to publiſh a Treatiſe upon *Hedges*, in which he will explain an entirely new way of planting them.

Dr. MILLER, of Doncaſter, has been ſome time paſt engaged in the preparation of a reſpectable Collection of Pſalm Tunes, (many of them originals), adapted to all Dr. Watt's Pſalms and Hymns, with the Supplement of Dr. Williams and Mr. Boden.

Mr. WILLIAM PONTEY, of Huddersfield, will publiſh early in March, a very uſeful Treatiſe on the Cultivation of Larch and Scotch Fir Timber.

Mr. RAND, of Lewes in Suſſex, the Patentee of the Military and Naval Teleſcope, is adapting a ſimilar *ſmall* Teleſcope to a Theodolite, with new Adjuſtments, for the Uſe of Engineers and Surveyors; which will, in ſome degree, ſuperſede the uſe and neceſſity of a chain in ſurveying, levelling, &c.

Beſides a Newſpaper *printed* in the Engliſh Language at Hamburgh, a Literary Journal under the title of "*The European Repertory* has been undertaken by an Engliſh reſident at that place. The firſt Number (publiſhed in London by SYMONDS) is a very favourable ſpecimen of the talents and induſtry of the compiler, with whoſe name we are at preſent unacquainted.

The Royal Society of London will not admit a quarter of the circle of the meridian for the baſis of an univerſal metrical ſyſtem; they have determined for the pendulum. The memoirs on this ſubject have been received by the commiſſion of weights and meaſures at Paris. It will be truly important to obſerve the diſcuſſion between the Royal Society and the National Inſtitute, the labours of the latter having received the ſanction of the learned of all the nations in alliance with France.

A German tranſlation of Dr. BEDDOES's Eſſay on the Cauſes, &c. of Pulmonary Conſumptions, for the uſe of Parents and Preceptors, is announced in a German Journal.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, but the other day a Director, and the Miniſter of the Interior, acts at this moment in the capacity of Secretary to the Inſtitute for the claſs of moral and political Sciences: thus rendering a diſtinguiſhed homage to that literature which firſt procured him diſtinction.

C. LANGELO, following in the ſteps of Bailly, aſſerts, that he has found undoubted proofs in the monuments and literature of the Eaſt, of a Chronology, long anterior

rior to that of Moſes. The converſe of this propoſition has, however, been maintained by D'Luc, a learned native of Geneva.

The Republic of Letters has juſt loſt C. TURPIN, who died at Paris, at the time he was on the eve of attaining his 90th year. He was the author of two works of ſome eſtimation, entitled, "*Les Revolutions d'Angleterre*," and "*Une analyſe des Republiques de la Grèce*."

Mr. EDICHI is about to publiſh an Arabic Grammar in the German, French, Engliſh, and Dutch Languages. Mr. Edichi is a native of Morocco, and is encouraged by ſeveral Profeſſors of the German Univerſities. A Proſpectus has been ſent to all the cities in Europe, and the work is to appear in May or June.

The work entitled, "*Voyage pittoreſque de la Syrie, de la Phenicie, de la Paleſtine,* and *de la baſſe Egypte*," which has been for ſome time publiſhing at Paris under the authority of the Government, will be the moſt ſplendid production of the kind that has ever been projected. The plates will be upwards of three hundred in number, and the text will be ſupplied by Volney, Langles, Dutheil, &c. The whole will make three large volumes in folio.

A valuable convoy of works of Art has lately arrived at Paris from Italy. Among them are the Pope's Collection of Medals, the vaſes that decorated the Library of the Vatican, ſeveral caſes of invaluable MSS. and the oriental types of the Propaganda.

VOLNEY has juſt publiſhed his Lectures on Hiſtory; in which, although he intimates to his pupils that they ought to doubt every thing, he, at the ſame time, adviſes them to conſider *Pyrrhoniſm* as a ſpecies of madneſs!

The Comedy of the *Precepteurs*, a poſthumous work of the late FABRE d'EGLANTINE, after being performed for many weeks amidſt reiterated burſts of applauſe, has been publiſhed at the expence of the French Government, for the benefit of the widow and ſon of that celebrated and lamented writer.

The learned Father PAULIN, already known by his works on Indian literature, has lately publiſhed at Padua three Diſſertations.

1. *De antiquitate et affinitate linguæ Zendicæ, Samſudamicæ et Germanicæ.*

2. An Italian Diſſertation upon the Japaneſe Idol *Amida-Buth*, exiſting in the Muſeum *Nani*, at Venice.

3. *Mumiographia Muſei Obicini.*

Father ANGELO CORTENOVIS, Secretary of the Academy of *Udine*, has lately publiſhed two Diſſertations; the firſt upon a baſſo-relievo of *Conſtantius* and *Julianus*, found near *Aquileja*; the ſecond, upon the *Mauſoleum of Porſenna*.

SERACHI, a Roman patriot, who has taken refuge in France, and one of the firſt ſculptors of Europe, has executed a buſt of the author of *Philinte*, which has been preſented by his family to the French theatre.

The Emperor of Germany has ordered, that no new circulating Libraries ſhall henceforward be eſtabliſhed in his Hereditary Dominions. They are deſcribed as uſeleſs, and as in danger of becoming extremely hurtful.

The Emperor PAUL has recently *annulled* his Order, that all the Printing-Preſſes in Ruſſia, except thoſe at Peterſburg, Moſcow, Riga, and Revel, ſhould be ſtopped; and that all the country Schools founded by the Empreſs Catharine ſhould be ſhut up. The orders relative to the wearing of Cocked Hats, the public Obeiſance to the Sovereign, &c. &c. continue however in full force.

Prohibited Books have lately been ſeized at Riga, which were attempted to be introduced into Ruſſia, interleaved with and bound up with thoſe that had been permitted. It is a whimſical circumſtance, not commonly known, that the *Liſts* of Prohibited Books are no leſs rigorouſly forbidden to be circulated in Ruſſia and Auſtria, than the prohibited Books themſelves.

The following facts appear in a late Number of *Le Nord Litteraire*. Lately a lady at Peterſburg, far advanced in pregnancy, who could not alight from her carriage haſtily enough to make her expected obeiſance to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Royal (who was paſſing) made a falſe ſtep, which being followed by a miſcarriage, ſhe loſt her life. Another unfortunate accident has recently happened on a ſimilar occaſion;—a gentleman through the delay of his ſervant was obliged to leap from his carriage, by which he broke his leg. The Emperor has lately very humanely ordered, that Ladies *in full dreſs* need not get out of their carriage into the middle of the dirty ſtreets to make their obeiſance; and has intimated that he ſhall be ſatisfied, if they ſimply *make believe* to get out.

VERNET has been employed to paint all Bonaparte's Battles in Italy; the original deſigns were drawn on the ſpot by Corbigny, who was employed under that memorable leader whoſe exploits he celebrates.

Among the celebrated Italians, who have taken refuge in France, is C. DANDOLO, a Venetian, diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of chemiſtry; and who, on preſenting one of his works to the Inſtitute, received the moſt flattering teſtimony of his merit, both from Berthollet and Fourcroy.

The Monument erected to the memory of the Poet GODFRED-AUGUSTUS BURGER, by voluntary ſubſcription, has been inaugurated at Göttingen. It is a figure of a *Germany* in tears, of the height of 5 feet, placed upon a pedeſtal of 2½. She is repreſented as in the act of crowning the funeral urn of the Poet, whoſe death ſhe deplores. It is the joint workmanſhip of the brothers Heyd, artiſts of Caſſel. The monument is placed in a public Garden, near the gate of Albania, which is known to have been the favorite canton of Bürger. For ſome account of his life and writings, the reader is referred to the firſt volume of our Magazine, page 117. A good account of his life and writings, will be found alſo in "The Annual Necrology" for 1798.

The French Government has given orders to procure the Otaheite cane, which we have long ſince introduced with great ſucceſs into the iſland of Jamaica, for their remaining ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies.

A French philological critic has made loud complaint againſt the new Dictionary of the *French Academy*, in 2 vols. 4to. which he calls a Poſthumous Royal Work; the calculations and dates are all made after the ancient regime, and the months of the new calendar being not ſo much as mentioned. On the contrary the definition of *Janvier* is as follows: *Janvier eſt le premier mois de l' année, ſuivant l' uſage* actuel. The new weights and meaſures are alſo omitted, and all the terms which the new chemiſtry has given birth to. The orders of the King are retained, as the *ordre de St. Michel, de St. Louis, du St. Eſprit*, but nothing like *l' ordre du jour*. At the word *Inſtitut*, the inſtitution of Bologna is ſpoken of; but nothing is ſaid of the *Inſtitut National*, which has encircled or drawn within itſelf all the academies of France. The word *Revolution* the Dictionary applies it to certain memorable and violent changes which have agitated certain countries, and cites thoſe of Rome, Sweden, and England, but not a word of the French Revolution. The critic founds his right to complain in this manner of the Dictionary, as the National Convention ordered it to be perfected by the aid of certain literary characters.

One of the French Generals in Egypt having given orders relating to the removal of ſome mummies, a native, who ſuſpected that there muſt certainly be treaſure concealed about the bodies, elſe an European would not give himſelf ſo much trouble, determined to try his fortune alſo. He accordingly ſet himſelf to work; and although he did not diſcover any gold, yet he found a roll of hieroglyphics, under an arm of one of them. This has been ſent to the National Muſeum.

The atrocious aſſaſſination of the French Ambaſſadors at Raſtadt, occupies at this moment the attention of GIRODET and VERNET, two of the firſt painters in France, who have been ordered by the Conſuls to make that outrage on Human Nature, the ſubject of two ſeparate deſigns which are to be engraven.

In the ſitting of the National Inſtitute, held on the 5th of *Brumaire*, Bonaparte communicated many intereſting details relative to Egypt. The canal, of which traces are diſcoverable, is 100 feet in breadth and 24 feet in depth; in ſome places it is narrower. Monge is of opinion that theſe are the remains of two canals. It would appear that it was purpoſely filled up. Near Suez there is an embankment to hinder the water of the ſea from flowing into the deſert. The communications have ſince been publiſhed under the title of *Memoirs relative to Egypt*, an Engliſh tranſlation of which will be publiſhed in a few days by Mr. Phillips.

The French have diſcovered in Egypt a very large roll inſcribed with hieroglyphic characters. What renders this diſcovery more valuable is, that a Greek, Syrian, and hieroglyphic inſcription were found together. The meaning of the two firſt is exactly the ſame; they tell us, that the canals had been cleaned out; and it is therefore probable that the hieroglyphics ſignify the ſame thing. It is hoped that theſe rolls will furniſh a key for decyphering hieroglyphics.

The learned mineralogiſt DOLOMIEU, returning from Egypt in a crazy veſſel, which let in water every where, was obliged to put in at Tarentom, where he was immediately arreſted. He found means, however, to write a letter to C. Lacépède, in which he expreſſes his fears for his life; in conſequence of which the learned men of the National Inſtitute have written to their correſpondents in Italy and in London, "and principally (ſays the

French writer) to that worthy friend and ornament of the ſciences, Sir Joſeph Banks." The French government have taken all the means conſiſtent with its dignity to reſcue Dolomieu from the terrible and unjuſt fate which menaces him. All the true friends of the ſciences muſt be highly intereſted in his deliverance.

The ex-miniſter, FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, is going to give to the public fragments hitherto unedited, of the moſt diſtinguiſhed French characters, under the title of "*Conſervateur Litteraire.*" The firſt volume is in the preſs, and in it will be ſeen letters and poſthumous writings of Buffon, Vauban, Voltaire, J. J. Rouſſeau, Dupaty, &c. &c. This work will contain choice pieces in proſe and verſe, which have never before been printed, or at leaſt they will have additions and notes entirely new.

CUVIER has proved that the *Meduſa* is an animal. Reaumur gave, in the year 1710, a good figure of it. This animal holds the middle rank between the polypus and ſtella marina. If it be injected with warm milk, on adding vinegar to coagulate the milk and ſeparate the wheyey part, a great number of ſmall orifices, ſerving the purpoſes of mouths, are diſcovered, by which it approaches the plants.

NOUET has written from Egypt, that ſome of the literati there intended to undertake an expedition into Upper Egypt, as far as the tropic of Cancer; at the time he diſpatched his letter, he was on the point of ſetting out on his journey thither.

The *Caſtle of Anet*, ſituated in the department of Eure, was built by Philibert de Lorme, one of the moſt able architects France ever produced. Every body knows that Henry II. ordered this Palace to be built for Diana de Poitiers, and that he ſpared no expence to render it worthy of his miſtreſs. The celebrated Gougeon executed the ſculptures, and Jean Couſin the paintings on glaſs. All the ornaments, the ſtatues, and the baſs reliefs, remind the beholder of the ardent love of Henry for his beautiful miſtreſs.—It is a melancholy fact, that this *chateau* having been ſold ſometime ſince as national property, the purchaſers are about to demoliſh it.

Excellent Coffee has recently been made at Peterſburg from Acorns, by roaſting them till the ſhell falls off, and adding freſh butter to them till mixed. Coffee has alſo been made at Berlin from the *Beta cicla*, after the ſweet juice has been preſſed out.

The Dictionary of the Chineſe language propoſed to be publiſhed by Dr. HAGER, will be put to preſs as ſoon as one hundred ſubſcribers have been obtained. It will contain about 10,000 characters with their ſeveral variations, a number quite ſufficient to read the common Chineſe works, and to converſe upon any ſubject. The characters themſelves will not be arranged as they are in the Chineſe Dictionaries *Ching-ſu-tung*, or *Su-guei*, viz. according to the *Keys*; and as the Dictionary, which *Menzelius* began in 9 Vol. folio, laſt century. They will be arranged in the preſent work according to their *pronunciation* and their *ſounds*, which are to be expreſſed with European ſigns and characters. By this means the ſize of the work will be conſiderably reduced, and the whole will be comprehended in one volume. At the beginning of it a ſhort and clear grammar, with the neceſſary directions for the peruſal of the Dictionary, will be given, without that confuſed and intolerable verbiage of *Fourmont's Meditationes Sinicæ*, whoſe pompous ſtyle is more apt to perplex the reader than to aſſiſt him. The *accents* will be faithfully expreſſed, as in *Diaz*'s MS. Dictionary at Berlin, and in the MS. Dictionaries of *Canton*, which are in the Royal Society's Library at London *; and alſo, according to the two elegant copies brought lately from China, by Mr. Titſingh, the Dutch Ambaſſador at Pe-King. By joining the accents thoſe miſtakes will be prevented, which from a neglect of this method, are apt to ariſe in *Bayer's Muſæum Sinicum*; and the work will likewiſe be of uſe to thoſe who wiſh to ſpeak the language. An Index will be affixed, by which the Dictionary will be adapted to the double purpoſe of tranſlations from and into the Chineſe language.—As there is often no ſmall difficulty in finding the characters, partly from the change of form which ſeveral keys undergo when connected with others, partly from the number of lines, or other circumſtances; that difficulty will be removed as much as poſſible for the beginners, either by joining the different form of the keys, in the *table of the keys* themſelves, or by giving ſeveral rules for that purpoſe.—After the publication of the moſt uſeful and neceſſary characters, all the others contained in the *Hai-pien*, or *Su hai*, as well as the *Shuen-Shu*, or characters uſual in *Inſcriptions* and *Seals*, or other forms of Chineſe and Japaneſe characters, may be given for the curious in an *Appendix*.

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* One of theſe was ſent to the late *Dr. Morton* from China, and the other by *Sir William Jones* from India.

The word *Haram* in Arabic ſignifies a pyramid. JUSSIEU has obſerved, that there is a triangular fruit at Madagaſcar in form of a pyramid, which bears the ſame name; and this trifling coincidence has been conſidered by ſome of the French *Savans*, as a proof, that the Arabs were the conquerors of Madagaſcar.

A Ruſſian of the name of KARAMSIN, a native of Moſcow, publiſhed ſome years ago in the *Moſcow Journal* (of which he was editor) in a ſeries of letters, the diary of his Travels through Germany and ſouthern Europe; which were received with general approbation; even Catherine read them with great pleaſure, as they were written in a claſſical ſtyle in the Ruſſian language, which the Empreſs herſelf ſpoke in a maſterly manner. Theſe letters have been collected by the author, and publiſhed in 6 ſmall volumes, and this form attracted ſtill more general attention. The work has been tranſlated into German by John Richter, a German, reſiding in Moſcow, to whom we are indebted for an intereſting "*Sketch of the Manners of Moſcow*," with cuts, Leipzig, 1799.—The tranſlation of Koramſin's Travels under the title *Briefe eines reiſenden Ruſſen, vonKaramſin*, &c. likewiſe made its appearance at Leipzig in 1799, in 2 vols. with cuts.

Another volume of *Notices tirées des Manuſcrits de la Bibliotheque Nationale* has at laſt appeared, after being ſeveral years in the preſs. More than one half is by *Sylveſtre de Sacy*, and was finiſhed ſeveral years ago.

On the 6th and 22d of *Vendemiaire*, year viii, the new *Inſtitute* at Paris, which ſtyles itſelf *Pcetique Républicain*, held their firſt ſittings. The ſituation of the place of meeting, the *ci-devant* church of St. Philippe du Roule, now rebaptiſed "The Temple of Concord," is very inconvenient, as it ſtands in one of the outermoſt ſuburbs, quite out of the circle of the Pariſian world. But then the rent of this church was ſo much the leſs, and this is a very important circumſtance for the purſes of the *Aſſociées*, as the moſt of them are *poets*, and thoſe not even the favoured by government. The poet, *Piis*, is properly the founder of the ſociety. In conjunction with him ſeveral others of the diſcontented citizens of Mount Parnaſſus, have declared themſelves in a ſtate of inſurrection. Of the number are *Parny*, who was not able to open to himſelf the gates of the National Inſtitute, by the "War of the Gods," in writing a continuation of which he is now engaged; *Cubieres*, *Sauvigni*, *Planchée Valcour*.

In one of the carriages diſpatched from Turin to Paris, loaded with the monuments of the arts and ſciences collected in Piedmont, was the *Iſiac table*, which may be conſidered as deſerving to be placed in the firſt rank of them. There are very few Egyptian relics better preſerved. It appears to be of a factitious metal, covered over with a plaſter in imitation of browniſh marble, ſpotted with red. The figures are deſigned by ſilver-wire incruſted in this matter; ſome few bits of this wire have been taken away, and this is the only injury this antique table has ſuſtained. Its edges are covered with hieroglyphics. Next to the above table, the French appear to place the Albanian tables, thoſe of which the naked figures have been covered with drapery. The opinion that this injury was without remedy turns out to be erroneous. The French artiſts conceive no difficulty in taking off thoſe veils which a barbarous taſte only would have made uſe of. Among other valuable paintings of the above packages, are two very intereſting ones of Luther and his wife, by Holbeins. Theſe are conſidered as hiſtorical monuments. Luther is painted at ſomething more than forty years of age; he appears to be a man full of vigour and health; a full firm eye, freſh colour; and with an air of reflection. His wife is older, ſhe appears to have paſſed fifty; has deep wrinkles in the face, which retains the traces of loſt beauty; her head is dreſſed in a very diſagreeable manner, after the mode of the peaſants in the weſt of France. The ſame conveyance alſo brought thirty manuſcript volumes of Pirro-Ligorio. The publication of the moſt intereſting part of them has been ſuggeſted.

The amphitheatre of Niſmes, the fineſt monument of the kind in France, and, as many aſſert, even in Italy, is about to be cleared of its extraneous buildings and rubbiſh which hide it from the view of public admiration. 50,000 livres are ſaid to be employed in this great, and, as it will be generally deemed, laudable work; ſo that after ſeventeen centuries and more of inutility, it is deſigned this arena ſhall ſerve the purpoſes of gymnaſtic exerciſes, or contribute to the convenience and ſplendour of the public feaſts, and other points of national glory.

The aſtronomers at Paris had an opportunity of well-obſerving the laſt conjunction of Venus with the ſun; the conjunction took place on the 16th of October, 1799.

1799, at 18^{h} 13′ 47″ medium Pariſian time; in 0S 23° 53′ 7″. The reſult of their obſervations nearly correſponded with *Lalande*'s Tables; 5″ at moſt ſhould be added to the central equation, and 3″ be deducted from the inclination of the orbit, and 30″ from the ſecular motion.

Messier ſaw at Paris the comet for the laſt time on the 25th of October, 1799. It was then near a ſtar of the ſixth magnitude, in the knee of *Ophiuchus*, at 6^{h} 32′ 45″ true Pariſian time; direct aſcenſion 254° 57′ 50″; aberration ſouth 13° 2′ 12″. The comet could be only once compared with the ſtar; as the heavens became ſuddenly overcaſt.

Citizen Fortia, of Avignon, is printing at Paris a new edition of the Greek Text of the Treatiſe of *Ariſtarchus* of Samos, with a Latin and French tranſlation, to which he has added very learned notes.

Lalande has written an eulogy on his friend and countryman (they were born in the ſame *department*) General Joubert, who ſo gloriouſly fell in Italy. Bonaparte had the complacency to reviſe and correct this tribute to the memory of his brother in arms.

Burckhardt has read to the National Institute a Treatiſe on the mean Motions of the Planets, drawn from Arabian Obſervations.

From ſeveral new and accurate obſervations, the true longitude of Naples has been determined to be 47′ 35 to 36″ eaſt from Paris.

A ſtop has been put to the printing of Lalande's *Hiſtoire Céleſte*, and of his *Bibliographie Aſtronomique*, for want of a ſupply of money neceſſary to defray the expences. *Lalande* complained of this delay to his brother aſtronomer, La Place, now miniſter of the interior, who anſwered, that he had no money, as the miniſter of war ſeized it all for military purpoſes. To complete the *Hiſtoire Céleſte*, only 120 pages are wanting, containing obſervations by *Dagelet*. La Place wiſhes much to have the printing of the Tables of Decimal Sinuſes completed, which *Borda* cauſed to be calculated by *Ceriſier*, and for which he gave him 1200 livres. *La Place* had undertaken to print them at his own expence, but *Borda*'s heirs have not yet determined whether they will publiſh them on their own account, or ſell them. *Lalande* ſays that they are very incorrectly printed.

Rizzi-Zannoni, the celebrated geographer, is going to Paris, with the intention of ending his days in France. He carries with him an immenſe geographical port-folio. Rizzi-Zannoni is ſaid to poſſeſs about twelve thouſand maps and geographical draughts. The numerous maps publiſhed by him are well known to all geographers, eſpecially his maps of Poland, America, and Naples. Of his *Carta geogr. del Regno di Napoli* eleven numbers have appeared. His *Atlante maritimo che contiene il perimetro littorale de Regno di Napoli* conſiſts of twenty-five ſheets, and coſts fifteen and a half *ducati*. His Atlas of Italy has not been completed, only twelve maps of it having yet been publiſhed. Of the Venetian and Paduan territory four ſheets have appeared, which he had drawn for a *Nobile Contarini*. Of late he has been occupied with the publication of a new map *della Lombardia colle ſue Regioni aggiunti*, four ſheets; another map *della Italia Ciſalpina*, four ſheets, from the Maritime Alps to Buccari and Fiume; and a map of *Dalmatia*, in one ſheet. Rizzi-Zannoni was born at Venice in 1738; went to Paris, was ſent to Germany during the ſeven years war, returned to Paris; embarked for America, where he remained five years, and drew his map of America; then returned to Venice, whence he was invited to Naples by the Chevalier d'Acton, Neapolitan miniſter of marine.

At Michaelmas next, the ſecond volume of M. Pallas's New Travels will be publiſhed at Leipzig by Godfried Martini. This ſplendid and intereſting work will be accompanied with fifteen large views in the Crimea, and a number of copper plates, vignettes, and large maps. At the ſame time with the original German, will appear a French tranſlation.

M. Pallas has likewiſe reſolved to communicate to the botanical public his Monographies of the following genera of plants, *Salſola*, *Aſtragalus*, *Pedicularis*, *Hedyſarum*, *Artemiſia*, of whoſe numerous ſpecies hardly one half are yet known. The firſt number of this work will be publiſhed at Eaſter, and contains a deſcription of the *Aſtragalus Lin.* of which M. Pallas has collected a great number of ſpecies from Europe, Aſia, and eſpecially from the Ruſſian empire. Linnæus was acquainted with only 50 ſpecies of this genus, which Pallas has increaſed to 116. The figures were drawn from wild, and moſtly freſh, ſpecimens, by the maſterly hand of M. Geissler, M. Pallas's fellow-traveller. Each number will contain, beſides letter-preſs, eight copper-plates, etched and coloured under the inſpection of the original deſigner; and the whole be publiſhed by next Chriſtmas.

In December of laſt year was publiſhed by Breitkopf in Leipzig, J. EBER's Engliſh-German and German-Engliſh Dictionary, 5 vol. large octavo, in two diviſions. Firſt diviſion, "complete Dictionary of the Engliſh Language for the Uſe of Germans," 2 vol. ſecond diviſion, "the New and Complete Dictionary of the German and Engliſh Languages, compoſed chiefly after the German Dictionaries of Mr. Adelung and of Mr. Schwan; *elaborated* by J. Ebers, 3 vol. 1793—1799." The author of this dictionary reſided ſome time in England; and was many years teacher of the Engliſh language in the CAROLINE COLLEGE at Brunſwick. In the compoſition of his work, he had recourſe to Johnſon's, Kenrick's, Sheridan's, and Walker's Dictionaries, Chambers's Cyclopædia, Groſe's Claſſ. Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue; in ſhort, all the beſt dictionaries and grammars of both languages.

View of the General Catalogue of the New Publications of German Bookſellers at the Autumnal Fair at Leipſic.

(*Communicated by our Correſpondent at* Weimar.)

The bookſellers-trade in Germany aſſumed already as early as laſt century a form quite different from what it has in England and other countries, by the German bookſellers reſorting to *fairs*, which to an Engliſh bookſeller would be an object of averſion. But theſe fairs muſt ſoon be productive of many inſtitutions, which tend to render a ſummary view of all the articles of trade more eaſy and expeditious. Hence the catalogues of new books to be brought to the fair, the exchange of books, the trade with books in complete ſets, the exact catalogue of new publications with their prices, which appear twice a year, and many other conveniences which a German firſt begins to value when he ſees himſelf obliged at Paris, London, or Rome, to run a whole day for a book which is ſold by only one bookſeller. The books brought to the fair are ſent about in bales; for this reaſon our bookſellers cannot ſell their books in boards, but only in ſheets; and all the complaints brought in of late of this inconveniency, ariſe from ignorance of the nature of the bookſellers' trade in Germany, and from diſregarding the advantages which the reading of books in ſheets, and the ſpreading about of various knowledge produces in ſmall towns and in the country; for books in boards cannot be cut but by the proprietor, and of courſe every one, who does not buy them, is excluded.

The general catalogue of books to be brought to the fair, which is publiſhed by Weidmanns at Leipzig ſome weeks before each fair, and to the making of which the bookſellers in the different towns of Germany contribute, by ſending up to the publiſher the titles of thoſe works which they are to print at their own expence, is intended to give a ſummary view, not only of thoſe publications that are to be finiſhed at the term of the enſuing fair, but alſo of thoſe for which engagements are already made, but the term of whoſe appearing cannot yet be fixed. But to literary productions, laſt ſummer ſeems to have been as unfavourable as to thoſe of the ſoil.

The laſt general catalogue of St. Michael's Fair, already reduced to ſo ſmall a ſize, would ſhrink to a few ſheets only, if all the articles omitted at the time of the Eaſter-Fair, or repeated with ſome inconſiderable alterations, all continuations and new editions, ſmall pamphlets, and ephemeral writings, ſhould be ſtruck out from it.

Huſbandry and economical reports figure very high in it. The turnip-ſugar, an invention of Mr. Achard of Berlin, very much talked of laſt ſummer, and encouraged by high premiums, but by a recent report of the committee named by the king of Pruſſia ſunk very much in the general opinion, has produced ſix different tracts.

Several parts of mathematics, technology, and natural philoſophy are rendered popular in a hundred different manners, the advantage of all which for the enlightening and improvement of the lower claſſes is not to be doubted of. But important and great works, which might intereſt the nation at large, are not be ſought for. The remarkable and truly claſſical *Secret Hiſtory of the Congreſs of Raſtadt*, in 6 vol. by Mr. Haller of Berne, is even not regiſtered; the cautious bookſeller not thinking fit to put his name under the title-page. Some general obſervations, however, may perhaps not be improper here.

War and bloodſhed are ſtill all the order of the day, and it is with affliction that the peaceful friend of the Muſes finds here about forty military books. The *Prince de Ligne*, who, driven from his poſſeſſions in the Netherlands, reſides ſtill at Vienna, and enlivens the higher circles of life with his anecdotes and ſmart repartees, preſents us with four works, once the fruits of his military experience; of which number are alſo the Regulations of Frederic II. for Cavalry, otherwiſe kept in high ſecrecy, *Hoyer*, an officer of the artillery of the Elector of Saxony, generally eſteemed for his deep knowledge in the ſcience of war, goes on with unremitting aſſiduity in the publication of his *Military Magazine*, and his claſſical work for the *Literature and Hiſtory of War-Science* is continued without interruption. Even the horrid diſcovery of a Frenchman, *Boreux*, which ſhews how the effect of artillery might be increaſed in ſuch a manner as would render all reſiſtance uſeleſs, has found a faithful tranſlator. Bonaparte has given way to Suworof, whoſe life and exploits have been deſcribed in four German and two French new publications. The Druſes and Mamelouks have, however, given riſe to ſome compilations, and the French in Egypt to a ſentimental novel, drawn as pretended from French papers.

Of the ſciences, chemiſtry and phyſics have been moſt cultivated and enriched by this fair. *Alex von Humboldt*, whilſt he puts to practice and enlarges his rare knowledge in another hemiſphere, having embarked himſelf for Peru and Mexico, inſtructs the public by two important treatiſes on the Subterraneous Gaſes, and on the Chemical Solution of the Atmoſphere. *Ritter* at Jena continues his experiments on *Galvaniſm*. Profeſſor *Reit* at Halle has publiſhed the ſecond part of his Cure of Fevers, and *Hufeland*, at Jena, his long expected Compendium on Pathology, and his Obſervations on Nervous Fevers. The ſyſtem of *Brown*, very ably diſcuſſed in the General Literary Review of Jena by a Jewiſh Phyſician at Hanover, Mr. *Stieglitz*, and ſkilfully defended by Profeſſor *Röſchlaub* at Wurtzburg, finds new defenders as well as adverſaries (this time three on each ſide). *Girtanner* has completed his Examination of Darwin's Syſtem of Practical Medicine; and *Freiſe* has tranſlated *Beddoes's* Experiments on the Effects of the Nitrous Acid. The inoculation of the cow-pox, too, is brought to our knowledge in ſeveral different ways. The reſearches of *Jenner*, its diſcoverer, on that ſubject have been tranſlated into Latin, with notes by *Caren*, a phyſician of Vienna; and *Pearſon* likewiſe appears in a German attire. At laſt, *Wardenburg's* Journal of a Medicinal Journey on the French Methods of Curing Diſtempers is finiſhed; and *Winterfeld* directs our attention anew to the Cold Baths for Children.

How eaſily ſoever the inſatiable avidity of the public for the reading of novels may be ſatisfied, it will be difficult to find a more indigeſtible and loathſome food than that which has been offered this fair, to the five hundred circulating libraries exiſting in Germany by ſeventy-five pitifully, if we may judge ſo by their title, and ſilly pieces in the *Bibliotheque* of Novels; to which may be added ten other productions of the ſame kind, independent of that collection. Even the Cartouches and Robinſons are again raiſed from the dead. Scarcely a few more valuable performances, as the *Novantiken*, done in the manner of the celebrated novel-writer, the late Mr. Muſarz of Weimar, by *Muller*, at Itzchoe; Allun, by *Matthiſon*; Scenes of Human Life, by the author of *Maria Müller*; and ſome others are to be found out from under this filth. Readers of ſome inſtruction will certainly firſt of all ſelect *Reinhardt's Almanach of Novels*, publiſhed at Göttingen; the *Almanach for Ladies*, for Cotta at Tubingen, in which three excellent tales of Lafontaine, Huber, and Mrs. Wolzogen, the amiable author of Agnes of Lilien, reſiding at Weimar, are to be found; the *Paſtimes*, by Mr. Becker; and ſome other articles, which however do not announce their contents and value by their title (as for inſtance, the Hiſtory of a Voyage by a Livonian Gentleman, Mr. Mernel, now reſiding at Weimar). But much matter of amuſement is required to allay the ſullenneſs of winter, which is already of itſelf ſo tireſome, that the *Theory of Idleneſs*, &c. (*Theorie des Müſſigangs und der faulen Künſte*), which is likewiſe a bubble of the laſt fair, will little contribute to alleviate it.

Though the knowledge of foreign countries and nations has received ſome enlargements particularly by *Gaſpari's Annals of Geography and Statiſtics*, which will afford us a comprehenſive view of what may accrue every year to thoſe ſciences, yet has the Michael Fair been leſs fertile than ever in entertaining Relations of Travels. The Collections of Travels publiſhed by Voſs at Berlin, and Hofmann at Hamburg, contains, in ſome new volumes, the beſt publications of this kind made in foreign countries; to which may be added La Rochefoucauld's important Voyage to North America, of which the laſt volume had been publiſhed from the original manuſcript laſt fair; and Karamſin's Travels through Germany, tranſlated from the Ruſſian. The *Journal of a Voyage through the Eaſtern and Southern Parts of Switzerland*, by *Frederica Brun*, a German lady of high talents, daughter of the ever renowned Dr. Munter at Copenhagen, married to the firſt merchant of that capital, gives occaſion to many ſorrowful compariſons. The feeling author was allowed by her happy ſituation to ſpeak freely, and has no occaſion to ſhrink from a compariſon with the celebrated Letters of Miſs Williams, how different ſoever the principles may be with which both theſe travels were undertaken.

The Autumnal-Fair has its own peculiar line of productions, which conſiſt in an infinite number of almanacks, pocket-books, and memorandums for the ſubſequent year, which juſtly may be ſtiled the Lilliputian-library of Germany, every ſcience and art having aſſigned to them their peculiar pocket-almanacks. This line contains this time 54 articles; for all our knowledge is now reduced into the form of pocket-books. There is an almanack for gameſters, for married people, and *galanterie*, which are to be continued, and a new one for *wine-drinkers* is added. In ſuch inventions, Mr. *Oemigke*, a bookſeller at Berlin, particularly excels, who knows how to incloſe the philoſopher's ſtone for both ſexes in two almanacks, the one of which is deſtined for men, and called *the Art to be Happy with Women*; the other for the fair ſex, *the Art to be Happy with Men*. The adepts in both arts are according to the title, *Göthe*, *Lafontaine*, *Rouſſeau*, and *Wieland*, and the whole is of conſequence a poor, paltry compilation from thoſe authors.

There is almoſt every ſeaſon in the year a new general topic amongſt the literati of Germany, with much inkſhed on both ſides of the queſtion. Laſt Eaſter Fair, the famous Kantean philoſopher, Profeſſor Fichte at Jena, had raiſed a general intereſt, by his Appeal to the Public, for the charge brought againſt him for atheiſtical tenets. Scarcely are we got out of the buſtle raiſed concerning this very ridiculous imputation of Atheiſm (on which, however, a conſiderable number of treatiſes and pamphlets, even a *Quinteſſence of Fichte's Appeal*, is ſtill mentioned in the laſt catalogue); but we are threatened with a new attack by the Jews, who offer to intrude into the Chriſtian church. *Friedländer's* Letter of ſome Fathers of Jews' Families, and *Teller's* Reply, ſtept already forth laſt winter, which now are followed, as in battle-array, by a crowd of Conſiderations and Advices, againſt which even the vigilant *De Luc* raiſed his voice in vain. But the principal ſtorm ſeems to be gathering ſtill for the next fair. The Jews of Berlin will and muſt be Chriſtians indeed.—Whilſt a conſiderable part of the public cannot yet perſuade themſelves that the eighteenth century will expire only at the cloſe of the year 1800, in behalf of which Mr. Kotzebue has juſtly brought on the ſtage a theatrical entertainment, called *The New Century*; and whilſt another part fights with the arms of ſatire or reaſoning againſt thoſe ſceptics; we ſee in this fair already all kinds of preparations to cloſe it actually with parentations and pious reflections. Mr. *Jehniſch*, a clergyman of Berlin, whoſe pen is always prepared to lay hold on the moſt faſhionable topics, preſents us with the firſt part of the *Spirit and Character of the Eighteenth Century*, another with a *Satyrico-Sentimental Apoſtrophe of the Eighteenth Century*, which he calls himſelf a ſatire; Mr. *Dedekind* collects the Signs of the Time at the End of the Eighteenth Century; and the venerable Abbot Dr. *Teller* at Berlin publiſhed for the uſe of the clergymen a Treatiſe taken from his Magazine for Preachers: *Signs of the Time, applied to the Public Teachers of Religion at the Expiration of the Century*.

The moſt remarkable production, which promiſes full entertainment to a numerous part of the public, is *Mercier's Nouveau Paris*, which has appeared in 6 volumes, printed for Voeweg in Brunſwick, together with a tranſlation by Citizen Cramer at Paris, and for which the deſire of the readers has already been raiſed by proofs exhibited in French and German monthly magazines. It is full of revolutionary anecdotes and whimſical remarks, with many a jeſt cracked on the Pariſian *badauts*, and many a ſevere reproof on their fickleneſs.

There might ſtill be made ſome other reflections, with reſpect to ſome popular writers, who, notwithſtanding their fertility, are juſtly, eſteemed, as M. *Hufeland* at Jena, *Buſch* at Hamburg, and *Funke* at Deſſau, of whom the former is come forward with eight, the other two with ſeven new performances, or new editions of former publications, or concerning ſome new-faſhioned bookſellers-addreſſes; as for inſtance, Britiſh Compter of Commiſſions at Hamburg, a name which may perhaps be applied with equal juſtneſs to that whole town; Library of the Compendious Bibliotheque at Berlin; Magazine of Literature at Leipzig, &c. But ſuch reflections will occur of themſelves to the attention of every reader.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, one of thoſe few men who have been great without being criminal, was born on the 11th of *February*, 1732, *in the Pariſh of Waſhington, Virginia.* He was deſcended from an ancient family in Cheſhire, of which a branch had been eſtabliſhed in Virginia about the middle of the laſt century. We are not acquainted with any remarkable circumſtances of his education or his early youth; and we ſhould not indeed expect any marks of that diſorderly prematureneſs of talent, which is ſo often fallacious, in a character whoſe diſtinguiſhing praiſe was to be perfectly regular and natural. His claſſical inſtruction was probably ſmall, ſuch as the private tutor of a Virginian country gentleman could at that period have imparted; and if his opportunities of information had been more favourable, the time was too ſhort to profit by them.[*] Before he was twenty he was appointed a major in the colonial militia, and he had very early occaſion to diſplay thoſe political and military talents, of which the exertions on a greater theatre have ſince made his name ſo famous throughout the world.

The plenipotentiaries who framed the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, by leaving the boundaries of the Britiſh and French territories in North America unfixed [†], had ſown the ſeeds of a new war, at the moment when they concluded a peace.—The limits of Canada and Louiſiana, negligently deſcribed in vague language by the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle, becauſe the greater part of theſe vaſt countries was then an impenetrable wilderneſs, furniſhed a motive, or a pretext, for one of the moſt ſucceſsful but one of the moſt bloody and waſteful wars in which Great Britain had ever been engaged.

In the diſputes which aroſe between the French and Engliſh officers on this ſubject, Major Waſhington was employed by the governor of Virginia, in a negotiation with the French governor of *Fort du Queſne* (now Pitſburgh); who threatened the Engliſh frontiers with a body of French and their Indian allies. He ſucceeded in averting the invaſion; but hoſtilities becoming inevitable, he was in the next year appointed lieutenant colonel of a regiment raiſed by the colony for its own defence; to the command of which he ſoon after ſucceeded. The expedition of Braddock followed in the year 1755; of which the fatal iſſue is too well known to require being deſcribed by us. Colonel Waſhington ſerved in that expedition only as a volunteer; but ſuch was the general confidence in his talents, that he may be ſaid to have conducted the retreat. Several Britiſh officers are ſtill alive who remember the calmneſs and intrepidity which he ſhewed in that difficult ſituation, and the voluntary obedience which was ſo cheerfully paid by the whole army to his ſuperior mind. After having acted a diſtinguiſhed part in a ſubſequent and more ſucceſsful expedition to the Ohio, he was obliged by ill health, in the year 1758, to reſign his military ſituation. The ſixteen years which followed of the life of Waſhington, ſupply few materials for the biographer. Having married Mrs. Cuſtis, a Virginian lady of amiable character and reſpectable connections, he ſettled at his beautiful ſeat of Mount Vernon [*], of which we have had ſo many deſcriptions; where, with the exception of ſuch attendance as was required by his duties as a magiſtrate and a member of the aſſembly, his time was occupied by his domeſtic enjoyments, and the cultivation of his eſtate, in a manner well ſuited to the tranquillity of his pure and unambitious mind. At the end of this period he was called by the voice of his country from this ſtate of calm and ſecure though unoſtentatious happineſs.

The events of that deplorable conteſt which rent aſunder the Britiſh empire, are yet perhaps too recent for free and impartial diſcuſſion. The connexion between Great Britain and America had long been ſuffered to remain in that uncertain ſtate which is not inconſiſtent with mutual harmony as long as each party repoſes confidence in each other. The ſupreme authority of the mother country was reſpected without being definitely acknowledged in its utmoſt extent. It was not ſyſtematically declared, nor rigorouſly enforced by England—It was not zealouſly watched nor legally limited by the colonies. England derived increaſed wealth and proſperity from the growing greatneſs of America. America was protected by the ſtrength of England, and felt pride in the participation of her liberty. In this happy ſtate of mutual affection, neither party harboured ſuch diſtruſt as to prompt them to take ſecurity for the authority of one or the privileges of the other. All thoſe doubtful and dangerous queſtions which relate to the boundaries of power and freedom were forgotten, during this fortunate connexion between obedient liberty and protecting authority. The parliament of Great Britain, content with that ſtream of wealth which *indirectly* flowed into the Exchequer through the channels of American commerce, had hitherto either doubted their right to tax America, or wiſely forborn to exerciſe that unprofitable and perilous right. The ſcheme of an American revenue had been ſuggeſted to Sir Robert Walpole, but that cautious and pacific miniſter declared, "that he would leave it to bolder men."—Men bolder, but not wiſer, than Sir Robert were at length found to adopt it. The counſels which predominated at the beginning of the preſent reign were favourable to ſuch plans. We do not affirm, becauſe we do not believe, that any ſcheme was then deliberately formed for the deſtruction of public liberty. But we muſt leave it to hiſtory to determine whether meaſures were not purſued which might lead to that reſult. A ſyſtem of taxing America by the Britiſh parliament was avowed and acted upon.—A ſtamp-duty was impoſed on all the colonies. Whether this ſyſtem aroſe from the high principles of authority, for the firſt time adopted under a prince of the houſe of Brunſwick,—or from a conviction of the juſtice of equally apportioning the burthens of the empire on all its members,—or from a deſire to tame the mutinous and republican ſpirit of the American coloniſts,—or from one of thoſe paltry intrigues and haſty caprices which ſo often decide the fate of empires;—are queſtions which we have no certain, and ſcarce any probable, means of deciding.—Thoſe who have moſt experience in political affairs are the moſt incredulous with reſpect to the generally received accounts of the cauſes of great meaſures. But whatever may have been the cauſes of this unfortunate deviation from the ſound principles of our ancient American policy, the effects ſoon became manifeſt. The old affectionate confidence of the coloniſts was changed into hoſtile diſtruſt; inſtead of relying in the benevolence of a paternal government, they began to think of guarding themſelves againſt an enemy. The intercourſe of jealous chicane ſucceeded to that of generous friendſhip; metaphyſical diſcuſſions with reſpect to the limits and foundation of ſupreme power, which ſeldom diſturb the quiet of a happy and well governed people, were for the firſt time forced on the attention of the Americans by the indiſcretion of their governors. It is the province of hiſtory to deſcribe the policy of the Engliſh government, its violence and its fluctuations, its impolitic encroachments and tardy conceſſions; to ſtate the principles of thoſe parties into which the Engliſh public was divided on this ſubject, the miniſterial party who aſſerted the right and prudence of taxing America; the great body of the Oppoſition, who, without diſputing the right, denied the prudence of exerciſing it; and a few men of ſpeculation, who queſtioned even the right itſelf. The general hiſtorian will alſo relate the various circumſtances which gradually made America almoſt unanimous in her reſiſtance to the claims of Great Britain. Theſe are topics too extenſive and important for ſuch a ſketch as the preſent. Nothing, however, is more certain, than that the firſt views of the American leaders were merely *defenſive*; and that they were far advanced in the reſiſtance before the idea of independence preſented itſelf to their minds. They did not ſeek ſeparation; it was obtruded on them by the irreſiſtible force of circumſtances. After they had appealed to arms, it was extremely obvious, that their power muſt be tottering as long as they acknowledged the lawfulneſs of the power againſt whom they were armed; that the zeal of their partizans never could be vigorous till they had cut off all poſſibility of retreat; and that no foreign ſtate would be connected with them, as long as they themſelves confeſſed, that they had neither the right nor the power to enter into a legitimate and permanent alliance. All the paſſions, which in violent times are almoſt ſure to baniſh moderate counſels, were at work in America. Theſe conſequences always follow in the neceſſary courſe of things, from the firſt impulſe that throw a people into confuſion; a moſt awful conſideration for governments who provoke a nation to reſiſtance, and for demagogues who ſeduce them into rebellion. Moſt certainly theſe conſequences did not enter into the original plan of the American leaders. There are thoſe who remember the horror expreſſed by Dr. Franklin, before he left England, at the bare mention of ſeparation: yet Franklin was, perhaps, of all the Americans, the man moſt likely to entertain ſuch a project. Their leaders were in general men of great ſobriety, caution, and practical good ſenſe; zealous indeed for the maintenance of their ancient legal rights and privileges; but utterly untainted by that daring and ſpeculative character which leads men to ſeek untried, and perilous paths in politics, for their own greatneſs or for ſuppoſed public benefit.

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[*] Several accounts of the life of Waſhington have ſtated, that he ſerved as a midſhipman on board a Britiſh frigate. This is a miſtake. His elder brother, who died young, ſerved in that capacity in Vernon's expedition againſt Carthagena; whence the family ſeat was called Mount Vernon. Waſhington himſelf never left the United States, except in one ſhort voyage to a Weſt India iſland, when he was very young.

[†] Œuvres poſthumes de Frederic II. tom. ii. p. 47.—Mémoires de Duclos, vol. ii, &c.

[*] See the duc de Liancourt's Travels, and thoſe of Weld, Briſſot, Chaſtellux, &c.

The diſorders in America had reached their height, and it became perfectly obvious, that the diſpute between the two countries could only be decided by arms, when the repreſentatives of the thirteen provinces aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the 26th day of October, 1774. Of this famous aſſembly Mr. Waſhington was one; no American united in ſo high a degree as he did military experience, with reſpectable character and great natural influence. He was therefore appointed to the command of the * army which aſſembled in the New England Provinces, to hold in check the Britiſh army under General Gage, then encamped at Boſton. If theſe circumſtances had not called Waſhington forth, he would have lived happy, and died obſcure, as a reſpectable country gentleman in Virginia: now the ſcene opened which made his name immortal: ſo dependent upon accident is human fame, and ſo great is the power of circumſtances in calling forth, and perhaps even in forming, the genius of men.

In the month of July, 1775, General Waſhington took the command of the continental army before Boſton. To detail his conduct in the years which followed, would be to relate the hiſtory of the American war: a moſt memorable and inſtructive part of Britiſh annals, which has not yet been treated in a manner ſuited to its importance and dignity. Within a very ſhort period after the declaration of independence, the affairs of America were in a condition ſo deſperate, that perhaps nothing but the *peculiar* character of Waſhington's genius could have retrieved them. Activity was the policy of invaders. In the field of battle the ſuperiority of a diſciplined army is diſplayed. But delay was the wiſdom of a country defended by undiſciplined ſoldiers againſt an enemy who muſt be more exhauſted by time than he could be weakened by defeat. It required the conſummate prudence, the calm wiſdom, the inflexible firmneſs, the moderate and well balanced temper of Waſhington to embrace ſuch a plan of policy, and to perſevere in it: to reſiſt the temptations of enterprize; to fix the confidence of his ſoldiers without the attraction of victory; to ſupport the ſpirit of the army and the people amidſt thoſe ſlow and cautious plans of defenſive warfare which are more diſpiriting than defeat itſelf; to contain his own ambition and the impetuoſity of his troops; to endure temporary obſcurity for the ſalvation of his country, and for the attainment of ſolid and immortal glory; and to ſuffer even temporary reproach and obloquy, ſupported by the approbation of his own conſcience and the applauſe of that ſmall number of wiſe men whoſe praiſe is an earneſt of the admiration and gratitude of poſterity. Victorious generals eaſily acquire the confidence of their army. Theirs, however, is a confidence in the *fortune* of their general. That of Waſhington's army was a confidence in his *wiſdom*. Victory gives ſpirit to cowards, and even the agitations of defeat ſometimes impart a courage of deſpair. Courage is inſpired by ſucceſs, and it may be ſtimulated to deſperate exertion even by calamity, but it is generally palſied by inactivity—A ſyſtem of cautious defence is the ſevereſt trial of human fortitude. By this teſt the firmneſs of Waſhington was tried. His intrepidity never could have maintained itſelf under ſuch circumſtances, if it had ariſen from ambition or vain glory, from robuſt nerves or diſorderly enthuſiaſm. It ſtood the teſt, becauſe it grew out of the deep root of principle and duty. His mind was ſo perfectly framed, that he did not need the vulgar incentives of fame and glory to rouſe his genius. In him public virtue was a principle of ſufficient force to excite the ſame great exertions to which the rabble of heroes muſt be ſtimulated by the love of power or of praiſe.

It is hardly neceſſary to ſay, that the courage which flowed from honeſty, was tempered in its exerciſe by humanity. The character of Waſhington was not deformed by any of thoſe furious paſſions which drive men to ferocity. His military life was unſtained by military cruelty; and if we lamented the ſeverity of ſome of his acts, we never were at liberty to queſtion their juſtice. It would be unjuſt to aſcribe the mildneſs of the American war excluſively to the perſonal character of Waſhington.—It muſt be imputed in a great meaſure to the ſobriety and moderation of the national temper. Never was a civil war ſo ſpotleſs as that which unhappily broke out between the two nations of the Engliſh race. Not a ſingle maſſacre, not a ſingle aſſaſſination, no ſlaughter in cold blood tarniſhed the glory of conqueſt or aggravated the ſhame of defeat. Gallantry and humanity characterized this conteſt between two nations who amidſt all the fierceneſs of hoſtility ſhewed themſelves worthy of each other's friendſhip.

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* On this occaſion as well as throughout the whole public life of Waſhington, he refuſed any compenſation for his ſervices. He never received any ſalary in any office civil or military.

We are well aware that the military critics of Europe, accuſtomed to the vaſt and ſcientific plans, to the complicated yet exact movements, to the daring and ſplendid exploits of great European generals, may conſider the moſt deciſive ſucceſs in a war like the American as a very inadequate title to the name and glory of an illuſtrious commander. We feel all the deference which upon every ſubject is due from the ignorant to the maſters of the art. But we doubt the ſoundneſs of the judgment of military critics on this ſubject. To us it ſeems probable that more genius and judgment are generally exerted by uneducated generals and among irregular armies, than in the conteſts of thoſe commanders who are more perfectly inſtructed in military ſcience. It is with the arts of war as with every other art. Wherever any art is moſt perfected, there is leaſt room for the exertions of individual genius. Where moſt can be done by rule, leaſt is left for talents. We accordingly find that thoſe ſurprizes and ſtratagems which are ſo brilliant and intereſting a part of the hiſtory of war in paſt times, are now infinitely more rare, becauſe vigilance is now more uniform and the means of defence more perfect. It is now much more eaſy than it was formerly to calculate the event of a campaign from the numbers of the contending armies, the fortreſſes which they poſſeſs and the nature of the country which they occupy. It is impoſſible that the art of war ſhould ever be ſo improved, as to obliterate all differences between the talents of generals: but it is certain that its improvement has a tendency to make the inequality of their talents leſs felt. It cannot be denied that they who beſt know the power of the *art* are the moſt ſober *admirers* of the talents of generals. But whatever be the juſtneſs of theſe obſervations, it muſt be univerſally allowed, that as much judgment and intrepidity may be ſhewn among irregular and imperfectly diſciplined armies as under the moſt highly improved ſyſtem of mechanical tactics. This is ſufficient for our purpoſe; for we are now contemplating the character of him whoſe leaſt praiſe is that of being a great commander, whoſe valour was the miniſter of virtue, and whoſe military genius is chiefly ennobled by being employed in the defence of juſtice.

It is extremely remarkable, that though there never was a civil conteſt diſgraced by ſo few violent or even ambiguous acts as the American war, yet ſo pure were the moral ſentiments of Waſhington, that he could not look back on the period of hoſtilities with unmixed pleaſure. An Italian nobleman, who viſited him after the peace, had often attempted, in vain, to turn the converſation to the events of the war. At length he thought he had found a favourable opportunity of effecting his purpoſe; they were riding together over the ſcene of an action where Waſhington's conduct had been the ſubject of no ſmall animadverſion. Count ——— ſaid to him, "Your conduct, Sir, in this action has been criticized." Waſhington made no anſwer, but clapped ſpurs to his horſe; after they had paſſed the field, he turned to the Italian and ſaid, "Count ——, I obſerve that you wiſh me to ſpeak of the war. It is a converſation which I always avoid. I rejoice at the eſtabliſhment of the liberties of America. But the time of the ſtruggle was a horrible period, in which the beſt men were compelled to do many things repugnant to their nature."

So fatal are even the mildeſt civil commotions to men's morals, and ſo admirable was the temperament of the man who had too much magnanimity not to take up arms at the call of his country, and yet too delicate a purity to dwell with complacency on the recollection of ſcenes which, though they were the ſource of his glory, allowed more ſcope for the diſplay of his talents than for the exerciſe of his humanity!

The concluſion of the American war permitted Waſhington to return to thoſe domeſtic ſcenes, from which nothing but a ſenſe of duty ſeems to have had the power to draw him. But he was not allowed long to enjoy this privacy. The ſupreme government of the United States, haſtily thrown up, in a moment of turbulence and danger, as a temporary fortification againſt anarchy, proved utterly unadequate to the preſervation of general tranquillity and permanent ſecurity. The confuſions of civil war had given a taint to the morality of the people * which rendered the reſtraints of a juſt and vigorous government more indiſpenſably neceſſary. Confiſcation and paper money, the two greateſt ſchools of rapacity and diſhoneſty in the world, had widely ſpread their poiſon among the Americans. One of their own writers tells us, that the whole ſyſtem of paper money was a ſyſtem of public and private frauds. In this ſtate of things, which threatened the diſſolution of morality and government, good men ſaw the neceſſity of concentrating and invigorating the ſupreme authority. Under the influence of this conviction, a convention of delegates was aſſembled at Philadelphia, which ſtrengthened the bands of the Federal Union, and beſtowed on Congreſs thoſe powers which were neceſſary for the purpoſes of good government. Waſhington was the preſident of this convention, as he, in three years after, was elected preſident of the United States of America, under what was called "The New Conſtitution," though it ought to have been called a *reform* of the republican government, as that republican government itſelf was only a *reform* of the ancient colonial conſtitution under the Britiſh crown. None of theſe changes extended ſo far as an attempt to new-model the whole ſocial and political ſyſtem.

There is nothing more ſtriking in the whole character of General Waſhington, and which diſtinguiſhes him more from other extraordinary men, than the circumſtances which attended his promotion and retreat from office. Unſought elevation and cheerful retreat are almoſt peculiar to him. He eagerly courted privacy, and only *ſubmitted* to exerciſe authority as a public duty. The promotions of many men are the triumph of ambition over virtue. The promotions, even of good men, have generally been eagerly ſought by them from motives which were very much mixed. The promotions of Waſhington alone, ſeem to have been victories gained by his conſcience over his taſte. His public virtue did not need the ambiguous aid of ambition to urge its activity. We do not affirm that all ambition is to be condemned; it is perhaps neceſſary to ſtimulate the ſluggiſhneſs of human virtue. Thoſe who avoid the public ſervice from an epicurean love of pleaſure and of eaſe, from the fear of danger, from inſenſibility to honeſt fame, are not ſo much to be praiſed for their exemption from ambition as to be deſpiſed for baſer vices. But though it be mean to be *below* ambition, it is a proof of unſpeakable greatneſs of mind to be *above* it. This elevation the mind of Waſhington had reached; and unleſs we are greatly deceived, he will be found to be a ſolitary example of ſuch exalted magnanimity. To deſpiſe what all other men purſue; to ſhew himſelf equal to the higheſt places without ever ſeeking any; and to be as active and intrepid from public virtue alone, as others are under the influence of the moſt reſtleſs ambition; theſe are the noble peculiarities of the character of Waſhington.

Events occurred during his chief magiſtracy, which convulſed the whole political world, and which tried moſt ſeverely his moderation and prudence. The French revolution took place.

Both friends and enemies have agreed in ſtating that Waſhington, from the beginning of that revolution, had no great confidence in its beneficial operation. He muſt indeed have deſired the abolition of deſpotiſm, but he is not to be called the enemy of liberty if he dreaded the ſubſtitution of a more oppreſſive deſpotiſm. It is extremely probable that his wary and practical underſtanding, inſtructed by the experience of popular commotions, augured little good from the daring ſpeculations of inexperienced viſionaries. The progreſs of the revolution was not adapted to cure his diſtruſt, and when, in the year 1793, France, then groaning under the moſt intolerable and hideous tyranny, became engaged in war with almoſt all the governments of the civilized world, it is ſaid to have been a matter of deliberation with the Preſident of the United States, whether the republican envoy, or the agent of the French princes ſhould be received in America as the diplomatic repreſentative of France. But whatever might be his private feelings of repugnance and horror, his public conduct was influenced only by his public duties. As a virtuous man he muſt have abhorred the ſyſtem of crimes which was eſtabliſhed in France. But as the firſt magiſtrate of the American Commonwealth, he was bound only to conſider how far the intereſt and ſafety of the people whom he governed, were affected by the conduct of France. He ſaw that it was wiſe and neceſſary for America to preſerve a good underſtanding and a beneficial intercourſe with that great country, in whatever manner ſhe was governed, as long as ſhe abſtained from committing injury againſt the United States. Guided by this juſt and ſimple principle, uninfluenced by the abhorrence of crimes which he felt and which others affected, he received Mr. Genet, the miniſter of the French Republic. The hiſtory of the outrages which that miniſter committed, or inſtigated, or countenanced againſt the American government, muſt be freſh in the memory of all our readers. The conduct of Waſhington was a model of firm and dignified moderation. Inſults were offered to his authority in official papers, in anonymous libels, by incendiary declaimers, and by tumultuous meetings. The law of nations was trampled under foot. His confidential miniſters were ſeduced to betray him, and the deluded populace were ſo inflamed by the arts of their enemies that they broke out into inſurrection. No vexation, however galling, could diſturb the tranquillity of his mind, or make him deviate from the policy which his ſituation preſcribed. With a more confirmed authority, and at the head of a longer eſtabliſhed government, he might perhaps have thought greater vigour juſtifiable. But in his circumſtances he was ſenſible that the nerves of authority were not ſtrong enough to bear being ſtrained. Perſuaſion, always the moſt deſirable inſtrument of Government, was in his caſe the ſafeſt. Yet he never over paſſed the line which ſeparates conceſſion from meanneſs. He reached the utmoſt limits of moderation, without being betrayed into puſillanimity. He preſerved external and internal peace by a ſyſtem of mildneſs, without any of thoſe virtual confeſſions of weakneſs, which ſo much diſhonour and enfeeble ſupreme authority. During the whole of that arduous ſtruggle, his perſonal character gave that ſtrength to a *new magiſtracy*, which in other countries ariſes from ancient habits of obedience and reſpect. The authority of his virtue was more efficacious for the preſervation of America than the legal powers of his office.

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* See Ramſay's American Revolution, vol. 2d.

[*To be concluded in the Magazine to be publiſhed on the firſt of April.*]

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. WARNER.

JOHN WARNER, D.D. lately deceaſed, was the ſon of Dr. Ferdinando Warner (many years rector of Barnes in Surry, reputed author of the Letters of an Uncle to his Nephew, and author of the Hiſtory of Ireland, of the Church, &c. &c.) After the uſual claſſical education at ſchool, he was ſent to Liſbon, to be initiated into the principles of commercial life; but his genius was not ſuited to the deſk, and he was ſoon tranſplanted to a ſoil more favourable to his literary merit, and was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. His firſt, or bachelor's degree he took in the year 758, and embracing ſoon after a clerical life, proceeded to his maſter's degree in 1761, and was created doctor of divinity in 1773. His reſidence from the time of taking orders was chiefly in or near London; and for a conſiderable time his talents in the pulpit gave him a due degree of celebrity. His chapel in Long-Acre (for it was his own private property) was frequented not only by thoſe whoſe piety was gratified by the evangelical ſentiments which were uttered with heartfelt eloquence, but many were his conſtant attendants, to derive improvement from his command of language and power of perſuaſion, or to qualify themſelves, by the ſtudy of his dignified and impreſſive manner, to appear with greater advantage in public life. Dr. Warner's juſtly acquired popularity was not thrown away, as is too often the caſe, on an unfeeling mind: he was an exemplary ſon, and affectionate brother; and, having accuſtomed himſelf for the ſake of thoſe who were neareſt and deareſt to him to many privations, when his income was very ſcanty, he derived, as it increaſed, the greater pleaſure from the opportunity it afforded him of adding to their comforts. In 1771, he was preſented to the united rectories of Hockliffe and Chalton, in Bedfordſhire, and afterwards, by his much eſteemed friend Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. to the rectory of Stourton, in Wiltſhire. At the beginning of the French revolution, he accompanied Lord Gower as chaplain to Paris; was witneſs to the principal occurrences of that awful period, previous to the execution of the king; and being prevented, by the embargo laid on juſt as he arrived at Boulogne, from quitting France, and warned in time of the danger of ſtaying in that town, or attempting to make his way out of France, he fixed his reſidence in a village about two leagues from Boulogne; and during the tyranny of Robeſpierre ſpent his time in a very agreeable retirement. With his uſual humour he received the congratulations of his friends on his eſcape at laſt, and arrival into Old England: for he arrived at the time when France was ſuppoſed to be ſuffering under all the horrors of famine. "Bread," ſays he, "now coſts me fifteen-pence the quartern loaf; a beef-ſteak and a bottle of wine drains my pocket of between five or ſix ſhillings—for fifteen pence I had, in the famiſhed country on the other ſide of the water, my ſoup, my fiſh, my *gigot*, and my deſſert, and tenpence more gave me an excellent bottle of claret." Whatever may have been the horrors of Robeſpierre's tyranny at Paris, he ſeems to have left ſtarvation for this ſide of the water. At the ſame time no one felt more for the injury done to the cauſe of liberty, by the ſavage ferocity and outrageous anarchy of the French; but well acquainted with the cauſes of their crimes, with the preſſure which they ſuffered from without, and the treachery which was daily nurtured within by foreign gold, he diſtinguiſhed between the vices of the revolutionary government, and the attempt of a whole people, to reſcue themſelves from the prejudices of birth, the tales of prieſtcraft, and the antiquated remains of feudal oppreſſion. He felt, as he uſed to ſay, like an Engliſhman, who had imbibed his notions of liberty in the days of George the Second, and accuſtomed to aſſociate together, as in thoſe good old times, the ſounds of monarchy, popery, and wooden ſhoes; he could never reconcile himſelf to the new ſtyle of thinking on theſe ſubjects, nor think it an advantage to this country, that Bourbon politics ſhould grow in faſhion, and that, becauſe the French run mad, the ſound principles of Engliſh liberty ſhould be trodden under foot. Hence he was a ſtrenuous advocate for the reform of parliament, and frequently repeated the prophecy of the late Earl of Chatham, ſcarcely permitting himſelf to entertain the moſt remote idea, that the euthanaſia of the Engliſh conſtitution was likely to ſhew the ſuperiority in ſecond-ſight of the Scotch hiſtorian over the Engliſh politician.

His philanthropy was unbounded. To him we are indebted in great meaſure for the expreſſion of national gratitude, to the memory of Howard, in St. Paul's; and though in a different ſphere from that ornament of our country, he was ſcarcely leſs active in the relief of the diſtreſſed. The watch tax afforded ample ſcope for benevolent exertion; the diſtreſs it brought upon the pariſh in which he reſided, cannot be conceived by thoſe who are little accuſtomed to reflect on the effects of decay of employment in an induſtrious family. From a neat and comfortable houſe, by degrees every article of furniture diſappears; the tools go next; a ſupply of food is wanted by the children, and the parent, almoſt in deſpair, is compelled to beg relief at a ſoup-ſhop. Dr. Warner was the guardian angel to numbers, he aſſiſted in all the benevolent plans of his pariſh, and was continually pouring the oil of comfort into the wounds inflicted by an act of the Miniſter, adopted without conſideration, and ſupported by obſtinacy.

To pure benevolence Dr. Warner added the firmeſt integrity; and he was endeared to his friends by a diſpoſition the moſt cheerful, and by that *gaieté du cœur* which at all times was producing pleaſing images. No one excelled him in genuine humour, and in adapting his ſtory to the courſe of converſation: full of anecdote from real life, or from the ſtories of extenſive reading, he ſhone at the feſtive board of mixed and poliſhed ſociety, but ſtill more in the retired circle, where, with a few literary friends, he could indulge in an expanſion of ſentiment, and enjoy the happineſs of real conviviality.

He was a great ſmoaker, and may in this alone be ſaid, in theſe days, to have been almoſt immoderate, for in every other reſpect he was frugal and abſtemious. A pipe, a book, and a friend were his great enjoyments; and in the works he has left behind him, appear ſufficient proofs of original thinking, as well as extenſive learning. To him we are indebted for the tranſlation of the Life of Friar Gerund; a work to be read by every one who cultivates the eloquence of the pulpit; and his Metron-ariſton is now in the hands of all the learned*. The doctor wiſhed to give an Engliſh ear ſome idea of the ſyſtem of the ancients. Having been much abroad, he could not but obſerve the difference between the Engliſh and foreign pronunciation of Latin; and this led him to reflect more deeply on the faults which we imbibe in our early years. No young perſons are more ſtrictly educated in the theory of quantity than the boys of Eton and Weſtminſter, but to us

> " *qui digito callemus et aure,*"

their practice is terrible. The ear is totally neglected in theſe ſchools, and at the inſtant the boy is telling you the ſyllable is ſhort, he contradicts his own aſſertion frequently by his pronunciation. This was grating to the ears of Dr. Warner, as it is to thoſe of every man of taſte; but the evil is perhaps incurable; and we ſhall ſcarcely correct our natural inclination for the *trochee* and the *dactyl*, till the Latin language itſelf ceaſes to be in faſhion.

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* One of his laſt literary productions was the Memoir of Major Cartwright, which appeared in the Work, entitled " *Public Characters.*"

Every thing in which the doctor was engaged he took up warmly; and the late conteſts on the end of the century, originated in a convivial party, in which he ſtaked his opinion againſt that of the majority of the company. The diſpute was referred to two gentlemen, who both decided the bets in favour of the doctor; and according to their deciſion we are now in the nineteenth century. From this deciſion there was no appeal, and many cheerful parties aroſe out of it, in which the difference of opinion which prevailed on this ſubject, ſerved to increaſe the good humour of the meetings. But this harmony did not prevail every where; ſome were found weak enough to be angry in ſuch a conteſt, and as the queſtion was decided differently by various perſons to whom it was referred, a conſiderable degree of acrimony ſometimes broke out in converſation and periodical communications. The doctor was always on the alert, but he did not ſuffer his temper to be ſoured by ſuch trifles.

After a few day's illneſs, and preſerving his recollection and calmneſs to the laſt, he died on the twenty-ſecond of January, at his houſe in St. John's-Square, and was on the thirtieth of the ſame month committed to the vault under the church in that ſquare, by a ſelect party of his friends, who in him lamented the loſs of an excellent ſcholar, a cheerful companion, a ſincere friend, and a worthy man. F.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of new Prints and Articles of Intelligence is requeſted.)

THE BRITISH NAVAL HERO. *T. Stothard R. A. Pinxit. John Young, Mezzotinto Engraver to the Prince of Wales, ſculp. publiſhed for Young, Fitzroy Square. Price* 1*l*. 1*l*.

THE Hero, who is a very ſpirited and original figure, of about fourteen or fifteen years of age, appears to be entering heartily into the ſervice of his country; and the ſame enthuſiaſtic and lively expectation with which he is actuated, is diffuſed to his parents and ſiſters, who ſeem to conſider him as entered into the path of glory, and likely to become a future admiral. A younger boy drawing the officer's ſword, though not a new thought, has a very happy effect. A group of ſailors hugging in the back ground is appropriate to the ſubject, in which every figure introduced is engaged and intereſted.

Repreſentations of ſuch ſcenes as theſe, render the preparations for war attractive and animating to a young and aſpiring mind, and lead him to conſider himſelf as engaged in an honourable cauſe, contributing to the defence and ſupport of that nation which gave him birth, and treading in the ſame path with thoſe heroes whoſe names are enrolled in the temple of Fame; and ſhould he fall in the conteſt, he expects that ſurvivors will conſider him as one of

> *"The brave, who ſink to reſt,*
> *By all their country's wiſhes bleſt."*

ſo far the proſpect is cheering and flattering to a young mind. The companion print, which is entitled

THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT.

is of courſe the reverſe, and preſents a very different proſpect. A young man forcibly dragged from the arms of his afflicted parents, to fight in a cauſe in which none of them wiſh to embark, is a ſtriking contraſt to the ſcene exhibited in our own country. The diſpoſition of the whole, though judicious and ſenſible, is not equal to the preceding print. With reſpect to the engraving, they might each of them have had more tranſparency. The ſubject may at this time be conſidered as *national*, and calculated to add to the ſpirit and energy of the country in a conteſt, on the neceſſity or propriety of which there are ſuch various opinions. Something more than thirty years ago, Hogarth publiſhed two prints entitled *France* and *England*, which, though addreſſed to the lower orders of ſociety, had a ſimilar intention.

HIS MAJESTY *reviewing the* VOLUNTEER CORPS *in Hyde Park. Painted by R. K. Porter; engraved by Reynolds. Price* 1*l* 11*s*. 6*d*. *plain: in colours* 3*l*. 3*s*. *Jefferies and Co.*

This carries very ſtrong marks of being partly borrowed from an admirable print which we noticed in a former retroſpect, copied by Ward, from a painting by Sir William Beechey. The figure of the king is too ſmall, and he is ſeated upon a wooden horſe. By Reynolds we have ſeen better engravings.

The Cowſlip-Gatherer and the Blackberry-Gatherer.

A pair of prints engraved in the chalk manner, by A. FOGG, from Hamilton R. A. publiſhed by Fogg, Bond Street, and Teſtolini, Cornhill; price 10s. 6d. the pair. Weſtall's drawings of theſe ſubjects are ſo exquiſite, ſo inimitable, that it is not a very ſevere cenſure to ſay theſe are inferior. They are however extremely pretty. The Blackberry Girl has the appearance of being a portrait, the other is evidently imaginary. They are very well engraved.

Much as we have heard of *General Waſhington*, there has not until very lately been any portrait of him that deſerved much notice. One, ſome time ſince publiſhed, engraved by CHEESMAN, from a picture by TRUMBULL, has conſiderable merit, but the leading portrait is one copied from STUART by HEATH, and which in point of reſemblance is ſaid by thoſe who have ſeen the General to be uncommonly faithful. Indeed Stuart's fidelity to his original is ſo great, that we ſcarcely ever ſaw a portrait from his pencil, that could not be immediately identified. The ſketch of the head, from which he copied Lord Lanſdowne's picture, has been extremely well engraved by NUTTER, and is publiſhed by CRIBB in Holborn. The engraving by Mr. HEATH being finiſhed juſt at the time of this great man's death, has had an almoſt unprecidented ſale. It has been ſaid that the whole impreſſion which could be taken from the plate was purchaſed by one merchant, and is conſigned to America.

Among the ſingularities of the preſent day, we muſt notice a tremendous plan of the City of London, drawn from actual meaſurement, on a ſcale 200 feet to an inch, compriſing Weſtminſter, Southwark, and all the ſuburbs in Middleſex and Surrey, exhibiting not only every ſtreet, ſquare, court, alley, &c. the boundaries of the city, and pariſhes in the ſuburbs, but alſo the diviſion of houſes, and when regularity would permit, the numbers by which they are diſtinguiſhed. Price to ſubſcribers 5l. 5s. To be ſeen at No. 11, Haymarket.

Meſſrs. BOYDELLS intend to publiſh in April the *Copies from the Guildhall pictures*, price 3l. 3s. the pair. They will alſo publiſh very ſhortly, *the Woman taken in Adultery*, and *Tribute Money*, by Facius, after Duſart, and copies by Gaugain, of two moſt exquiſite drawings by Weſtall. The ſame gentlemen receive ſubſcriptions for a book to be publiſhed early in the ſpring, by Mr. James Roberts, portrait painter to the Duke of Clarence, entitled *Introductory Leſſons for teaching the Art of Drawing and Painting in Water Colours, principally intended for the Uſe of the ingenious Scholar, though not unworthy the attention of thoſe more advanced in Art. Price to Subſcribers 10s. 6d. to Non-ſubſcribers 15s.*

By the death of the late Mr. Stevens of Hampſtead, his very fine collection of Hogarth's prints becomes the property of Mr. Windham, the ſecretary at war, to whom he has bequeathed them. Of the genuine works there is a very fine collection. Several of them were purchaſed at the ſale of the late Mr. Gulſton; and two, at moſt immenſe prices; THE EVENING, without the Girl, 47l. and an impreſſion from a gold ſnuff box, engraved by Hogarth from the Rape of the Lock, 33l.

Large as this collection is, it is not complete: beſides ſome deficiencies in inferior and ſcarce prints, it does not contain, what may perhaps be deemed the moſt curious print Hogarth ever engraved, viz. ENTHUSIASM DELINEATED, of which, we are told, there are only two impreſſions; one of them in the very fine collection of Mr. Meyler, of Crawley Houſe, near Wincheſter; the other in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Ireland, of Hans Place, Knightſbridge; who ſome time ſince publiſhed a ſpirited copy.

Mr. Stevens's collection, including copies, variations, imitations, imputed traſh, and relatives, contains upwards 700 prints.

Martin Arthur Shee, and John Flaxman, aſſociates, have been elected royal academicians.

Thomas Keyſe, of Bermondſey Spa, ſo remarkable for painting rounds of beef and legs of mutton, equal to the firſt Dutch maſters, is dead, at the great age of 79.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

ALGEBRA.

AN Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra; by *Tho. Manning*, vol. 2d, 8vo. 4s. boards. Lunn.

AGRICULTURE.

Propoſals for a Rural Inſtitute, and College of Agriculture; by *Mr. Marſhall*, 1s. 6d. Nicol.

The Farmer's Magazine, conſiſting wholly of original Papers, excluſively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, No. I. (To be continued quarterly) 2s. Longman and Rees.

Phytologia; or, The Philoſophy of Agriculture and Gardening. With the Theory of draining Moraſſes, and with a new conſtruction of the Drill Plough; by *E. Darwin*, M. D. with Plates, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. Johnſon.

BOTANY.

The Lady and Gentleman's Botanical Pocket Book; by *William Mavor*, L. L. D. Illuſtrated with Plates 4s. 6d. bound. Newbery.

Tranſaction of the Linnean Society; vol 5. 1l. 1s. boards. White.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon, the celebrated French Actreſs; with Reflections upon the Dramatic Art, written by herſelf. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols 8s. ſewed. Robinſons.

Literary and Characteriſtical Lives of John Gregory, M. D. Henry Home, Lord Kames, David Hume, Eſq. and Adam Smith, L. L. D. To which are added, A Diſſertation on Public Spirit; and Three Eſſays; by the late *Wm. Smellie*, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh. 7s. boards. Ogle.

DRAMA.

The Eaſt Indian, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden; by *M. G. Lewis*, M. P. 2s. Bell.

Adelaide, a Tragedy, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane; by *Henry James Pye*. 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Joanna of Monfaucon, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, formed upon the Plan of an unpubliſhed Drama from Kotzebue, and adapted to the Engliſh Stage, by *Richard Cumberland*, Eſq. 2s. 6d. Lackington and Allen.

EDUCATION.

A new Engliſh Spelling-Book; or, Key to the Engliſh Language: in which its Difficulties are ſimplified, and its Beauties pointed out; by *John Robinſon*, Mathematician. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Monthly Preceptor; or, Juvenile Library; with Prize Subjects and Queſtions; and Fifteen Guineas worth of Premiums, diſtributed to young People Monthly, No. I. with three copper plates. Price 1s. *Hurſt*.

An Univerſal Syſtem of Short-Hand Writing, adapted to every occaſion, and which may be learnt in a few hours; by *William Mavor*, L. L. D. Vicar of Hurley, 7s. 6d. boards. 4th Edition. *Hurſt*.

Of Education, founded upon Principles, Part I. by *Thomas Northmore*, Eſq. 2s. Murray and Highley.

HISTORY.

Hiſtorical and Philoſophical Memoirs of Pope Pius the Sixth, and of his Pontificate; containing the Cauſes which led to the Subverſion of the Papal Throne, &c. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Robinſons.

LAW.

A Syſtem of the Law of Marine Inſurances; by *James Allan Park*. A new edition, with conſiderable additions. 14s. boards. Butterworth.

Theatrical Regiſter in Chancery, with the addition of the Modern Caſes; by *John Wyatt*, of the Inner Temple. 10s. 6d. Butterworth.

A Treatiſe on the Law of Legacies; by *R. S. Donniſon Roper*, of Gray's Inn, 4s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

The modern Practice of Levying Fines, and Suffering Recovery, in the Court of Common Pleas; with Precedents; by *William Hands*. 4s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

A Plan for the effectual Diſtribution of Bankrupts Eſtates, with Remarks on the Miſconduct of Aſſignees; by *M. Concannon*, jun. 6d. Weſt and Hughes.

MEDICAL.

Inſtructions for the Relief and Cure of Ruptures. And Advice to Families who have weak, rickety, or deformed Children; by *J. Edy*, M. D. 2s. 6d. H. D. Symonds.

The Anatomiſt's Vade Mecum; by *Robert Hooper*, M. D. A new edition enlarged. 3s. 6d. ſewed. Murray and Highley.

A View of the Treatment of Ulcers, more eſpecially thoſe of the ſcrophulous, phagedænic, and cancerous deſcription. With an Appendix on Baynton's new mode of treating old Ulcers of the Legs; by *Richard Nayler*, Surgeon to the Glouceſter Infirmary. 3s. 6d. boards. Kearſley.

The Villagers' Friend and Phyſician; or, A familiar Addreſs on the Preſervation of Health, and the removal of Diſeaſes; by *James Parkinſon*. 1s. Symonds.

MILITARY.

A Review of the late deciſive War in Myſore. With an Appendix, compriſing the whole of the State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultan; by *M. Wood*, Colonel, and late Chief Engineer, Bengal, 4to. 15s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Proceedings of the General Court Martial, held in November 1798, on Captain John Flory Howard, of the Royal Horſe Guards, on Charges exhibited by Major Corbet; with Obſervations. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

MISCELLANIES.

Letters on the Iriſh Nation, written during a viſit to that kingdom, in Autumn 1799; by *George Cooper*, Eſq. 8vo. 4s. 6d. ſewed. White.

The March Faſhions of London and Paris; containing Ten beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and moſt favourite Dreſſes of the Month; intended for the uſe of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and of private families reſiding in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

Copies of Letters from the Army in Egypt, to the French Government, ſaid to be *intercepted* by ſome cruizer of the Britiſh Fleet; with an Engliſh Tranſlation. Part 3d. 4s. Wright.

A choice Collection of the beſt Pſalm Tunes, from the moſt eſteemed old Maſters, collated and ſet by *Richard Sampſon*, organiſt of St. John's, Wakefield. 2s. Hurſt.

The Theatrical Magazine; or, Monthly Diſplay of Dramatic Characters on the London Stage, No. I. 1s. (To be continued.) Harriſon.

An Architectural Account of the French Expedition to Egypt, containing a View of the Country and its Inhabitants. Tranſlated from the French of Cha. Nory. 2s. Debrett.

Solitude; or, The pernicious Influence of total Secluſion from Society upon the Mind and the Heart; by *J. G. Zimmermann*, vol. 2. 12mo. 6s. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Vernor and Hood.

The European Repertory, No. I. 1s. 6d. (To be continued Monthly.) H. D. Symonds.

The Armenian; or, The Ghoſt Seer, a Hiſtory founded on Fact. Tranſlated from the German of *F. Schillar*, 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. boards. H. D. Symonds.

Colquhoun's Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis. A new edition enlarged. Mawman.

Rules for the Game of Cards, called Boſton. 6d. Robinſons.

The Everlaſting Songſter: A Collection of the moſt approved Songs. To which are added, *Original* Rules for *Behaviour*. 1s. Robinſons.

The Trigon, conſiſting of Perſpective Pieces, Miſcellaneous Articles of Amuſement, and Arts and Sciences, No. I. 6d. (To be continued every Fortnight.) Weſt and Hughes.

A Statement of the Differences ſubſiſting between the Proprietors and Performers of the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden; by Meſſrs. *Johnſtone*, *Holman*, *Pope*, *Incledon*, *Munden*, *Fawcett*, and *Knight*. 1s. 6d. Miller.

The Cambrian Directory; or, Sketches of the Welſh Territory, with a Chart. 4s. 6d. boards. Hurſt.

Original Letters of J. J. Rouſſeau, with a fac-ſimile of his hand-writing. Tranſlated from the French. 4s. 6d. H. D. Symonds.

NOVELS.

Mordaunt; or, Sketches of Life, Characters and Manners in various countries; including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality; by the Author of Zelucco and Edward, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Robinſons.

Adeline St. Julian; or, The Midnight Hour; by Mrs. *Anne Ker*, 2 vols. Kerby.

Douglaſs; or, The Highlander; by *Robert Biſſett*, L. L. D. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. ſewed. Hurſt.

Juvenile Emigrants, 2 vols. 5s. ſewed. H. D. Symonds.

Ankerwick Caſtle; by Mrs. *Crofts*, 4 vols. 14s. ſewed. Lane and Miller.

Judith, 2 vols. 7s. ſewed. Lane and Miller.

Caſtle of Strazzo, 3s. 6d. Lane and Miller.

Mary Jane, 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Feudal Events; or, The Days of Yore, an ancient ſtory; by *Anne Maria Mackenzie*, 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Jeanetta, 4 vols. 14s. Lane and Miller.

POETRY.

Lodon and Miranda, a Poem. To which is added, The Poor Boy, a Tale; by *Romaine Joſeph Thorn*, 8vo. 6s. boards. Longman and Rees.

A Melancholy but True Story, 1s. 6d. Hurſt.

The Enchanted Plants; Fables in Verſe, with a Vignette. 8vo. 5s. boards. Hurſt.

The Pariſh Prieſt, 4to. 5s. Black.

POLITICAL.

Reſolutions of the Society of the Friends of the Republican Conſtitution at L———, againſt the Conſtitution of the year 8th of the French Republic, with a Tranſlation, 6d. Low.

An Addreſs to the People of England on *Inequality*, the main ſource of their happineſs; by *Lieutenant Cronhelm*. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Overtures, Songs, Choruſſes, Marches, and Appropriate Symphonies in Joanna, a Dramatic Romance, as performed with univerſal Applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Compoſed, and dedicated by Permiſſion to her Majeſty the Queen of Great Britain, by Thomas Buſby. 10s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The merits of the muſic in Joanna has already been ſo amply and ſo juſtly remarked upon, in the various diurnal and periodical prints, that but few obſervations will be neceſſary from us. The predominant features in the airs are ſmartneſs, ſpirit, and truth of expreſſion, while the outline, the choruſſes, and ſymphonies clearly indicate that the works of Purcell, Handell, and Corelli have chiefly formed the ſchool of this compoſer. The real *connoiſſeurs* in muſic will certainly feel themſelves much obliged to Mr. BUSBY for endeavouring to revive the beauty and energy of theſe great maſters; and will be highly gratified to find, that the art of pure and ſublime compoſition is, in ſome degree, ſtill preſerved among us. We congratulate Mr. Buſby on the exalted notice with which his firſt dramatic effort has been honoured. The well known taſte and judgment of the GREAT PERSONAGE, who has permitted her name to adorn his publication, brings a ſanction to the public opinion which muſt gratify his higheſt wiſhes.

A General Treatiſe on Muſic, particularly on Harmony or thorough Baſs, and its Application in Compoſition; containing alſo many eſſential and original Subjects, tending to explain and illuſtrate the Whole. By M. P. King. 1l 1s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Regularity and progreſſive order, which ſhould ever form the great features of didactic works, is the leading recommendation of Mr. King's preſent publication, and on that merit we chiefly reſt our favorable report of his ingenious and elaborate undertaking. All that he now teaches has in courſe been taught before, but ſeldom with that clearneſs and perſpicuity which we here obſerve. The author, maſter of his *ſubject*, and happy in his *method*, is always lucid and intelligible; and gives his meaning with fulneſs and force. The introduction contains the firſt principles of muſic, as they particularly relate to practice. Mr. King then proceeds to the eſſential principles of the ſcience; after which he treats of harmony or thorough-baſs, ſhews the application of harmony by the laws which govern its uſe, and gives an analyſis, in which he enters ſufficiently into the compoſition to illuſtrate the preceding part of his work. In the ſecond paragraph of the preface we find the author juſtly obſerving, that "the principles of a ſcience always remain the ſame; but the manner in which they may be beſt explained, muſt depend on thoſe who treat of them; it is for this reaſon that each writer on the ſubject adopts a method of his own; and it is on this ground that I have purſued a plan very different from any yet followed." Indeed we frequently find him differing from ſome great authorities, but never without aſſigning reaſons, to moſt of which we cannot but ſubſcribe.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum). Compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Maria Read, by D. Steibelt. 7s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Mr. Steibelt's uſual taſte and volatility of execution prevails through theſe ſonatas. The ſlow movements do not always poſſeſs that pathos which we generally find in his *adagios*; nor are the parts put together with that *finiſh* of which this excellent compoſer is ſo capable. The work, however, on the whole, ſtands in the firſt rank of piano forte productions, and cannot fail to highly gratify every lover of ſterling compoſition.

The Overture (with the Movements deſcriptive of the Volcanic Eruption) in the new popular Pantomime of the Volcano, performed with univerſal Applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Arranged for the Piano-Forte, and compoſed by J. Moorehead. 2s.

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We find in this overture paſſages ſtrongly deſcriptive of the ſcenes and incidents they are meant to elucidate and inforce. Thoſe which accompany the volcanic eruption, at once diſplay a vivid fancy and a correct judgment. The whole forms a good practical piece for the piano forte, and will, we make no doubt, find its way very generally to the muſic-rooms of the ladies.

"*Lightly o'er the Dewey Way*," *a new Song, ſung by Miſs Leake, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Compoſed by* Mr. Hook. 1s. *Bland and Weller.*

We find an eaſe and grace in this little air which diſtinguiſhes it from the generality of ballad melodies. The *obligato* accompaniment for a flute is very ingeniouſly conſtructed, and adds much beauty of effect to a ſong in itſelf highly worthy of the pen of its reſpectable author.

Grand March of the Prieſts and Prieſteſſes in the Temple of the Sun, in Pizarro. Compoſed by Gluck. *Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by* T. Haigh. 1s. *Rolfe.*

However well Mr. Haigh may have acquitted himſelf in the taſk of arrangement, we cannot compliment him on the ſubject of which he has made choice. The name even of Gluck cannot ſanction indifferent compoſition; and we ſcruple not to pronounce the preſent march a dull, heavy, and taſteleſs production. At the ſame time, we muſt in juſtice allow, that Mr. Haigh has diſplayed much fancy and ingenuity in the manner in which he has treated his theme, and that he has contrived to render it a pleaſing and improving exerciſe.

"*The Banks of the Tyne*," *a Ballad, ſung by Maſter Elliot at the Nobility's Concerts. Compoſed by* Reginald Spofforth. 1s. *Bland and Weller.*

It is with particular pleaſure that we trace the progreſs of real talent. Mr. Spofforth has produced ſeveral compoſitions highly creditable to his abilities, but the preſent excels them, both in ſweetneſs of melody and accuracy of conſtruction. A little more variety in the paſſages would, perhaps, have given additional force to the effect, but this we offer rather as an opinion, than as a founded objection.

Three grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with accompaniments for the Violin and Baſs, being the firſt book of twelve new Sonatas. Compoſed by Mr. Pleyel. 8s. *Corri and Duſſek.*

Theſe ſonatas are ſo ſweet, flowing, and ſpirited in their ſtyle, and ſo ſkilfully conſtructed in reſpect to the adjuſtment of their parts, as to reflect additional luſtre on thoſe talents which have already derived ſo much honour from the excellence of former productions. The execution is, in many inſtances, remarkably brilliant, and the accompaniment ſo incorporated with the ſubject matter of the pieces, as every where to diſplay the great maſter.

A Favourite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin and Violoncello, as performed by Maſter Parker, the Muſical Child, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and at the Hanover Square Concerts. Compoſed by Mr. Latour. 3s. *Bland and Wellers.*

The ſubject with which this overture commences is bold and novel, and is ſucceeded by paſſages pleaſingly imagined, and perfectly concatenated. The ſecond movement conſiſts of "*Adeſte Fideles*," and happily relieves the ſpirit and vivacity of the firſt, while the following *rondo* is uncommonly pretty, and forms an excellent exerciſe for the juvenile finger. The whole is calculated for a piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, and may be performed with conſiderable effect independent of the accompaniments.

A Duet, ſung by Miſs Gray and Mrs. Roffey, with an Accompaniment for the Harp. The Words written by Mr. Croſs, *and the Muſic compoſed by* J. Sanderſon. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

The melody of this duet is extremely ſimple, while the under part is throughout a *third* beneath it. The harp accompaniment is an embelliſhment, and the general effect, though not ſtriking, is natural and agreeable.

No. I. (to be continued) Duo Concertante for Violins. Compoſed by J. Moorehead. 2s. *Lavenu.*

This pleaſing concertante is particularly calculated for practitioners. The execution, though ſometimes active and vivacious, is no where remarkably difficult; and the general effect is ſo intereſting as amply to repay the ſtudy of the learner. The two parts are judiciouſly blended; and at once evince both theoretical knowledge, and a practical acquaintance with the character and capacity of the violin.

Sixteen New Country Dances for the Year 1800, *with their proper Figures. Printed for the Harp, Harpſichord, and Violin, as performed at the Prince of Wales's and other Grand Balls and Aſſemblies.* 1s. 6d. *Fentum.*

Moſt of theſe country dances are conceived with ſpirit and vivacity, and qualified for thoſe moments "when muſic ſoftens, and when dancing fires." The moſt ſtriking among them are "the Navel Pillar, Short and Sweet, the Black Caſtle, Tunbridge Wells, and La Tambourine."

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR FEBRUARY, 1800.

A NEW muſical after-piece, entitled *Of Age To-morrow*, was performed on the 1ſt of this month, at Drury-lane Theatre. It is taken from a comedy in three acts, by Kotzebue, entitled, *Der Wildfang*. The ſubject has been often handled on the ſtage. It conſiſts of the diſguiſes and tricks of a lover to get into the preſence of his miſtreſs. Notwithſtanding this defect, the piece is far from creating diſguſt in the ſpectator. The buſineſs is airy, and rapid in its movements; and the characters humorous, though without novelty. The acting in this piece deſerves to be ſeen. Miſs de Camp, in the part of a lady's maid, is uncommonly gay and ſpirited; Mr. Banniſter, jun. in the character of the lover; Mr. Wewitzer, in that of an old maimed ſoldier; and Mr. Suet, as a ſportſman, are all excellent. The muſic, compoſed by Mr. Kelly, is peculiarly pleaſing. This after-piece is a favourite with the public; and really has more pretenſions to favour than moſt of the recent productions of the ſame kind.

The comedy, written by Mr. Moreton, entitled *Speed the Plough*, was performed, for the firſt time, on the 8th of this month, at Covent Garden Theatre. This play is conſtructed on the German model; but, in offending by the blemiſhes of the German dramatic writers, it does not compenſate with the excellencies of Kotzebue, and one or two more of thoſe writers. Kotzebue, who ſeems to have occaſioned a ſpecies of revolution on our ſtage, abounds with affecting incidents and delightful expreſſions of paſſion; but with thoſe beauties which are of the higher order, he falls infinitely ſhort of the taſte and refinement of the moſt poliſhed of our dramatic writers. His beſt pieces are disfigured with the defects of an art in its infancy: he is often extravagant, irregular, and uncouth. If he begets delight or aſtoniſhment by ſomething beautiful or gigantic, in the ſame work he diſguſts with ſomething deſpicable for its inſignificance, or ridiculous for its want of propriety. If the Engliſh ſtage was growing dull, it was not amiſs to go to Germany for paſſion, and its conſequent force. But there was no neceſſity, in the nature of the traffic, to bring from Germany the abſurdities of a ſtage—comparatively barbarous.

Speed the Plough is partly comic and partly ſerious. One of the characters ſuppoſes himſelf to be the murderer of his brother.—What is to be ſaid of ſuch a circumſtance in a comedy? or a *play*; for the writer may be allowed the benefit of that name? The ſuppoſed murderer ſtalks about with a phrenzy that may very well ſtand for a burleſque on ſuch ſort of compoſition. The ſcenes here alluded to are capable enough of pleaſing the vulgar. They ſympathize with the appearance of ſorrow or anguiſh, however inartificially the tale is told. They are like a ſavage who, for the firſt time ſees a ſtatue, and who would be delighted with the work of the moſt clumſy carver in wood. But it is the buſineſs of the ſtage to improve the taſte of every part of the audience. The actual employment of the writers, who run to Germany for their models, is ſtill further to corrupt and injure the feeling and judgment of the multitude; nor is it true, that they are obliged to lower themſelves to the level of their audiences: there is this important diſtinction to be made,—the moſt ignorant are quick in perceiving faithful and ſtrong exhibitions of nature; in the worſt picture there is a reſemblance of the original, and it is the reſemblance the populace admire; the ignorance therefore that prevents the diſcovery of faults, is not ſuch as to exclude the ſpectator from feeling part at leaſt of the charms of maſterly imitation. Let thoſe who queſtion the truth of this opinion reſort to fact; let them watch an audience on the firſt night of a piece; they will find, that in all paſſages remarkable for the truth of their delineation, applauſe as often ſprings from the gallery as any part of the houſe.

But although Mr. Moreton's play is faulty, and even monſtrous, in the greater part of the ſerious incidents; it has many beauties both of character and ſituation. The whole character of farmer *Aſhfield* is delightfully drawn: it has the two qualities, difficult to combine, of vigour and chaſteneſs. The part of *Henry*, though in another ſtyle, has the ſame excellencies. The ſituation of the *Farmer*, when his landlord requires him to turn *Henry* out of his houſe, *Henry* the object of his protection and love, is exquiſitely beautiful, and is even, perhaps, without defect. There are other beauties in the piece; but they are, for the moſt part, either faint, or are copies of other works.—Indeed the author has too often condeſcended to take from others, which is the more to be lamented, becauſe he has given unequivocal proofs of his capacity to contrive and execute for himſelf.

Speed the Plough is played admirably throughout. Mr. Knight's *farmer*, and Mr. H. Johnſton's *Henry*, are already perfect performances. The ſimplicity of the former is unalloyed with coarſeneſs; and the animation of the latter, with rant. Mr. H. Johnſton and Miſs Murray are intereſting in their reſpective characters; and Mr. Munden makes his part more lively than the feebleneſs of the drawing ſeems to promiſe. The prologue to this play is dull; the epilogue tolerable ſprightly.

A new muſical after-piece, written by Mr. Dibdin, jun. entitled *True Friends*, was performed on the 20th at Covent Garden. When a production is deſtitute of every one of the charms of writing, remarks on any of its members are foreign to the uſes of criticiſm: this piece is of that deſcription; and deſerves to be diſmiſſed with that general cenſure.

The muſic, however is to be diſtinguiſhed from the writing. It has conſiderable merit in parts. It is the compoſition of Mr. Attwood.

A pamphlet, highly intereſting to every lover of the drama, has been recently publiſhed, containing *a ſtatement of the differences ſubſiſting between the proprietors and performers of Covent Garden Theatre, with the correſpondence occaſioned by the diſpute.* It is the avowed publication of the following principal actors of that theatre—*Meſſ. J. Johnſtone, Holman, Pope, Incledon, Munden, Fawcett, Knight, and H. Johnſton.* The object of the ſtatement is declared to be, the doing away the prejudices which may otherwiſe be imbibed againſt the cauſe of the performers, from the clandeſtine repreſentations made by the proprietors, or their agents. The pamphlet is full of curious facts, relative to the preſent ſituation of the performers of Covent Garden Theatre, compared with the ſituation of performers in the times of Barry and his contemporaries, and to a variety of other topics. The claims of the performers are ſtated and aſſerted in a plain and manly ſtyle. The correſpondence is the chief vehicle of the information given to the public; and upon the face of that, the conduct of the eight gentlemen, named above, appears to have been not only juſt in its principle, but dignified in its manner. As this publication profeſſes to have had no other object than to lay a ſimple ſtatement of the caſe before the public, the perſons whoſe names are ſubſcribed to it, declare their reſolution, to purſue every legal and honourable means to effect ſuch a reſtoration of juſtice as will give them the rights which ancient uſage preſcribes to them as actors.

The concluding paragraph deſerves to be given for the propriety of its feeling and expreſſion. "Having thus poſſeſſed the public with the whole proceedings, and by that means ſecured our cauſe and conduct from miſrepreſentation, we hope we ſhall be accompanied with the wiſhes of all good men, for the ultimate ſucceſs of our endeavours to reſcue the members of that profeſſion, which contributes ſo eſſentially to the rational entertainment of this great kingdom, from a ſtate of oppreſſion, which no other ſubjects in it can poſſibly experience."

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM LANDER FOR RAISING WATER BY PUMPS.

A PATENT was granted, November, 1799, to Mr. WILLIAM LANDER, of Meſe, in the County of Wilts, Braſs Founder, for a method of raiſing water by pumps or other engines, by means of an apparatus for moving the piſton rod.

The principle of this invention is to adapt to the moving power a ſemicircular wheel, with teeth moving in a rack or racks connected with the piſton rod. The ſemicircular wheel (or with a larger ſegment of a circle where the machinery will admit of it) partakes of the rotatory motion of the moving power; and as it gives the perpendicular motion to the racks and the piſton connected with them, it allows of a greater extent of power or a longer ſtroke in the play of the piſton than is effected by the cranks uſually employed.

Thus, if the ſemicircle have a radius of four inches, its circumference will be twelve inches, and the length of the ſtroke of the piſton connected with the rack will alſo be twelve inches.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS FOR PREPARING IRON.

Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, of Ketley, in the county of Salop, for a method of preparing iron for its converſion into ſteel.

This method ſimply conſiſts in mixing the black oxyd of mangaueſe along with the materials from which the caſt iron is obtained, or with the caſt iron in the proceſs of its converſion into ſteel.

It is not eaſy exactly to explain the operation of the manganeſe here, perhaps it may be by fully oxygenating and thereby ſeparating the crude iron from the remaining quantity of ſulphur and of phoſphuret of iron, with which it is alloyed after the firſt fuſion, to procure the regulus.

MR. LUDLOW AND ANN WILCOX FOR PLAYING-CARDS.

EDWARD LUDLOW of Walworth, Surry, and ANN WILLCOX, of London, for new-invented playing-cards.

To card-players whoſe ſight is not very diſtinct, it may be an advantage to know that the diamonds and clubs of theſe new cards are made white on the inſide, and that the hearts and ſpades are diſtinguiſhed by a white line added to the uſual figure. A great deal of ornamental work is likewiſe added to the different court cards, diſtinguiſhed by the different orders. Thus the ace of ſpades remains with his uſual dignities of the order of the garter; the ace of clubs bears the inſignia of the order of the thiſtle; the ace of hearts thoſe of St. Patrick; and the ace of diamonds thoſe of the Bath. The court cards of each ſuit have, beſide the ornaments of ſtars, garters, ba dges, &c. agreeably to the reſpective orders.

MR. LESTER FOR AN ENGINE TO CUT CHAFF.

WILLIAM LESTER of Cotton End, near Northampton, for a new-invented pendulum engine for cutting hay or ſtraw into chaff.

This engine is ſo conſtructed that, by the ſimple operation of throwing the pendulum backwards and forwards, the ſtraw is cut into any length required. The pendulum at one vibration feeds twice, preſſes twice, and carries the knife twice through the cut. Sixty of theſe vibrations may be made in one minute through a truſs of ſtraw eighteen inches wide, and from two to three inches thick. The knife is ſemicircular, with an alternate rotatory motion on its own centre, with its edge moving between two bars of ſteel, which prevents the ſtraw from yielding to the knife.

If worked by two people, it will cut between forty and fifty quarters a day; and it is not eaſily put out of order.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1800.

FRANCE.

NO ſooner had Bonaparte ſeized on the reins of government, than he began to diſplay his accuſtomed promptitude both in council and the field. While, on one hand, he exhibited great readineſs to treat with the external enemies of the republic, he diſplayed no leſs energy againſt her internal foes; and he has already achieved in a few days what the late Directory were unable to accompliſh during the plenitude of their power, and the duration of their authority.

Taking advantage of a rigorous ſeaſon, which had produced a ceſſation of hoſtilities on the frontiers, he marched large bodies of troops under Brune and Hedouville, two able and experienced leaders, againſt the inſurgent departments of the Weſt, and has ſlaughtered, ſubdued, diſperſed, or reduced to unconditional ſubmiſſion, the numerous and warlike bands of armed peaſantry, who threatened France on one hand with a civil war, while they continued, on the other, to render ſome of her moſt fertile provinces a burden, rather than an advantage.

In fine, ſeveral of the chiefs, ſuch as Gorges and Frotté, have been obliged to ſurrender; the inhabitants of both ſides of the Loire have laid down their arms; and as their prieſts are now reſtored to them, and their leaders have loſt their confidence, there is no great likelihood that they will become ſpeedily formidable.

In the mean time, Maſſena has taken the command of the army of Italy, and obtained ſome ſlight advantages: but theſe conſiſt merely of the temporary poſſeſſion of open towns, or an accidental ſuperiority in reſpect to foraging parties; for the main bodies are at preſent endeavouring to recruit their exhauſted ſtrength, while the different courts are "ſounding the dreadful note of preparation."

In reſpect to the preſent ſtate of Egypt, conſiderable doubt and uncertainty ſtill prevails. If we were to give credit to letters, *ſaid to be intercepted*, publiſhed in this country, the French there are reduced by diſeaſe, diſaſter, and death, to a moſt deplorable condition! but, if we are to believe more recent and authentic accounts, circulated in Paris, the whole of Kleber's army is new clothed, while the greater part of the forces in Upper Egypt has been mounted on dromedaries—in ſhort, we are aſſured, that they are in a moſt excellent condition,—fit for freſh toils, capable of new victories!

On the other hand, if we turn our eyes to the

COURT OF VIENNA,

We ſhall behold Auſtria truly formidable, in conſequence of the undeviating policy of her councils, and the recent ſucceſs of her arms. Subſidized to fight her own battles, ſhe has uniformly taken advantage of circumſtances, and at length acquired the dominion of nearly all Italy. Tied down by no rules of action, except thoſe connected with her own immediate intereſts, ſhe has diſplayed but little zeal for the reſtoration of the Kings of Naples and Sardinia. Wholly diſengaged from the folly of the cruſade for the reſtoration of the race of Bourbon, her political principles can never fetter her private views; and ſhe may treat now, as ſhe did before at Campo Formio and Leoben, for a ſeparate peace, without conſidering herſelf as faithleſs to her allies, with whom ſhe never appears to have made a common cauſe. In fine, ſuch has been the peculiar good fortune of the Emperor Francis, and ſo extraordinary the conduct both of his friends and his enemies, that, were he to ceaſe hoſtilities before the fate of another campaign be tried, there is but little doubt that he would not only be amply indemnified for the loſs of the Netherlands, but alſo for the expences of the war.

It appears, however, that

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

Is diſguſted with his imperial ally, and has actually iſſued orders for the return of his troops. This circumſtance, which is likely to give a new complexion to the war, has been differently accounted for: it having been maintained, on one hand, that the Czar had haughtily demanded the diſmiſſion of all the Auſtrian generals lately employed in Switzerland; while it has been aſſerted, on the other, that this prince has generouſly, but unſucceſsfully, inſiſted on the reſtoration of the Italian States, and the reintegration of the French monarchy.

It muſt be allowed, that theſe are the principles on which Paul Petrowitz ſeems to have engaged in the conteſt; for however advantageous in a pecuniary point of view his ſubſidies from this country may appear, yet it cannot be doubted, that they afford no adequate compenſation for the tranſportation of his beſt troops to a diſtant ſcene of warfare, and the loſs of veteran legions, in a conteſt in which he is leſs intereſted, perhaps, than any other potentate in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is now evident, that a continuation of the war has been reſolved upon by our cabinet, although it be difficult to conceive on what principles a miniſtry that attempted to treat with the laſt government of France, can refuſe to negociate with the preſent. Such a determination has accordingly ſtaggered ſome of the warmeſt ſupporters of the war; and although but little difference has enſued, in reſpect to the votes of parliament, this muſt be allowed to have conſiderably influenced its debates; it alſo appears, in ſome meaſure, to have reſtored the vigour, and filled the ranks of a truant Oppoſition.

The effects produced on the public mind have been ſtill more conſpicuous; and the livery of London, on the 19th of February, not only agreed to petition the Houſe of Commons on this ſubject, but actually inſtructed their repreſentatives to vote in favour of peace.

When his Majeſty's meſſage was taken into conſideration in the Houſe of Peers, Lord Grenville, in a ſpeech of three hours, took an ample review of public affairs: he inſiſted, that thoſe who had hitherto acted with him ought ſtill to continue of the ſame opinion, as nothing had occurred to induce a change of ſentiments; on the other hand, he could not hope to conciliate the approbation of ſuch as had always oppoſed the proſecution of the preſent war.

He then adverted to the conduct of the French government. The rulers of that nation perſevered, he ſaid, in the ſame principles which had produced the revolution: theſe were ſufficient to overturn every ſyſtem of regular government, and ought to have been changed previouſly to the commencement of a negociation; but the ſecond note of the French government endeavoured to juſtify its former conduct, and to throw the odium of the war upon this country, when even the man who wrote the juſtification knew the contrary to be the fact. He added, that the treaty of Pavia was a glaring forgery; and that the convention of Pilnitz had been *officially* oppoſed by our miniſters.

Lord Grenville then denied that the late profeſſions in behalf of peace were ſerious: and affirmed that France had been at war with every power in Europe except Sweden and Denmark. Spain he conſidered as in perfect ſubordination to the Gallic yoke; and the tyrannical ſubjection of Holland was, according to him, notorious.

His Lordſhip concluded, by obſerving, that whenever the rulers of France ſhould abandon their preſent principles, and become able to preſerve the relations of peace and amity, they might ſafely be treated with; but, in the mean time, he hoped, that the houſe would fully unite in an humble addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent occaſion.

The Duke of Bedford, in an able and energetic ſpeech, attempted to point out a variety of miſrepreſentations on the part of his Majeſty's Miniſter for the foreign department: he then obſerved, that he had always been deſirous of making an accommodation for the benefit of his native country, whenever an opportunity, like that which lately occurred, had preſented itſelf; but as he found, that all attempts of this kind were now unavailing, he had formed the reſolution of retiring totally from public affairs, and reſting ſatisfied with the practice of benevolence within his own confined diſtrict. He then moved a long amendment to the addreſs, which was oppoſed by the Earl of Carliſle, while Lord Romney declared, that as he did not approve of the meaſures of Miniſters, he would not vote on the ſubject.

Lord Borringdon and Lord Holland ſupported the amendment, and the latter of theſe noblemen afterwards entered the following proteſt on the journals.

Die Martis 28*th Jan.* 1800.

The original motion being put, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, &c.

The ſame was carried in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

Becauſe the addreſs adopted by the houſe directly approves of the rejection of an overture for peace, when that invaluable bleſſing might very probably be attained with honour and ſecurity, by opening a negociation with the French Republic, and indirectly approves of the language in which the rejection of the offer was conveyed to the French government; a language which, in my opinion, can only tend to widen the breach between the two countries, to exaſperate the enemy, and prolong the calamities of war. HOLLAND.

When the ſame ſubject was canvaſſed in the Houſe of Commons (February the 3d), Mr. Dundas, in language ſimilar to that made uſe of by Lord Grenville, declaimed againſt the French government.

He aſſerted that Bonaparte's offers of pacification were not to be attended to; and, as a proof of this, he adverted to his conduct in reſpect to Venice, which he had ſacrificed to Auſtria; his aggreſſion in regard to Egypt; his duplicity to the Ottoman Porte, &c. &c. He alſo inſiſted that he had violated the public faith with ſeveral nations.

Mr. Whitbread, in reply, was aſtoniſhed that the right honourable gentleman ſhould accuſe France of having been at war with every country in Europe except two, when it was recollected, that his Majeſty's Miniſters had invoked the force, and called down the vengeance, of all the neighbouring nations.

He then beſought the attention of the houſe to the conduct of the Britiſh Government, with reſpect to Hamburg; he deſired to know, if Miniſters forgot the violation of the rights of nations by Lord Harvey at Florence? Did they recollect the threat of bombarding the City of Genoa?

He fully inſiſted on the propriety of treating with Bonaparte, and attacked the conduct of Adminiſtration in reviling the perſon of the French Conſul, and countenancing an intercepted correſpondence from Egypt.

Mr. Pitt, in a long and brilliant ſpeech, remarked that it was impoſſible to ſeparate the preſent queſtion either from the antecedent crimes and exceſſes of the French revolution, or the horrors of the war. He then entered into a hiſtory of the ſucceſſive negociations with France, both at Paris and at Liſle. The rupture of theſe was followed by aggreſſions in Italy, in conſequence of which, Sardinia, Modena, Genoa, Venice, Rome, and Naples, had been over-run, plundered, and deceived; amuſed with treaties, or diſtracted by perfidy. In ſhort, the victories, the armiſtices, the marches, the treaties of Bonaparte were nothing but a ſeries of acts of oppreſſion, of plunder, of perfidy, of tyranny, of injuſtice, of every vice and every wickedneſs which could corrupt a people and ſubvert a government. He concluded, by declaring his opinion of the danger and impolicy of treating with France at the preſent moment, more eſpecially as he conſidered the Conſul's impatience as a confeſſion of his weakneſs. He added, that his uſurpation might yet be completely overthrown by the united and continued efforts of Great Britain and her Allies, if it did not fall a victim to thoſe internal attacks which the power of a ſtranger and a deſpot had to dread.

Mr. Fox, whoſe expected appearance, after ſo long an abſence, had crowded the galleries and all the avenues leading to the houſe of Commons, began by obſerving, that although we were now at a new æra of the war, yet we were led back to the very commencement of it, for its motive. After ſeven long years of calamitous hoſtilities, there was nothing before the houſe but a repetition of the ſame fanciful calculations reſpecting financial reſources, and the ſprings of human action, by which they have been ſo often deceived. He was free to avow that in his judgment we were the aggreſſors, in reſpect to the preſent conteſt; the ſame was alſo clear in regard to Auſtria and Pruſſia. The late French king had no doubt periſhed cruelly; there was however a moral certainty that he had acted in concert with Auſtria: and in reſpect to the declaration of Pilnitz, if any two powers on the Continent had ſigned ſuch a paper with a view to our internal government, we ſhould moſt certainly have conſidered it as a violent aggreſſion. France, as Mr. Fox was willing to allow, had diſguſted all Europe; but many of the inſtances quoted, were incorrect. Sardinia, when attacked, was actually one of the belligerent powers, and ſubſidiſed by this country. What had been ſaid of her, in reſpect to Switzerland, might be applied to the allied powers in regard to Poland. But it might be aſked, who firſt endangered the liberty of Switzerland, by endeavouring to force her from her neutrality? Who, but Great Britain? His noble relation, Lord R. Fitzgerald, was the perſon charged to ſay, that her neutrality was regarded as criminal. Our conduct was preciſely ſimilar, both in reſpect to Tuſcany and Genoa; and this war had in fact been remarkably productive of the inſolence of the greater towards the ſmaller ſtates.

He then proceeded to notice our former negociations with France, and aſſerted, that every objection to treating at preſent, went equally againſt the negociations of 1796, and 1797. The miniſter now, for the firſt time, had given an honeſt account of theſe tranſactions; for he had ſtated that he was apprehenſive of danger from the ſucceſs of a treaty, and that he was led to negociate, only in conſequence of the *unequivocal* voice of the people: but he could not believe him ſincere in the firſt negociation, when he was apprehenſive of danger, and was dictated to by a voice to which he was ſo unaccuſtomed to liſten!

The premier had ſaid, that he did not wiſh to preſs the Bourbon family on the people of France; but he has only pointed out that path to peace, without mentioning any other: he has not even aſked for their *contre-projet*, nor does it appear that he will liſten to it, if offered. Was the conteſt to be continued through every change of circumſtances, until either a Bourbon was placed upon the throne, or a Bonaparte was enabled to tread on our necks? He then begged leave to make a ſolemn appeal to the houſe, and to aſk, whether, if the Miniſter had acted on the declaration of 1797, and entered into a negociation, they would not have been ready to vote an addreſs of thanks? He concluded by hoping that the Adminiſtration would at length take ſome pity on the condition of man, and not continue the war for a mere theory. The houſe then divided. Ayes 265. Noes 64—Majority for the addreſs 201.

Since our laſt, a debate has taken place in both houſes of parliament, relative to the late unfortunate expedition to Holland, Mr. Sheridan, on the 10th. of February, made a motion in the Houſe of Commons, for a committee of inquiry on this ſubject, but it was negatived by a majority of 171. —A freſh ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, has recently taken place, notwithſtanding ſo ſtrong a meaſure does not ſeem to be in the leaſt juſtified by the preſent quiet ſtate of the nation; but, wonderful as it may ſeem, this was actually urged as a motive.—The preſent high price of corn, added to the apprehenſion of a ſcarcity, are ſubjects which have arouzed and occupied the attention of Parliament. In conſequence of this, a bill for the regulation of bakers has juſt obtained the royal aſſent; it muſt be allowed however, that a real want of bread-corn can never be alleviated to a great degree by any other mode than that of an increaſed importation.—Earl Stanhope, who lately reſumed his ſeat in the houſe of peers, has earneſtly invoked its attention to the increaſing accumulation of our public debt. He was at the ſame time pleaſed to attribute the preſent ſcarcity to the war, and to augur a numerous train of evils in caſe of its continuation. On this occaſion, he alluded to the ſyſtem of education lately introduced into his dominions, by the King of Pruſſia; and, after deſcanting on the abuſe of the term *Jacobiniſm*, aſſerted, that he ſhould always be proud to be ranked with ſuch men as Jacobin Chatham, Jacobin Dunning, and Jacobin Saville.

While the minds of the people of this country have been occupied with the momentous queſtion of peace, or war, the parliament of Ireland has been agitated reſpecting the projected union with Great Britain. The affirmative ſide of the queſtion has hitherto been carried triumphantly, but ſome doubts may be ſtill entertained as to the final reſult, when it is recollected that this meaſure is oppoſed by a moſt formidable minority; that the greater part of the county members have declared themſelves inimical to it, that the capital appears to be unanimouſly againſt it, and that a ſcheme which would disfranchiſe the whole Iriſh legiſlature has been hitherto carried by a majority of leſs than fifty.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ALLEN, Rewben, High Wycombe, carrier. (Tillbury, Ely-place)
Anderſon, C. Groſvenor Mews, hackneyman. (Allen, Frith-ſtreet)
Burford, J. Holborn-bridge, linen-draper. (Searle, St. Paul's Church-yard)
Burgis, T. Great Tay, gardener. (Simpſon, Artillery-lane)
Brewer, W. Briſtol, tea-dealer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Bamber, W. Chowley, muſlin-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple)
Booty, W. Hepworth, ſeed-merchant. (Egerton, Gray's-inn)
Bonney, W. Liverpool, ſoap-boiler. (Freckleton, Liverpool)
Barry, J. Orchard-ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Farrer, Lacy, and Co. Bread ſtreet)
Blyth, T. Birmingham, factor. (Lewes, Ravenhurſt)
Barnett, J. Falmouth, mercer. (Guy, King's Arms-yard)
Barrett, J. King's-ſtreet, Moorfields, cabinet-maker. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-ſquare)
Buchannan, J. Sherborne-lane, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick-place)
Croft, L. St. James's-ſtr. paſtry-cook. (Blomfield, Smith's-building)
Clowes, J. Blackrod, muſlin-manufacturer. (Threlſhall, Little Bolton)
Cooper, J. Wild-court, printer. (Berridge, Wood-ſtreet)
Clementſon, W. Noble-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Adams and Cooke, Old Jewry)
Cullen, M. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool)
Cook, J. Ringwood, clothier. (Williams, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)
Clampit, J. Liverpool, ſlopman. (Wilſon, Union-ſtreet, Southwark)
Clark, J. Pancras-lane, taylor. (Barber, Thanet Place)
Cole, J. North-Tawton, maltſter. (Hands, Mark-lane)
Cutler, M. Bedford-ſtreet, woollen-draper. (Williams, Sion College Gardens)
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread-ſtreet, ribbon-weavers. (Meſſrs. Shawe, Tudor-ſtreet)
De St. Croix, N. Homerton, coal-merchant. (Meſſrs. Daun, Threadneedle-ſtreet)
Davis, T. Briſtol, cheeſemonger. (Edmunds, Exchequer-Office)
Edwards, T. Fore-ſtreet, Limehouſe, victualler. (Mawley, Jealous-row)
Egleton, S. Leonard-ſtreet, ſtationer. (Hudſon, Winkworth-buildings)
Fallon, A. Liverpool, merchant. (Elſmere, Liverpool)
Fetch, J. Elbow-lane, wine-merchant. (Vandercorne, Buſh-lane)
Finlay, A. Caſtle-ſtr. Oxford-ro. linen-draper. (Loxley, Cheapſide)
Groom, J. Chiſwell-ſtreet, ſtable-keeper. (J. and S. Pullen, Fore-ſtreet)
Goldſmith, L. Thavies-inn, merchant. (Willett and Anneſley, Finsbury-ſquare)
Griffiths, V. Pater-noſter Row, printer. (Davies, Lothbury)
Giles, J. Frome-Selwood, brandy-merchant. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)
Hilder, G. Bocking, ſhop-keeper. (Smith and Lawſon, Great St. Helen's)
Howell, R. Pancras-la. warehouſeman. (Lloyd, Thavies-inn)
Hadden, S. Oxford-ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Smith and Tilſon, St. Paul's Church-yard)
Hemingway, J. Royton, fuſtian-manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Hart, R. Coppull, cotton-manufacturer. (Hodgſon, Chancery-lane)
Johnſon, J. York, grocer. (Allen & Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Joſeph, L. Manſell-ſtreet, jeweller. (Howard, Jewry-ſtreet)
Jones, J. Laguor Forge, iron-maſter. (R. Griffiths, Lincoln's-inn)
Jackſon, D. Charles-ſtr. Southwark, needlemaker. (Speck, St. John, Southwark)
Kirkman, J. Kirkdale, merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Kenyon, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool)
Knowles, P. Mancheſter, alehouſe keeper. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſt.)
Long, J. Portſea, mariner. (Willett and Annerſley, Finsbury-ſquare)
——— Gainsford, Malden, Eſſex. (Ireland, Staple's-inn)
Le Lievre, A. Finch-lane, merchant. (Smith and Lawſon, Great St. Helen's)
Lowe, H. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Blackſtock, Temple)
M'Llwham, J. Fore-ſtr. builder. (Hall, Bucklersbury)
Martin, S. and W. Holland, Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturers. (Duckworth and Chippendal, Mancheſter)
Merrick, J. & S. Hawkins, Mark-lane, merchants. (Meſſrs. Willis, Warnford-court)
Mills, T. Moorecroft Wood, cloth-manufacturer, (Foulkes, Hart-ſtreet, Bloomsbury)
Merley, R. Claxton, tanner. (Pennington & Bell, Temple)
Maſon, H. Baldock, baker. (Clennell, Staple's-inn)
Martin, W. Briſtol, porter & cyder merchant. (Edmunds, Exchequer-office)
Maitland, R. Biſhopſgate-ſtr. merchant. (Wilſon, Temple)
Maitland, J. J. Lime-ſtr. merchant. (Forbes, Ely-place)
Newſtead, T. York, confectioner. (Pennington and Bell, Temple)
Nicholſon, M. Howden, grocer. (Spofforth, jun. and Pierſon, Howden)
Owen, W. Haymarket, ſhoemaker. (Bourn and Curtoen, New-inn)
Onions, W. Mancheſter, porter merchant. (Price, Wolverhampton)
Pourtales, A. P, and A. G. Broad-ſtr. build. merchants. (Nicholls and Nettleſhip, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide)
Potter, G. Charing-cr. haberdaſher. (Walton, Grocer's-hall)
Prickett, R. Lancaſter, merchant,
Pendrid, J. Willingborough, ſhoe-maker. (Hodſon, Willingborough)
Patience, J. T. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, carpenter. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-ſquare)
Platt, J. jun. & H. B. Platt, Wigan, linen-manufacturers. (Baldwin, Wigan)
Pye, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Thompſon, jun. Liverpool)
Pierce, J. Chippenham, grocer. (Broome and Pinneger, Gray's-inn)
Roberts, W. St. Clement's, Cornwall, ſhop-keeper. (Warren, Truro)
Raynes, M. Finsbury ſquare, merchant. (Williams, Sion College gardens)
Roſs, A. Minories, merchant. (Loxley, Cheapſide)
Richardſon, R. Corporation-row, merchant, (Smart, Norfolk-ſtreet)
Sweatman, W. Briſtol, linen-draper. (Lewis, Gray's-inn)
St. Croix, N. Homerton, coal-merchant. (Dann and Dunn, Threadneedle-ſtreet)
Shallcroſs, W. Fleet-ſtr. hatter. (Batchelor, Clement's-inn)
Smith, G. Lovel's-co. wine merchant. (Wadeſon, Hardy, and Barlow, Auſtin-friars)
Simpſon, W. T. and G. Townſend, Leiceſter, hoſiers. (Heyrick, Leiceſter)
Slaughter, A. Norwich, cotton-manufacturer. (Johnſton, Queen's-ſquare)
Turner, T. Greville-ſtr. ironmonger. (Taylor, Holborn-co.)
Taylor, J. Maiden-lane, weaver. (Mawley, Jealous-row)
Turner, G. Whittingham, cotton-manufacturer. (Stratiſant, Preſton)
Tetley, J. Leeds, brandy-merchant. (Dyneley, Bell, and Dyneley, Gray's-inn)
Thompſon, C. Mancheſter, liquor-merchant. (Wright and Bovel, Lincoln's-inn)
White, T. Pactan, miller, (Gregſon and Smart, Angel-co.)
Weatherſtone, J. Catherine's-lane, baker. (Ledwich, Queenhithe)
Wilſon, W. Nine-Elms, leatherſeller. (Toulmin and Dixon, Walbrook)
Wood, W. Finsbury-ſquare, merchant. (Williams, Sion College gardens)
Wood, L. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn)
Whitaker, W. Preſton, fuſtian-manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlet's-buildings)
Watkins, T. Perthyre Mill, miller. (Lyon and Collier, Bedford-row)
Yates, W. Little Guildford-ſtreet, hat manufacturer. (Fairbank, Ely-place)
Young, J. Sculcoates, apothecary. (Egerton, Gray's-inn)

DIVI-

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anthill, W. Norwick, apothecary, Feb. 5.
Abel, W. ſen. Leiceſter, parchment-maker, March 4.
Bartlet, J. New Ormond-ſtreet, mariner, Feb. 14.
Bailey, G. Mancheſter, timber-merchant, Feb. 20.
Burdon, W. Chatham-place, ſcrivener, March 4.
Bennett, S. Mancheſter, grocer, March 7. (final)
Bigland, R. Froceſter, cheeſe-factor, April 29.
Baker, S. Tabernacle-ſquare, brick-maker, March 11.
Chambers, R. Salford, brewer, March 3.
Cave, T. Rawleigh Place, merchant, Feb. 19.
Charleton, P. Newcaſtle, linen-draper, Feb. 24.
Cox, J. and F. Helick, New-ſtreet, Crutched-friars, merchant, Feb. 24.
Cardwell, J. Preſton, tallow-chandler, March 3.
Clapp, C. Exeter, ironmonger, March 8.
Cowley and Field, Baſinghall-ſtr. Blackwell-hall factors, March 4.
Cowen, R. Love-lane, wine merchant. March 25.
Dickſon, Wm. Stamford, linen draper, Feb. 4.
Elbon, J. Walford, breeches maker, April 5.
Fry, G. Tottenham-court road, hawker, Feb. 25.
Fiſher, R. Witney, blanket weaver, Feb. 21.
Fiſher, J. Peterborough, grocer, April 29.
Filby and Crout, Ludgate-ſtreet, haberdaſhers, April 29.
Gibbons, J. Coventry, ſoap boiler, March 4.
Greilier, J. H. and W. Nicholls, Crown-ſtreet, feather and fringe manufacturers, March 11.
Green, T. Upper Thames-ſtreet, ironmonger, March 4.
Hill, M. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner, Feb. 13.
Higgins, T. Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 18.
Harris, F. Leominſter, bookſeller, Feb. 22.
Horſefield, T. Preſton, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 28.
Humphreys, M. Lothbury, factor, March 1.
Haſlewood, T. J. Bridgenorth, grocer, March 10.
Iſaacs, E. L. Bury-ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 25.
Kerrod, J. Hackney, bricklayer, Feb. 26.
Kemble, S. & W. Spens, Norfolk-ſtr. merchants, Feb. 25.
Lawſon, S. Rotherhithe, ſhip carver, Feb. 15.
Longman and Broderip, Cheapſide, muſical inſtrument makers, May 28.
Mathew, J. M. Craven-ſtreet, broker, Feb. 22.
Mannall, J. Colcheſter, ginger-bread baker, Feb. 24.
Mean, M. Royſton, innholder, Feb. 11.
Mitchell, C. Lombard-ſtreet, merchant, March 1.
Marſhall, R. King's Lynn, bookſeller, March 7.
Morgan, R. E. Birmingham, button-maker, March 10.
Nunes, J. J. Goſwell-ſtreet, merchant, March 4.
Orchard, Jos. Copenhagen-houſe, victualler, Feb. 1.
Ponting, E. Wigmore-ſtreet, glazier, Feb. 22.
Parker, J. Chancery-lane, cotton manufacturer, March 8.
Parlett, J. Weſt Smithfield, grocer, March 15.
Parſons, S. M. Culmſtock, mercer, March 5.
Platton, R. St. John's-ſquare, coach-maſter, April 5.
Poyzer, B. Budge-row, chocolate manufacturer, March 18.
Richards, J. Truro, ſhop-keeper, Feb. 18.
Reith, C. Holborn hill, linen draper, March 15.
Robarts, J. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, upholſterer, April 29.
Slater, Ed. & Moffat Horne, Well-ſtr. glaſs manufacturers, Feb. 18.
Scroggs, S. S. and J. Prentice, Little Warner-ſtr. Feb. 22.
Smith, R. Streatham, and C. Smith, Croydon, brewers, March 1.
Smith, F. Groſvenor-ſtreet, taylor, March 1.
Sampſon, J. Bartholomew Cloſe, jeweller, March 28.
Stacy, T. Tooley-ſtreet, oil and colourman, March 4.
Sinclair, W. Radcliffe Highway, tallow chandler, March 8.
Schmiding, J. F. Miles-lane, merchant, March 1.
Sharpe, E. and W. Gilſon, Holborn, ornamental compoſition chimney manufacturers, April 8. (final)
Thorborn, J. Halifax, linen-draper, Feb. 11.
Turner, W. Surrey road, ſcrivener, Feb. 15.
Taylor, J. Cheapſide, hardwareman, March 15.
Upton, R. Walcot, carpenter, March 5.
Vivian, G. Truro, porter merchant, March 11.
Webb, T. Hackney, carpenter, Feb. 25.
Wilſon, R. Dudley, draper, Feb. 18.
Weſton, H. Fore-ſtreet, corn-chandler, March 14.
Wollaſton & Upjohn, Holborn-bridge, diſtillers, March 4.
Williams, W. Burford, corn-factor, March 15.
Wheldale, J. Helbeach, broker, March 13. (final)

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus mitior	4
Peripneumonia notha	10
Pleuriſy	3
Catarrh	5
Acute Rheumatiſm	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Cough	19
Dyſpnœa	10
Cough with Dyſpnœa	23
Paraphronia	2
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	4
Hæmoptoe	3
Pleurodyne	2
Hydrothorax	4
Palpitatio	3
Gaſtrodynia	3
Nauſea	2
Vomitus	3
Dyſpepſia	6
Hypochondriaſis	3
Diarrhœa	6
Enterodynia	4
Hæmorrhois	3
Hepatites Chronica	1
Enureſis	1
Menorrhagia	4
Amenorrhœa	5
Fluor Albus	4
Aſcites	3
Anaſarca	4
Hemiplegia	2
Epilepſy	1
Hyſteria	4
Scrophula	3
Chronic Rheumatiſm	20

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Low Fever	8
Menorrhagia lochialis	5
Maſtodynia	7

INFANTILE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Hooping-Cough	3
Ophthalmia	2
Convulſio	1
Dentition	3
Diarrhœa	4

The great ſeverity of the cold and the long continuance of eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds have occaſioned the continuance or return of pneumonic complaints. The number of coughs and colds has been increaſed, and the ſymptoms, in many caſes, have been aggravated by the ſtate of the weather. The number of contagious diſeaſes has, however, been diminiſhed. The caſes of chronic rheumatiſm have increaſed in number, as appears by the liſt, and many of theſe have proved very obſtinate.

INCIDENTS, AND MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Jan. 22. At a general meeting of the London dealers, intereſted in the demand which has lately been made by ſeveral carriers for booking of parcels, it was unanimouſly reſolved firmly to reſiſt their unreaſonable demands; and to give every preference to carriers, who do not make this demand.

Jan. 28. A violent ſtorm of wind entirely deſtroyed the remains of King John's Caſtle, at Old-Ford near Bow. This ancient pile was built in 1203, and was the reſidence of King John. It was firſt mutilated during the civil wars of Charles I. About thirty years ago the chapel fell; and ten years afterwards two wings tumbled down; it is now levelled. Several curious coins, &c. have been diſcovered among the ruins.

Jan. 31. A fire broke out about ſeven o'clock, at Mr. Freake's, a ſugar-baker, in Thames-ſtreet, near Labour-in-Vain Hill. and the extenſive premiſes were entirely deſtroyed.

Feb. 1. An aſſociation of tavern, hotel, coffee-houſe, and tavern keepers has been formed for remedying the ſeveral abuſes incident to them as a body, in conſequence of the continual depredations committed upon them by perſons who aſſume the character of gentlemen, and who contract debts, which they have no probable means of diſcharging. It is alſo an object of this aſſociation to attempt to eradicate thoſe domeſtic inconveniencies, which the trade as well as the public at large experience from the improper conduct of ſervants in general. For theſe and other purpoſes, they have eſtabliſhed an office at No. 8. Holywell-ſtreet, Strand.

Feb. 2. As Mr. Bicknell, gardener, at Batterſea, was at breakfaſt with his family; by the preſſure of his feet upon an iron fender, one end of it flew up, and ſtruck a child about a year and a half old, ſo violently upon the back of the head, as to occaſion its death the ſame day.

Feb. 5. Mr. C. Taylor of Mancheſter was elected to the office of principal ſecretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, in the Adelphi.

Feb. 12. From a ſtatement advertiſed this day, it appears that ſince the eſtabliſhment of the SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, in 1785, they have diſtributed 131,826 ſpelling-books, 31,398 teſtaments, and 6244 bibles; which have been diſpoſed of to 1516 ſchools, containing about 156,490 ſcholars. It alſo appears from the Society's Reports, that the important benefits of theſe ſchools are now generally felt and expreſſed in moſt parts of the kingdom; yet the expences of this ſociety for laſt year have exceeded the income by 119l. 11s. 3d. In conſequence of which, freſh ſubſcriptions are earneſtly requeſted.

Feb. 14. At the general quarter ſeſſions held at Guildhall, the magiſtrates came to the reſolution, of not interfering with the exiſting methods of making bread in the city of London; the Act of the 13th of Geo. III. cap. 62 being ineffectual for the intended purpoſes.

Feb. 15. A difference of opinion having ariſen among ſeveral magiſtrates, reſpecting the conſtruction of the act of parliament impoſing the hair-powder tax; the lord mayor has taken the opinion of the attorney and ſolicitor general, as well as thoſe of the recorder and common ſerjeant; by which it appears that no volunteer is exempted from the tax, excepting thoſe who ſerve in corps raiſed within the meaning of the act 34. Geo. III. which are very few.

Married.] Mr. Sealey Fourdrinier, of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Pounall, of Iſlington.

At St. Ann's, Weſtminſter, Mr. John Soward, of Wardour-ſtreet, herald painter, to Miſs Jane Kernot, youngeſt daughter of W. Kernot, eſq. of Wincheſter.

At Kingſton, George Harding, eſq. to Miſs Champion, only daughter of Richard Champion, eſq. of Kingſton.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, J. B. Dean, eſq. to Miſs Hundſon.

Thomas Peake, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Budger, of Tottenham.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Mr. Edmonds, ſurveyor, to Miſs Pearſon, only daughter of W. Pearſon, eſq. of Newington Butts.

Mr. Whaley, the celebrated pedeſtrian, to the Hon. Miſs Lawleſs, ſiſter to Lord Cloncurry.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Caleb Whitefoord, eſq. to Miſs Sydney.

Lieut. Col. Robert Craufurd, to Miſs Holland, daughter of Henry Holland, eſq. of Sloane-ſtreet.

Lieut. O'Neil, of the 17th regiment of foot, to Miſs A. Willim, of Delahay-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Lieut. George Mensforth, of the 81ſt infantry, to Miſs Elizabeth Cole, of Upper Mary-le-bone ſtreet.

At Kenſington, Mr. D. Leighton, to Miſs E. Sewell, both of Brompton.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Joſeph Mortimer, eſq. to Miſs Caroline Bedingfield.

In the King's-road, Chelſea, Mr. C. Hempel, to Miſs Hornby.

The Rev. T. Andrews, L. L. B. to Miſs Forſter, of Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

The Rev. A. Faulknor, to Miſs H. Spry, daughter of Lieutenant-General Spry.

Died.] At Blackheath, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Duval.

In Sambrook-court, Baſinghall-ſtreet, aged 28, Dr. John Miers Lettſom, eldeſt ſon of Dr. Lettſom.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Marchioneſs of Bute.

In Albermarle-ſtreet, Lord Lilford, formerly Mr. Powys. Whilſt a commoner, Lord Lilford was generally conſidered as one of the moſt reſpectable of the independent country members of the lower houſe; he voted almoſt uniformly in oppoſition to the court intereſt; latterly he eſpouſed the ſide of the alarmiſts, and for this, and his ſupport of the war, he is ſuppoſed to have been advanced to the peerage.

At Richmond, aged 81, Mrs. Jane Nicholls.

In Bond ſtreet, Mr. Wm. Pritchard.

At Sadler's-Hall, Cheapſide, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Pritchard.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Blunt, relict of J. Blunt, eſq. of Horſham.

In King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, at his brother's houſe, John Sowden, eſq. of Kendall, Weſtmoreland.

At Hackney, Thomas Flight, eſq.

At Kenſington Palace, aged 16, Mr. C. Wynyard, ſon of the late Lieutenant-General Wynyard.

At Pimlico, Mr. Wm. Wallace.

At Kenſington Palace, Miſs F. Stephens.

At the Spa Gardens, Bermondſey, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Keyſe; more than 30 years proprietor of that place; his paintings have been univerſally admired.

In Goodman's-fields, Mr. A. DeMattos Mocatta; he was one of the richeſt Jews in England, having amaſſed immenſe wealth by his own induſtry. He bequeathed 200 guineas to be divided amongſt three men, whom he appointed to watch his grave, day and night, for the period of twelve months.

At Somerſet-place, Mrs. Mary de la Garde, formerly of the iſland of Jerſey.

In Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair, Mrs. Barker, ſiſter of Lady Lucas; her death was occaſioned by the melancholy accident of her cloaths having caught the flames in conſequence of her falling aſleep near the fire.

Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. Bellamy, of the Houſe of Commons.

At her houſe at Hackney, aged 79, Mrs. Wakefield, relict of the Rev. George Wakefield, miniſter of Richmond, in Surry; mother to the Rev. T. Wakefield, miniſter of Richmond; of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, a priſoner in Dorcheſter gaol, and of three other ſurviving ſons.

Mrs. Incledon, wife of Mr. Incledon, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, the Honorable Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Mr. George Hamilton, brother of the late Earl of Abercorn.

In Durham-place, Chelſea, Matthew Squire, eſq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Hon. W. Forteſcue, third ſon of the Earl of Forteſcue.

In Piccadilly, Miſs Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Mrs. Nicolas, wife of Robert Nicolas, eſq. of Aſhton-Keynes, Wilts, and ſixth daughter of the late Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, Mr. Ellis; his death was occaſioned by an inward injury, which he received from the preſſing of the crowd in the Houſe of Commons on the night of the debate on the ſubject of peace.

In Quebec-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, Mr. Wale, apothecary.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Brazier, wife of John Brazier, eſq. of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill.

In Dartmouth-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 82, Mrs. Pilliner.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mrs. Adams, wife of W. Adams, eſq. barriſter, and ſiſter to Lord Keith; in her mind and manners was combined all that is eſtimable, endearing, and exemplary in the female character.

In Manor-ſtreet, Chelſea, aged 73, Mr. James Belſon, ſhip-broker; formerly the well-known captain and owner of the Charles Sharp Weſt-Indiamen, trading to St. Vincent's and Nevis. Few men had a more extenſive knowledge of maritime and commercial affairs. To a mind well ſtored with literature, he joined the moſt conciliating manners. Sympathy and benevolence were the tenants of his boſom through a long life; to this, with many a ſigh and tear, the widow, and the fatherleſs in particular, will long bear a teſtimony.

At his houſe, in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 72, the Right Rev. John Warren, D. D. Biſhop of Bangor. His lordſhip received his education at Sudbury, from whence he removed to Cauis College in Cambridge, and on the expiration of his term, was patronized by Dr. Mawſon, Biſhop of Ely, to whom he became domeſtic chaplain, and by his ſkill and ſagacity; having greatly improved the revenues of the ſee, in return for this important ſervice he had conferred on him ſucceſſively the rectories of Leverington, Sutton, and Mepal, in the Iſle of Ely, Snalewell in Cambridgſhire, ſinecure rectory of Elm cum Emneth in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Wiſbech, St. Peter's, with the Chappell of St. Mary annexed; from whence, in 1779, he was promoted to the ſee of St. David's, and in 1783, tranſlated to that of Bangor. His lordſhip in April, 1777, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Henry Southwell eſq. of Wiſbech, by Frances his wife, ſiſter of Matthew Wyldbore, eſq. deceaſed, lately member in parliament for Peterborough, by whom he had no iſſue. A certain very extraordinary and well-known incident in his life, and the deaths of his brother Dr. Warren, a celebrated phyſician, and of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre, (who married the ſiſter of the biſhop's lady,) and with whom he was connected by ties of the moſt exalted friendſhip, are ſuppoſed to have preyed on the biſhop's ſpirits, and cut the thread of a moſt valuable life earlier than might have been expected in a man of ſound ſtamina, and ſingular temperance. His lordſhip's remains were interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

[*Additional particulars relative to Mr. George Steevens, whoſe death was mentioned at page* 84 *of our laſt.*]

[Though Mr. Steevens is known rather as a Commentator, than as an Original Writer, yet, when the works which he illuſtrated, the learning, ſagacity, taſte, and general knowledge which he brought to the taſk, and the ſucceſs which crowned his labours, are conſidered, it would be an act of injuſtice to refuſe him a place among the firſt literary characters of the age. Mr. Steevens poſſeſſed that knowledge which qualified him, in a ſuperior degree, for the illuſtration of Shakſpeare; and without which the utmoſt critical acumen would have proved abortive. He had, in ſhort, ſtudied the age of Shakeſpeare, and had employed his perſevering induſtry in becoming acquainted with the writings, manners, and laws of that period, as well as the provincial peculiarities, whether of language or cuſtom, which prevailed in different parts of the kingdom, but more particularly in thoſe where Shakſpeare paſſed the early years of his life. This ſtore of knowledge he was continually encreaſing, by the acquiſition of the rare and obſolete publications of a former age, which he ſpared no expence to obtain; while his critical ſagacity and acute obſervation were employed inceſſantly in calling forth the hidden meanings of the great Dramatic Bard, from their covert; and conſequently enlarging the diſplay of his beauties. This advantage is evident from his laſt edition of Shakſpeare, which contains ſo large a portion of new, intereſting and accumulated illuſtration. In the preparation of it for the preſs, he gave an inſtance of editorial activity and perſeverance which is without example. To this work he devoted ſolely, and excluſively of all other attentions, a period of eighteen months; and during that time he left his houſe every morning at one o'clock, with the Hampſtead patrole, and proceeded, without any conſideration of the weather or the ſeaſon, to his friend Mr. Iſaac Read's chambers, in Barnard's Inn, where he was allowed to admit himſelf, and found a room prepared to receive him, with a ſheet of the Shakſpeare Letterpreſs ready for correction.—There was every book which he might wiſh to conſult, and to Mr. Read he could apply, on any doubt or ſudden ſuggeſtion, to a knowledge of Engliſh literature perhaps equal to his own. This nocturnal toil greatly accelerated the printing of the work; as while the printers ſlept the editor was awake, and thus, in leſs than twenty months he completed his laſt ſplendid edition of Shakſpeare, in fifteen large octavo volumes—an almoſt incredible labour, which proved the aſtoniſhing energy and perſevering powers of his mind. That Mr. Steevens contented himſelf with being a commentator, aroſe probably from the habits of his life; and his devotion to the name, with which his own will deſcend to the lateſt poſterity. It is probable that many of his Jeux d'Eſprit might be collected; there is a Poem of his in Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, under the title of *The Frantic Lover*, which is ſuperior to any ſimilar production in the Engliſh language. Mr. Steevens was a claſſical ſcholar of the firſt order. He was equally acquainted with the Belles Lettres of Europe. He had ſtudied hiſtory, ancient and modern, but particularly that of his own country. He poſſeſſed a ſtrong original genius, and an abundant wit; his imagination was of every colour, and his ſentiments were enlivened with the moſt brilliant expreſſions. His colloquial powers ſurpaſſed thoſe of other men. In argument he was uncommonly eloquent; and his eloquence was equally logical and animated. His deſcriptions were ſo true to nature, his figures were ſo finely ſketched, of ſuch curious ſelection and ſo happily grouped, that he might be conſidered as a ſpeaking Hogarth. He would frequently, in his ſportive and almoſt boyiſh humours, condeſcend to a degree of ribaldry but little above O'Keefe--with him, however, it loſt all its coarſeneſs, and aſſumed the air of claſſical vivacity. He was indeed too apt to catch the ridiculous, both in characters and things, and indulge an indiſcreet animation wherever he found it. He ſcattered his wit and his humour, his gibes and his jeers, too freely around him, and they were not loſt for want of gathering. Mr. Steevens poſſeſſed a very handſome fortune, which he managed with diſcretion, and was enabled by it to gratify his wiſhes, which he did without any regard to expence, in forming his diſtinguiſhed collections of claſſical learning, literary antiquity, and the arts connected with it. His generoſity alſo was equal to his fortune; and though he was not ſeen to give eleemoſynary ſixpences to ſturdy beggars or ſweepers of the croſſings, few perſons diſtributed bank-notes with more liberality; and ſome of his acts of pecuniary kindneſs might be named, which could only proceed from a mind adorned with the nobleſt ſentiments of humanity. He poſſeſſed all the grace of exterior accompliſhment, acquired at a period when civility and politeneſs were characteriſtics of a gentleman. Mr. Steevens received the firſt part of his education at Kingſton upon Thames; he went from thence to Eton, and was afterwards a Fellow Commoner of King's College, Cambridge. He alſo accepted a commiſſion in the Eſſex militia on its firſt eſtabliſhment. The latter years of his life he chiefly paſſed at Hampſtead, in unviſitable ſecluſion, and ſeldom mixed with ſociety but in bookſellers' ſhops, or the Shakſpeare gallery, or the morning *converzatione* of Sir Joſeph Banks. He has bequeathed his valuable *Shakſpeare*, illuſtrated with near 1500 prints, to Lord Spencer; his *Hogarth* perfect, with the exception of one or two pieces, to Mr. Windham, and his corrected copy of Shakſpeare, with 200 guineas, to his friend Mr. Read. This library will become the property of Miſs Steevens, his relation, who will poſſeſs the bulk of his fortune as reſiduary legatee.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

So tremendous have been the late gales, that one veſſel from Newcaſtle, was driven to the latitude of Greenland, and another was obliged to circumnavigate the kingdom, and put into Falmouth.

A Dutch frigate, called the Yager of thirty-ſix braſs guns, and 300 men, lately came into Shields harbour under jury maſts. She ſailed from North Bergen in January, with two other frigates, whoſe deſtiny is yet unknown.

The receipts at Mr. Kemble's late benefit at Newcaſtle theatre amounted to 137l.

On Tueſday the 28th of January, ult. at Leadgate, in the pariſh of Ryton, large quantities of oats were cut; the crop is better than might have been expected from the ſevere and advanced ſtate of the ſeaſon. At Hedley, and other ſouthern parts of Northumberland, oats are ſtill ſtanding in tolerable abundance.

Married.] Stephen Fenwick, eſq. captain in the North York Militia, to Miſs F. A. Farquharſon, of Houghton. Mr. Wm. Buſſey, cornfactor, to Miſs Hainback, both of Yarm.

At North Shields, Mr. Tho. Matthews, butcher, to Miſs Johnſon.

At Haddington, Colin Maclaurin, eſq. advocate, to Miſs Jane Wilkie, of Rathobyres.

At Berwick, Lieut. Wm. Renwick, of the navy, to Miſs Jane Davidſon.

At Ayeliffe, John Boazman, to Miſs Hodgſon. Mr. Wm. Laidler, of Low Lights, ſhip-owner, to Miſs Radcliff, of North Shields.

At South Church, near Biſhop's Auckland, Mr. Henderſon, of Eldon, to Miſs Smith, of Morden.

At Morpeth, Mr. R. Dixon, to Miſs Anne Singleton.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. James Cawdell, many years manager of the theatres at that place, Shields, Sunderland, Scarborough, &c. His abilities were generally admired, and as an intelligent, friendly, ſocial and facetious companion, he was almoſt unrivalled.

At Monkwearmouth, aged 91, Mr. Robert Walker.

At South Shields, aged 64, Mr. William Watſon, common brewer.

At Fatfield, Mr. Peter Butſon, who had lived 25 years in the employment of Robert Wade, eſq.

At Stockton, Mrs. Buſby, wife of Mr. H. Buſby. Mrs. Grey, relict of the late Mr. Joſeph Grey, collector of the cuſtoms there. Mrs. Simpſon, widow of the late Mr. Simpſon, of Ormſby, in Cleveland, York.

At Preſtwick, Miſs Coulter, ſiſter of Mr. Charles Coulter, of Carliſle.

At Haltweſel, Mrs. Jane Lowes, widow of the late Rev. Martin Nixon, and mother of John Bell, eſq. of Gallowhill.

At North Shields, Mr. Ainſley, keeper of the high light-houſe.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Jewſey, wife of Mr. Jewſey, of the George Inn.

At Croxdale Hall, aged 77, William Salvin, eſq.

At Yeavering, Mr. Wm. Atkinſon, a warm friend to agricultural improvements.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Simpſon, formerly of Moor-end, in Ennerdale, aged 59. He has left eleven brothers and ſiſters, whoſe ages (including his own) amounted to 640.

At Workington, Mr. Joſ. Wildridge, aged 70. Mrs. Harriſon, aged 86. Mr. Joſeph Thompſon, attorney at law, aged 54. Mrs. Ann Aſkew, aged 75. Mrs. Mary Oakley.

At Thirleſton, near Whittingham, in an advanced age, Mr. Ralph Bolour, an eminent farmer.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Robt. Jackſon, cheeſemonger. Mr. John Shipley. Mr. James Robinſon, ſen. aged 75. Mrs. Tickle. Mr. Wm. Ingham, jun. aged 18, a youth of great genius and accompliſhments. Mr. Robert Hawks, late maſter of the ſhip Three Brothers. of this port. Mrs. Croſs, wife of Mr. John Croſs. Mr. Joſ. Atkinſon, an officer in the Cumberland Militia. Mrs. Wallace, wife of Mr. Wallace, grocer.

At Pates Hill, near Carliſle, in the flower of her age, Miſs Miles.

At Morpeth, Mr. Rob. Clarke, currier.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. Joſ. Sim, currier, to Miſs Sarah Walker, of Dean. At Abbeyholm, Mr. John Bullman, of Fellſide, to Mrs. Tordiff, of Long Newton. Mr. Mark, tanner, at Maryport, to Miſs Wilkinſon, of Blitterlees. Mr. Robt. Huddart, of Skinburneſs, to Miſs Sim, of Silloth. Mr. John Wood, of Baggray, to Miſs Johnſon, of Pelutho. Mr. Joſeph Jopling, marble-cutter, in Gateſhead, to Miſs Watkin, of Newcaſtle.

At Walton, Mr. John Birkley, eldeſt ſon of Richard Birkley, of Blackburn, eſq. to Miſs Margaret Backhouſe, of Everton.

At Temple Sowerby, Mr. Tho. Nutt, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Hodgſon, ſiſter of Rd. Hodgſon Edmonſon, eſq. of Acronbank.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James M'Kinney, butcher, to Mrs. M'Coombe, widow. Mr. John Fothergill, mariner, to Miſs Suſan Pettigrew.

Died.] At Kelſo, the Rev. Corn. Lundie, upwards of 50 years miniſter of that town.

At Redhouſe, near Carliſle, Mr. John Wilſon.

At Lorton, near Cockermouth, the Rev. Tho. Fiſher, aged 85 years, 60 of which he had held the perpetual curacies of Lorton and Embleton.

At Mill Grove, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Burrel, wife of W. P. Burrell, eſq.

At Carliſle, Mr. John James. On the 33d anniverſary of her marriage, Mrs. M'Mellon, wife of Capt. M'Mellon. Miſs Jane Ferguſon. In an advanced age, Mr. John Halſtead. Mrs. Iſabella Shelly.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Thornton, officer of Exciſe. Aged 71, Mr. Joſeph Fletcher, ſuperviſor of Exciſe. Mr. James Wilſon, taylor. Mr. Jopſon, aged 83. Mrs. Elizabeth Watkin. Mrs. Sarah Prieſtman.

At Crofton, near Carliſle, Mrs. Bewley, wife of Mr. George Bewley, aged 29.

At Netherhall, quite unexpectedly, Wm. Wood Senhouſe, eſq. ſon of Wm. Senhouſe, eſq. of the Grove, Barbadoes, and a commander of diſtinguiſhed merit in the Royal Navy.

At Croſby, near Carliſle, Mr. Philip.

At Seaton, Mr. Joſ. Parker, aged 84.

At Workington, Mrs. Gaff, mother of the late Joſ. Gaff, eſq. of Whitfield, aged 87.

At Hexham, Mr. John Donkin, brewer.

At Kendall, in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Waugh.

At Halfoot, Kirklington, Mrs. Ruth Bell.

In Pandon Bank, aged 85, Mr. Joſ. Gray, one of the people called Quakers.

At Caſtle Sowerby, of a malignant fever, Tho. Poole, ſon of a very reſpectable farmer: on the Tueſday following, John Poole, his brother; and on the ſucceeding Thurſday, Thomas Poole, the father, of the ſame diſorder.

At Longburgh, near Carliſle, Mrs. Mary Blaylock, aged 88.

At Weſt Newton, Mrs. Iſabella Turner.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Chriſt. Fleming, innholder.

At Lamplugh, aged 82, Mrs. Hannah Coulter, widow.

At St. Bees, Mr. Tho. Cowman, aged 85.

At Whitehaven, Mr. David Dickenſon, a very eminent houſe-carpenter. Mr. J. Hamilton, an Iriſh gentleman. He was in high ſpirits a few minutes before, and ſupped with his uſual appetite; alſo ſuddenly, Mr. Wm. Briggs, ſhoemaker. Aged 85, Mrs. Ann Bowman. Mrs. Eliz. Dixon, aged 79. Mrs. Margaret M'Cloud, aged 72. Mrs. Thompſon, widow. In an advanced age, Mr. John Wilſon.

At Kendal, Mr. John Soudon, manufacturer.

At Haycaſtle, near Diſſington, Mr. L. Carter, miller.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, Miſs S. Dand, daughter of Mr. John Dand, formerly of Church Hill, whoſe wife died on the 26th of December.

At Croſs Houſe, Millom, Mr. Wm. Hunter, aged 78.

At Rigg, in the pariſh of Gratney, Mrs. Jannet Rome, a maiden lady, far advanced in age.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Graham, widow of the Rev. Mr. Graham.

At Birdby, aged 53, Mrs. Hebſon, wife of J. Hebſon, of Carliſle.

At Whitehaven, aged 62, Mrs. Hannay, wife of Mr. Wm. Hannay. Mrs. Rothery, relict of the late Capt. Rothery, of the Wells. Aged 73, Mrs. Partis, relict of the late Tho. Partis. Suddenly in an advanced age, Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. Pearſon, ſmith. Mrs. Welſh, widow, of Sandhill-lane. Dr. Waite, a native of Newtown, near Carliſle, and for many years an eminent phyſicians in Dublin. In an advanced age, Mr. Pane, ſhipwright. Mrs. Grindall. Mrs. Grainger. In an advanced age, Mr. Patrick, cooper.

At Howgate, in Frizington, Mrs. Eſther Southward, aged 35. She expired in a moment, whilſt ſpinning.

At Maryport, Mrs. Mary Bell, wife of Mr. R. Bell.

Lately at Carnbridge, in the pariſh of Cumwhitton, near Carliſle, between ſeventy and eighty years of age, Thomas Milbourn, a man whoſe ſingular diſpoſition and manner of life deſerves ſome notice. During the former part of his life he was a farmer's ſervant, in which honeſt and laborious vocation he contrived to ſave 200l. with this ſum he purchaſed a ſmall farm at Carnbridge (borrowing ſuch a ſum, as added to his own, made up the purchaſe money), and thenceforward reſided upon his little eſtate. He never married, nor hired a ſervant into his houſe; but lived alone, and principally cultivated his land with his own hands. Thomas's great object was to ſave money, and, to that end, he denied himſelf not only the conveniences, but what, by moſt people, are conſidered the neceſſaries of life: His food was of the moſt homely kind, and uſed ſparingly; the ſcanty contents of his wardrobe were hardly ſufficient to cover his ſhivering limbs, or to hide his nakedneſs, and, being covered with dirt and vermin, were conſigned to the flames immediately after his death; a razor had not been applied to his face for many years, nor a bruſh nor broom to his houſe. His bed, half filled with chaff and ſtraw, had a poor covering, and a fleece of wool ſupplied the place of a pillow. This, with the few remaining miſerable articles of houſehold furniture, when drawn from the wilderneſs of ſtreaming cobwebs which had been accumulating for the laſt twenty years, were ſold, at public ſale, for leſs than ten ſhillings. By a continued obſervance of the moſt rigid parſimony, Old Thomas ſoon cleared himſelf of his pecuniary incumbrances, and, in the end, had ſcraped together property in land, money, and cattle, to the amount of near 1000l. His love of money did not deſert him even on his death-bed; where, lying in a very languid ſtate, while his friends, by his deſire, were ſearching for ſome concealed treaſure, and drew forth a large bunch of *promiſſory notes,* he exerted his remaining ſtrength in a loud exclamation of "*There, you ſee now!*" But, although Thomas was the great banker of the neighbouring villages, he had no idea of *uſury*, and few of his neighbours, who deſerved any credit, aſked his aſſiſtance in pecuniary matters in vain; ſometimes even his too great confidence in the honeſty of others was impoſed on by the artful knaves.

YORKSHIRE.

There were twenty-two ſhips belonging to the port of Hull employed in the Greenland fiſhery laſt ſeaſon; they caught 199 whales and 4992 ſeals, producing 5295 butts of blubber, and 2021 tons of oil. Four ſhips from the ſame port returned with 815 butts of blubber, and 292 tons of oil, the produce of 22 whales. There were 62 ſhips employed in this trade laſt year from England, and 10 from Scotland.

Thompſon and Smith, two journeymen ſhoemakers, who were tried at York, laſt aſſizes, for combining, with others, to raiſe their wages, are to be impriſoned in Newgate, for 9 months.

Tate Wilkinſon's late benefit at Hull theatre, amounted to 122l. Many other of the players have had lucrative benefits.

Three ſamples of bread were produced at the late York ſeſſions, two of which were of a mixture of ground and whole rice, with wheat flour; and the third of barley and wheat. They were all approved of as good bread, though the preference was given to flour and whole rice, one pound of which is found by experiment to ſupply, in point of nutriment, 8lbs. of flour.

It is in contemplation to improve the navigation of the Humber, by erecting a proper light houſe at Stallingborough.

The late floods have formed a new channel for the river Trent, at a place called Burton Ferry, and inſtead of its former circuitous courſe, it now runs in nearly a direct line, making all the towns about Gainſborough on its banks, nearer by five miles than before.

Married.] At Statford, near Doncaſter, Mr. Townſend, to Miſs Robinſon, of Lincoln. Mr. Michael Duke, of York, to Miſs Skepper, of Eaſingwold. Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, of Sheffield, to Miſs Bell, of Grimſthorpe.

At Whitby, Dan Smallpage, eſq. to Mrs. Holt, widow of the late Tho. Holt, eſq. Mr. Knox, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Ellerby, both of that place. Wm. Danver, eſq. of Doncaſter, captain in the 40th regt. of foot, to Miſs Mary Georgiana Kinder, daughter of J. Kinder, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, London. Mr. Rich. Fawcett, jun. of Bradford, woolſtapler, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Joſ. Smith, of Wilſden.

Mr. Wm. Henlock, to Miſs Bowles, both of Knareſborough.

At Wakefield, Mr. Wm Linfitt, woolſtapler, to Miſs Denby, of Glenworth, in Lincolnſhire. Mr. Gill, bookſeller, to Miſs Parker, of Huddersfield.

At Leeds, Mr. Paul to Miſs Grainger. Mr. Sigſton, to Miſs E. Teale. Mr. Ebenezer Martin, of Woodſide, to Miſs Teale, daughter of Mr. Teale, brazier.

At Hull, Mr. Rd. Wallis, gunſmith, to Miſs Ann Horſman, of Thurſtorpe. Tho. Heſleden, eſq. of Ferriſby, to Miſs Baker.

At Birſtall, Mr. Wm. Frith, of Robett-town, methodiſt preacher, to Miſs Hannah Dawſon.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Shipton, aged 85. Mr. Tho. Gray, officer of the cuſtoms at York. Miſs Suſan Bagge, a maiden lady. Thomas Lee, eſq. formerly a merchant at Leeds. Mr. Martin Croft, aged 69. Mrs. Ware, aged 71. Mrs. Cautley, wife of the Rev. Mr. Cautley, of Moulſoe, Bucks, aged 30. Aged 48, Mr. Forbiſher, bookſeller, and one of the common councilmen of that city.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Linden, wife of Mr. Linden, malſter. Mrs. Langton, wife of Mr. Langton. Mr. Joſeph Hawkeſby, merchant. Mr. Autt, merchant. Mr. Rd. Hoyſtrop, wine-merchant.

At Longley, near Sheffield, Mr. Kenyon Parker, attorney at law. Miſs Drabble, daughter of Mr. Drabble, of Sheffield.

At Darlington, aged 82, Robt. Weſtall, eſq.

At Wetherby, ſuddenly, Mr. Smith, poſtmaſter.

At Pennington-hall, the ſeat of James Hilton, eſq. where he had been a faithful ſervant, as huſbandman, 47 years, Rich. Rutter, aged 82; his ſavings, at ſix pounds a year, amounted to ſeveral hundred pounds.

At Pocklington, Mrs. Clubeley.

At Ripon, in the 101ſt year of his age, much reſpected, Mr. Wm. Fenteman, formerly an eminent farmer.

At Bridlington, aged 107, Mrs. Jane Lovell, widow. Aged 70, Mr. Tho. Scott, of Carthorpe.

At Calverly, Mrs. Travis, relict of the late Rev. David Travis, formerly of Snape, in Suffolk.

At Leeds, Mr. Joſhua Jefferſon, formerly a cloth-dreſſer, at Leeds. Rev. Rob. Field, A.M. curate of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds. Aged 88, Mrs. Wintringham, of Adwicklo-ſtreet, near Doncaſter. Mr. Tho. Fletcher, butcher. Mr. John Stables, farmer, at Micklefield.

At Knareſborough, Mrs. Dent, wife of Mr. Dent, ſurgeon. Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. John Clarke, of Dudley Hill, near Bradford.

At Smylett Hall, near Pocklington, Mr. Rd. Fotherby, aged 88.

At Hull, Mr. Faulding, ſurgeon, aged 40. Dr. Hunter, an eminent phyſician, whoſe death was occaſioned by a putrid fever, caught in his dilligent attendance on the duties of his profeſſion.

Mr. John Daltry, cooper and ſpirit merchant. Mr. John Aſhworth, of Elland, corn-dealer. Mrs. Faulding, wife of Mr. Faulding, ſurgeon. Mrs. Staniland, wife of Capt. John Staniland, of Selby. Suddenly, at her mother's houſe, Mrs. G. Caddy, aged 62.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Edw. Mirfield, aged 67. Mr. Newby, of Skercoat-green, near Halifax, merchant.

At Harrington, Mrs. Maire, wife of Henry Maire, eſq.

At Northallerton, aged 80, Mrs. Wilkin, relict of the late Mr. John Wilkin. Mrs. Elſtone, relict of the late Mr. Elſtone, of York.

At Whitby, Mr. Wm. Teaſdale, an eminent ſurgeon.

LANCASHIRE.

The following goods were imported into Liverpool from the Weſt Indies, in the courſe of laſt year, *viz.* Sugar 51,380 hogſheads, 7,524 tierces, 4,207 barrels. Rum 5,171 hogſheads. Cotton 45,234 bales. Cocoa 1,992 caſks, and 5,607 bags. Coffee 20,432 caſks, 18,187 bags.

A cotton-mill at Rainow, near Macclesfield, was totally deſtroyed by fire a few days ago

It is computed that ſince the commencement of the war, this county has ſupplied between 60 and 70 thouſand men to the army and navy.

At Macclesfield, on Monday the 3d inſtant, ſeveral hundreds of poor labouring men entered the market, and forcibly took poſſeſſion of large quantities of grain and potatoes, which they diſtributed in ſmall quantities, at very reduced prices. They were diſperſed in the evening by the military.

At Stockport alſo, and at Aſhton-under-Lyne, mobs have aſſembled. At the latter place, a large body of men and women ſeized all the flour and meal in the town, which they ſold at inferior prices amongſt themſelves. The Aſhton volunteers' being called out, a rencontre took place, but the impetuoſity of the mob obliged the latter to retreat with precipitation. Eighteen of the rioters have ſince been committed.

Mr. Wright, of Liverpool, in a letter to the chief acting magiſtrate of Mancheſter, which he requires ſhould be publiſhed, ſtates the arrival (at Liverpool) of one veſſel from New York with 1600 barrels of wheat flour; that two others of 7000 barrels were on their paſſage, and that very conſiderable ſhipments of corn were to take place in various ports of America for this country. There were many ſhips on their paſſage from the Baltic, one of which in particular had one thouſand tons of wheat on board.

Married.] Col. Brooke, of the 20th regt. eldeſt ſon of Sir Sam. Brooke, of Beaumaris, to Miſs Grimſhaw, of Preſton.

At Preſton, Mr. John Wheeler, printer, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Serjeant, of Preſton.

At Dean, the Rev. Tho. Hayes, curate of Weſt Houghton and New Church, and chaplain to the Biſhop of Cheſter, to Miſs Hannah Whittle, of Ormſkirk.

Mr. Platt, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miſs E. Neale, of Ulverſton.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Luke Howarth, to Miſs Ann Andrew. Mr. Sam. Lingard, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Slater, of Liverpool.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Mr. James Newby, of Wallhook, to Miſs Taylor, of Barber-green.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Bell, teacher, to Miſs Graham, of Mancheſter. Mr. Ormandy, bookſeller, to Miſs Daulby, of Weſt Kirby. Mr. Irving, merchant, to Miſs Mary Blackburn.

Died.] At Little Harwood, aged 83, Mr. Giles Haworth, who had been 66 years gardener to J. Clayton, eſq. of that place.

At Mancheſter, Joſ. Atkinſon, merchant and manufacturer, a quaker.

At Failſworth, Eliz. Etcheſs, aged 88 years, ſhe was grandmother and great-grandmother of 150 children.

At Leigh, James Taylor, eſq. deputy clerk of the peace for Lancaſhire.

At Edgely, aged 83, Mrs. Townſend, mother of Mr. Townſend, of Mancheſter, merchant.

At Halliwell, near Bolton, Widow Simkin, ſhe enjoyed good health during her whole life, and retained all her faculties to the laſt moment.

At Preſcott, Captain James.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Proctor. Mrs. Houſman. Mr. James Bland, brazier. Joſeph Wellis, tea-dealer. Mr. Wm. Ruſſell, aged 90.

At Acres Barn, near Mancheſter, Mr. John Seddon; a man univerſally and very juſtly reſpected.

At Sline, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Greenhow.

At Glaſſon, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Keen, who was left well in bed by her huſband in the morning and ſoon after found dead.

At Preſton, Mrs. Bolton, wife of George Bolton, eſq.

Aged 49, Wm. Banks, eſq. of Winſtanley Hall, near Wigan, in whom the unlettered and indigent found an inſtructor and a beneficent comforter.

At Stockton, Mrs. Langſtaff, relict of the late Mr. Langſtaff, ſurgeon.

Mr. Robt. Gilchriſt, a well known vender of worſted at the Scale de Croſs, Newcaſtle.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Colquitt, aged 81 years. Aged 24, Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. J. Farrer, merchant, ſhe was by profeſſion a quaker, virtuous and amiable in her manners, and poſſeſſing a mind well ſtored with those better qualities which embelliſh human life, and leave an impreſſion of worth far greater than our tribute to her memory can produce.

Mr. Grew, formerly an eminent braſs-founder in Birmingham.

In the Liverpool coach, about two miles from thence, without any previous indiſpoſition, Mr. Garner, of Greengate, Salford, aged 70.

Mr. Alex. Tatton, printer, aged 60.

At Clithero, Mr. Tho. Haldron.

The following ſudden Deaths have occurred in a ſmall townſhip in the pariſh of Cartmell, viz.

At Lindale, of an apopletic ſtroke, after attending divine ſervice, Mr. Tho. Bainbridge, aged 88, father of Mr. T. Bainbridge, of Liverpool. Mrs. Eſther Slater, wife of John Slater, eſq. of Newton, who was found dead in her bed. When dreſſing to attend the funeral of the latter, Mrs. F. Carter, wife of Mr. P. Carter. Alſo, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Aſkew, wife of Mr. Tho. Aſkew, officer of the cuſtoms.

CHESHIRE.

The corporation of Cheſter, as an inducement to farmers and others, to bring corn to market, have taken off the mayor's toll on all grain for three months. The ſame has been done at Bath, and ſome other places.

A hen, the property of Mr Wm. Stanley, publican at Stockport, having lately been accidentally ſhut up in an oaken preſs, exiſted in confinement nine weeks and 4 days without food. She was reduced from 4lbs. to leſs than 12 ounces weight, but is now in perfect health.

Married.] At Wrexham, Mr. Thomas Weaver, of Golborn Bridge, aged 53, to Miſs Tunna, of Bodnock, aged 17.

At Witton, near Northwich, Mr. J. Ellſon, of Northwich, to Miſs Ann Stubbs, of Witton.

At Cheſter, Lieut. Buckley, of the 8th regt. of foot, to Miſs Hannah Hoſtage.

Mr. Tho. Vaughan, of Farndon, to Miſs Newell.

Mr. Stanford, of Chorlton, to Miſs Ellis, of Cheſter.

At Stockport, Mr. Joſ. Mills, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Jane Goddard, of Norbury.

John Leigh, eſq. of Woodhead, to Miſs H. Hill, daughter of the Rev. Rt. Hill, of Hough, and niece of Sir Richard Hill, bart.

The Rev. Tho. Weaver, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Roberts, of Kidderminſter.

At Frodſham, John Godborne, eſq. to Miſs A. F. Boydell, of Trevallyn Hall.

At Greſford, Mr. Tho. Botfield, jun. of Ditton, to Miſs Lucy Skelhorn, of Summer Hill.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Lewis, pawnbroker. Mr. Allen, Foregate-ſtreet Mr. Tho. Boſtock, ſon of Mr. Boſtock, of Halton. Miſs Furber. Mrs. Smith, wife of Alderman Smith. Suddenly, while toaſting ſome cheeſe for ſupper, Mrs. Coppack, wife of Mr. Coppack, pawnbroker. Mrs. Bennett, of Smith's-walk. Mrs Turnbull.

At Macclesfield, aged 83, Mr. Tho. Froſt, father of Mr. L. Froſt, of Liverpool.

At Horſegreen, in an advanced age, Mr. Hanmer, ſen. he was benevolent to the poor, a ſincere friend, and an honeſt man.

At Newton, Tho. Marſden, eſq. formerly a banker of Cheſter.

At Stockport, Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Mr. J. Brown.

At Liſcard, aged 105, Tho. Colton.

Near Altrincham, aged 39, Mr. Edw. Kenyon, ſon of the late Marſden Kenyon, eſq. of Mancheſter.

Mrs. Crump, mother of Meſſrs. G. and J. Crump, attornies, at Liverpool, aged 60.

At Dunham Maſſey, Mr. Peter Hodgkinſon, aged 88.

At Aldford, near Cheſter, aged 88, Mr. Tho. Palin.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Mr. Tomlinſon, ſkinner and fellmonger, to Miſs Richards. Mr. T. White, of Winſter, to Miſs Langſtaff, of Andover, Hants.

At Longford, Mr. John Fearn, of Rodſley, to Miſs Ride, of Edlaſton.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Joſ. Broughton, aged 54. Mr. John Worth, aged 67.

At Spondon, aged 19, Mr. James Oſborne.

At Whittingham, ſuddenly, Mr. John Thorpe: he was walking, in company with a neighbour, to attend a funeral, and being ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, fell down, and ſoon after expired. Mr. John Newham, aged 72.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Maſter JOSEPH BENNETT, aged 15, of the Rev J. Blanchard's academy, Nottingham, has had a pair of Adams's twelve inch globes awarded him by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, for the beſt anſwer to the mathematical queſtion.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Tiſdale, hoſier, to Miſs Stanford.

At Clumber Park, the ſeat of the Duke Newcaſtle, Col. Charles Craufurd, to her Grace the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle; Lord Newark acted as father.

At Workſop, Mr. Robt. Hall, grocer, of Sutton, to Miſs Mary Clay, of Sutton.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 74, John Sherring, eſq.

At Thurgaſton, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, farmer and grazier.

At Bliſthorpe, Mr. Flint, farmer.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

The owners and occupiers of land in the vicinity of the Leiceſter navigation, who have lately been injured by the overflow of the water, are endeavouring to ſeek legal redreſs for the ſame.

There are now living in the family of Mrs. Allicock, of Loddington, five ſervants, the times of whoſe ſervitude united amount to 170 years; *viz.* the butler 48, houſekeeper 43, coachman 33, houſemaid 26, cook 30 and upwards.

Married.] Mr. Davenport, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Waldron.

At Oakham, Mr. Halford, draper, of that place, to Miſs Sewell, of Uppingham. Mr. Elias Lafargue, to Miſs Baines, of Uppingham. Mr. Exton Andrews, of Wymondham, to Miſs Eyre, of Aſhton, Northamptonſhire.

At Loughborough, Mr. Toon, draper, to Miſs Adnutt, both of Markfield.

Died.] At Oakham, Benj. Crump, eſq. who ſome years ſince ſerve the office of high ſheriff for Rutland.

At Desford, Mr. John Prior, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Prior, of that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] James Clutterbuck, eſq. of Hyde Court, Gloucеſter, to Miſs Molineaux, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Rd. Molineaux, of Wolverhampton.

Tho. Liſter, eſq. of Lichfield, to Miſs Harriet Seale, daughter of John Seale, eſq. of Mount Boone, Devon.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Banks, to Miſs H. Turner. John Lane, eſq. of King's Bromley, to Mrs. Amler, relict of John Amler, eſq. of Ford.

Mr. H. Perry, baker, to Mrs. Bradſhaw, of the Talbot Bowling-green, Stafford.

Died.] At Newcaſtle under Lyne, Mr. Tho. Baddeley, ironmonger. Mr. Robt. Leverſage. Mr. Sam. Robinſon.

At his mother's, at Darlaſton, Mr. James Forſter, late of Bentley, farmer.

At Stafford, Mrs. Mary Stanton, aged 83.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 75, Joſeph Clay, eſq. formerly an eminent brewer of that place.

After a long life of temperance and ſound conſtitution, in his 92d year, Iſaac Hawkins, eſq. His very liberal and extenſive charities to the poor of that town, to whom he was an unceaſing benefactor, as well as towards various laudable inſtitutions in this country, in Scotland, and in Ireland, will hand down his name to poſterity in everlaſting remembrance.

Mr. Cooke, hatter, aged 89. Charles Leſſon, gent. aged 46. Benjamin Wilſon, gent. formerly an eminent brewer, aged 87. And on the day preceding, Mary Jacobs, his houſekeeper. At an advanced age, Mr. W. Wright, fiſhmonger. Alſo, at Horninglow, in the ſame pariſh, Mr. Jonas Allen, a reſpectable farmer. Mrs. Healy, wife of Mr. John Healy, of Branſton, and Mr. Higgott. a reſpectable farmer, of Newton Solney, late of Branſton in the ſaid pariſh.

At Alrewas, Mr. Tho. Fiſher, aged 54.

At Stafford, Mrs. Motterſhaw, relict of the late T. Motterſhaw, eſq. of Silkmore, Houſe, near Stafford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of the eſtabliſhed clergy of a diſtrict in the dioceſe of Lincoln, for the purpoſe of conſidering the ſtate of religion, the following ſtatement of facts was made, relative to the 79 pariſhes of which that diſtrict was compoſed:

Number of inhabitants -	15042
Adults, above 14 -	11282
Average number of the ordinary congregations -	4933
Average of communicants at each ſacrament -	1803

So that the ordinary number of attendants does not amount to *one-third* of the inhabitants, and the communicants not to *one-ſixth* of the adults.

It alſo appeared, 1. That ſick perſons do not call in ſpiritual aſſiſtance. 2. That parents and maſters are remiſs in enforcing attendance on divine worſhip. 3. That Sunday ſchools are neglected. 4. That there is a total diſuſe of family prayers.

The principal cauſes are aſſigned to be, 1. The circulation of ſeditious writings. 2. The irregular management of ale-houſes. 3. The ſhewing and removing of cattle and ſheep. 4. Wakes, feaſts, dancings, cock-fightings, and races on the Lord's day. 5. The remiſſneſs of church-wardens. 6. The encreaſe of fanatical methodiſts, the number of whoſe meetings, in barns, out-houſes, &c. are thirty-eight, while the meetings are only ſeven of the baptiſts and independants, and *one* of quakers.

The remedies propoſed were, 1. To fix upon and recommend a ſuitable treatiſe on family devotion. 2. The regular clergy to ſet a good example by their own conduct. 3. To counteract the influence of methodiſm by particular expoſitions of the doctrines of the Chriſtian faith. 4. To catechiſe and inſtruct youth. 5. The clergy to avoid levity and irregularity in the forms of the church. 6. An increaſe of vigilance in the magiſtrates. 7. An abolition of Sunday feaſts, wakes, &c. 8. Some amendments in the Toleration Act. 9. Members of the church to have the opportunity of holding meetings for the purpoſe of devotion, in addition to the regular ſervice. 10. Some ſyſtematic laws for the more regular inſtruction of the infant poor in religious duties.

Married.] After a courtſhip of twenty-four hours, Mr. J. Cotton, of Broughton, aged 20, to Mrs. Ann Atkin, of Dorrington, aged 63.

At Boſton, after 16 days courtſhip, Mr. Wm. Sibſey, to Miſs Ann Shaw. Captain Aſhton, to Miſs Willoughby.

At Spalding, Mr. T. Thorpe, jun. merchant, to Miſs Cockett.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robt. Earle, to Mrs. Featherby.

Died.] Mr. Hickman, of Walcot, near Stamford.

At Hather, Miſs Fowler, daughter of the late Jonathan Fowler, eſq. of Stockton upon Tees.

At Toft, near Bourne, Sam. Jarvis, who, in conſequence of his foot ſlipping, was ſuſpended by the neck in a tree he had been cutting down, and was literally hanged.

At Boſton, Mrs. Claypon. Aged 75, Mrs. Ann Jennett.

At Sleaford, Mr. John Fowler, ſurgeon, &c.

At Gedney, Mr. Simon Godfrey.

At Grayingham, aged 89, Mr. John Fletcher; he had been 63 years, ſexton and pariſh clerk.

At Stamford, Mr. James Jackſon. Mr. Wm. Fletcher, butcher, late of London; he was found dead in Stamford Field.

At Evedon, near Sleaford, Mr. Fillingham, whoſe death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe.

At Portland, Mr. James Uſill.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Sarah Straw, wife of Mr. Noah Straw, aged 72. In the Caſtle, Mr. Wm. Johnſon, farmer, of Hykeham, aged 80. Mrs. Phillips, of Kingſthorpe, near Wragby. Mrs. Wetherall. Mrs. Mackineſs, wife of Mr. T. Mackinoſs, corn merchant.

Mrs. Grove, wife of Edward Grove, eſq. of Stretton Hall, near Wolverhampton, and third daughter of the Dean of Lincoln.

In the pariſh of Weſton under Petyard, in four days, during the late froſt, four perſons whoſe ages together amounted to 367.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Biſſett's long expected magnificent Directory, deſcriptive of the manufactories and other curioſities of Birmingham, is now publiſhed. It is embelliſhed with 28 ſuperb plates, and a plan of the town.

A publican, of Birmingham, was lately convicted in the penalty of 20l. for having uſed camomile flowers for the purpoſe of bittering his ale inſtead of hops. An act of Queen Anne inflicts this penalty for uſing *any bitter ingredient* to ſerve inſtead of hops.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joſeph Hands, to Miſs M. Millward, both of Briſnell's Ends, Handſworth. Mr. Tho. Timmins, to Mrs. Sarah Smith. Mr. Joſeph Paine, upholſterer, to Miſs Linden. Mr. Rd. Thompſon, an opulent farmer of Sedgley, to Mrs. Matthews.

At Thornley, Mr. Wm. Longling, aged 64, to Mrs. S. Nicholls, aged 67.

At Churchover, Mr. Joſeph Bull, of Daventry, to Miſs Hill, of Churchover.

At Sedgley, Mr. Tho. Newton, to Mrs. Groom.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joſeph Smith, merchant. Mr. Robt. Morgan, aged 61. Mr. Wm. Mills, attorney. Mrs. Oſborne, widow of the late Mr. Robt. Oſborne, muſician. At her houſe, in Somerſet-place, Mrs. Mary De la Garde, formerly of Guernſey, and latterly of the Hotwells. Mrs. Rebecca Skellett, at the Hope and Anchor. Mr. Humphry Bacon, of the Swan with two Necks. Mr. John Carter, victualler. Mr. Sam. Lowbridge Freeman. Mr. John Barber, French maſter. Aged 73, Mrs. Piddock, wife of Mr. Piddock.

At Warwick, Mr. Twamley.

At Coventry, Mrs. Winifred Smith.

At Birmingham Barracks, Mr. Anderſon, paymaſter to the 4th or Queen's own regt. of dragoons.

At Aſhton Cantilow, aged 68, the Rev. John Bennett, A. B. vicar of that pariſh, and of Ulmley Caſtle, Worceſterſhire.

SHROPSHIRE.

A new bank is about to be opened at Shrewſbury, under the firm of Beck, Carleſs, Dodſon, and P. Beck.

The prices of grain at Shrewſbury on the 8th inſtant were, wheat 17s. Barley 9s. oats 6s. to 9s.

At a meeting of the tenants of Lord Clive's Montford eſtate, at Enſdon Houſe, the 30th ult. his lordſhip's annual prizes for the encouragement of turnip huſbandry, were adjudged as follows:

To the Rev. Mr. Hanmer, and Mr. Price, of Felton Butler, each a gold medal; to three, a large ſilver medal each; and ſix others had ſmall ſilver medals.

In the preceding week, at Purſlow, in the neighbourhood of Walcot, the gold medals were adjudged to Mr. Aſhdown, of Brompton, and Mr. Tench, of Bromfield; five had large ſilver medals; and ſeveral others of the tenantry were preſented with ſmall ſilver medals for ſecond-beſt crops.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill, brother to lord Berwick, rector of Thornton, in Cheſhire and Berrington, in this county, to Miſs F. M. Owen, ſecond daughter of the late W. M. Owen, eſq. member for the county of Montgomery. Mr. Owen, grocer, to Miſs Martha Lloyd. Mr. Wm. Allen, malſter, of Cotton Hill, to Miſs Oakeley. Mr. Derrett, bruſh-maker, to Mrs. Williams. Mr. Pool, of Trefnant, to Miſs M. Rawlins, daughter of Mr. Rawlins, butcher and grazier.

At Madeley, Mr. John Edmunds, printer, to Miſs Harpur.

At Cardington, Mr. Benj. Corfield, of Ryton, to Miſs H. Humphreys, of Cardington.

John Lane, eſq. of King's Bromley, to Mrs. Amler, of Ford.

At Chetwynd, John Barton, aged 76, to Mary Bate, aged 84; both paupers of that pariſh.

At Hinſtock, after a courtſhip of three days, Mr. James Watts, a reſpectable young farmer, aged 19, to Mrs. Mary Auſtin, aged 80! This is her third huſband; ſhe had buried her laſt about two months!

Wm. Drennan, M. D. of Dublin, to Miſs Swanwecks, of Wem.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Morris, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jameſon.

At Broſely, Mr. R. Poole, of Harieſton, to Miſs. M. Leighton, of Water's Upton.

Died.] At Bridgenorth, Mrs. Weldon,

widow of the late Mr. Weldon, organiſt. Mr. George Pilkington, brazier. Mr. Owen Edwards, ſadler; who by his induſtry and frugality had obtained a conſiderable property.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Humphrey Jones, relict of the late J. H. Jones, of Llanfyllin, eſq.

At Whitchurch, in her 20th year, Miſs Anne Sophia Grant, only daughter of Mr. Grant.

Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. Bentley, of Moreton Hall, near Oſweſtry.

At Panteſbury, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of the late Mr. Vaughan, ſchoolmaſter.

At Frankwell, Mr. Tho. Oakley, maltſter.

At Brockton, Mr. John Dukes.

At Grinſhill, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Clarke, M. A. rector of Moreton Corbet.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Fowler, only ſon of Charles Fowler, eſq. Mr. Franks, bricklayer. Mrs. Margaret Jackſon.

At Day Houſe, in the pariſh of Cardington, Mr. Richard Everall. Mrs. Clarke, of the Hyth, near Shrewſbury, at the age of 102.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

On the 8th. 323 pockets of hops were weighed in Worceſter market, the prices were from 15l. 10s. to 16l. 16s. per cwt.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Robſon, hatter, to Miſs H. Cameron.

At Kidderminſter, the Rev. Tho. Weaver, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Roberts, of Kidderminſter.

Mr. Joſeph White, of the Hill Houſe, Witley, to Miſs Elizabeth Hill, of the Hoo, near Kidderminſter.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Law, to Miſs Sarah Perry, of Bilſtone. Mr. Tho. Philpotts, ironmonger, to Miſs Margt. Adams.

At Canon Pypon, Mr. Aſhley, of Biſhopſtone, to Miſs Tunſtall, of Lawtonſhope.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Tho. Price, attorney at law. Aged 67, Mr. Fermor. Mr. Moſes Goodere, goldſmith, one of the people called quakers.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Sam. Conſtable.

At Inkborough, Henry Davis, a labourer; he was born in 1699, and during the long period of his exiſtence had lived the quiet and innocent life of an ancient Engliſh huſbandman. He was particularly ſkilful in grafting, and at the age of 96, purſued his occupation with great vigour and activity.

At Dudley, Mrs. Ann Hodgets.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The receipts of the triennial muſic-meeting at Hereford, have enabled its benevolent patrons to extend protection in the dioceſe of Hereford, to 19 widows and 22 orphans; in that of Glouceſter, to five of the firſt, and 28 of the latter; and in that of Worceſter, to 11 widows and 16 orphans.

The rumour of Alderman Harley's intended peerage has already produced a canvas for the repreſentation of this county.

At Hereford county ſeſſions, ſeven pariſh officers of Codington, were convicted of a conſpiracy, for procuring a marriage to be ſolemnized between a poor man of Boſbury, and a pauper of their own pariſh, with an intent to burthen the inhabitants of Boſbury. They were ſeverally fined in different penalties.

Married.] At Leominſter, Mr. W. Haynes, of Bewdley, to Miſs Ann Meredith, of Kington. Mr. John Smith, of Choiſtrey, to Miſs Knill.

At Berkhampſted, Mr. Jones, to Miſs Fall, daughter of the late Col. Fall, governor of Jerſey.

At Woolhope, Mr. Joſeph Stallard, to Mrs. Parſons.

Died.] At Credenhill, Mrs. Eckley, relict of the late Rev. Rd. Eckley.

At Much Marcle, Mrs. Jane Ellis, widow.

At Whitchurch, near Roſs, the Rev. Cha. Jones Hardwicke, aged 27.

At Kington, aged 87, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Rev. Rd. Smith, rector of Croft.

At Butterly, near Bromyard, aged 80, Mr. Burrel.

At his ſeat, at Knill Court, Francis Garbett, eſq.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Jarvis, relict of the late Mr. Jarvis, ſurgeon. Mrs. Bridges, of the Horſeland.

At Hereford, Mrs. Holcombe, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Holcombe. Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. Nicholls, attorney at law. Mrs. S. Phillips.

At Weſtbury, Mrs. Pytt, of Ragland.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Weſtbury upon Severn, Mr. Roberts, of Roſs, to Miſs Sier, of Weſtbury.

At Uley, Mr. Edw. Jackſon, clothier, to Miſs Ann Souls.

At Thornbury, Mr. Wm. Longlin, aged 64, to Mrs. Sophia Nicholls, aged 67.

Mr. Nind, of Hawford Mill, to Miſs Beſt, of Tewkſbury.

At Weſtbury upon Trim, Rd. Llewellin, eſq. to Miſs Ames, eldeſt daughter of Levi Ames, eſq. an alderman of Briſtol.

At Wotton under Edge, J. L. Harris, eſq. of Stonehouſe, to Miſs Burland, daughter of Dr. Burland, and niece of the Baron Burland.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 81, Mrs. Cooke.

At Stroud, of a paralytic ſtroke, Wm. Aldridge, eſq.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Powell, chandler.

At Mr. Sykes's, Miſs Fra. Eliz. Crane.

At Cam, Mrs. Littlehales, widow of the late Mr. Edmund Littlehales, draper, of Shrewſbury.

At the ſeat of A. Rawlinſon, eſq. near Lancaſter, Henry Lebzelterne Creſwicke, eſq. of Moreton in the Marſh, in this county.

At Bicknor, aged 107, Wm. Jones, a labouring man, he retained all his faculties to the laſt, and had lately thatched his own cottage.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. John Norman, to Miſs Martha Herne.

Mr. Robt. Houſe, of Marſh Mills, near Henley, to Miſs Gregory, of Wargrave.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Parker, upholder. Mrs. Sarah Margetts, wife of Mr. P. Margetts, aged 60.

At Benſey, near Oxford, aged 81, Mr. W. Townſend.

At Kidlington, Mr. R. Buſwell, aged 68.

At Cane-end, Mrs. Vanderſtegen.

At Shipton under Wichwood, Mr. Peter Brookes, aged 71, ſenior brother of the Rev. Dr. Brookes, vicar of that pariſh.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Thorpe, the Rev. A. D. Hake, to Mrs. Burton Phillipſon, niece to the late major-general Phillipſon.

At Peterborough, Mr. Cheſhire to Miſs Marſhall. Lieutenant Coyman, a *Dutch* officer, on parole, to Miſs Ann Whitwell. Cadet Oander Aa, a *Dutch* officer, to Miſs L. Roſe, daughter of Mr. N. Roſe. Cadet Rolands, a *Dutch* officer, to Miſs Kingſton, of Thorpe, near Peterborough.

At Thrapſton, Mr. Benjamin Lever to Miſs Letitia Jones, daughter of Mrs. Jones, at the White-Hart-inn.

Died.] At Oundle, Mr. Thomas Todd, attorney at law. Mrs. Gregory.

At Kingſthorpe, the lady of E. L. Percival, eſq.

At Hardingſton, Mrs. Rudd.

At Whittleſea, Mrs. Johnſon, aged 87.

At Bourn, aged 91, Mr. Dove, a reſpectable grazier.

At Stamford, Mr. David Spurr, aged 76.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Brill, Mr. Caſwall, ſurgeon, to Miſs Holland.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Broughton, the Rev. J. Johnſon, rector of Broughton, to Miſs F. A. Thomſon, of Somerſham.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Maſter WILLIAM AINGER, aged 16, of the Rev. G. Burges's academy, Whittleſea, has had a pair of Adams's twelve inch globes awarded him by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, for the beſt eſſay on the queſtion, "Is Hiſtory or Biography the more improving ſtudy?"

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Sennet Wyllymott, attorney, and coroner for the county. Aged 63, Mr. Wm. Senior. Mr. Robert Whitehead. Mr. C. Smithſon. The Rev. T. Hodgſon, nephew to Mr. Sharp, of Weeton, and formerly of Kirby Overton.

In King's College, aged 82, Robert Glyn Clobury, M. D. the ſenior fellow of that ſociety, and many years a very eminent phyſician in that univerſity. Mr. Robert Forſter, many years hair dreſſer to Clare-hall; he was eccentric in his manners, but reſpected as an honeſt man. As a token of their approbation, the gentlemen of the univerſity preſented him, ſome years ſince, with a ſilver baſon.

At Newmarket, Mr. Samuel Arnull, many years an experienced jockey on the turf, and who is ſuppoſed not to have left a better behind him. Mrs. Ann Adams, a maiden lady, who had reſided there almoſt 100 years.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Cockle, wife of Mr. Cockle, ſurgeon.

At Wiſbeach, aged 89, Mrs. Eliz. Proud, relict of the late Rev. John Proud. Mrs. Weſt, wife of Mr. Weſt, ſurveyor and Engineer.

NORFOLK.

Early on Tueſday morning, the 28th ult. there aroſe from the ſouth a large and very luminous meteor, which paſſed to the weſtward. When a little elevated, its tail appeared like a comet, and as the tail increaſed, the body diminiſhed, till the whole diſappeared

At a general meeting of the inhabitants lately held at Norwich, it was unanimouſly reſolved to apply to parliament for a bill to pave, cleanſe, light and watch that city.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Wm. Harcourt, to Mrs. Grout.

At Lakenham, Bartlett Gurney, eſq. banker, of Norwich, to Miſs M. Cockell, daughter of Wm. Cockell, eſq. of Attlebrough.

At Swardeſton, Mr. Francis Clarke, of Keſwick, to Miſs Taylor, of Swardeſton.

At Eaſt Dereham, Mr. John Dack, ſurgeon, to Miſs Hanmer.

At Norton, near Norwich, Mr. Stephen Andrews, to Mrs. Patience Allen.

At Tittleſhall, Mr. W. Forby, to Miſs Wright.

At Lynn, Mr. Abbey, ſhipmaſter, to Miſs A. M. Aviſs.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 62, Mrs. Lyng, wife of Mr. Lyng, bricklayer. Aged 86, Thomas Gage a retailer of oranges, &c. Mr. Dennis at the Hand-inn. Mr. Dawſon, governor of the Duke's-palace-workhouſe. Aged 56, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Spanks Chapman, liquor-merchant. Mr. John Barnes, carrier. Aged 64, Mrs. Capendale. Mr. Cook, lay-clerk of the cathedral. Aged 31, Miſs Ives, daughter of the late John Ives, eſq. merchant; an amiable, accompliſhed, and benevolent lady.

Mrs. Wilkins, aged 75, mother of Mr. Wilkins, patentee of Norwich Theatre. Mrs. Carter, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Carter. Mrs. Catherine Smith, widow. Mr. George Webſter, ſon of Mr. Webſter at the Maiden-head-inn.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 58, Mr. Richard Pitt, pariſh-clerk. Aged 77, Mrs Elizabeth Ramey. Mrs. Church.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, of Fincham.

At Upwell, Mr. Page Burton, carpenter and millwright.

At Weſt Walton, Mr. N. Coker, farmer and grazier.

At Dyng, Mr. Thomas Hamerton, paper-maker, aged 66.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, Mr. John Barnby, aged 85; he was endued with a ſociable and ſuſceptible mind, an engaging liberality and ſuavity of manners, and enjoyed all the bleſſings without the tumults of life.

At Bryland Hall, in Mourningthorpe, Mr. John Coles, farmer.

At Wrenningham, aged 82, Mrs. Grace Thurſton, wife of Mr. Thurſton, farmer.

At Thetford aged 62, Mrs. Ann Wright. Aged 65, Mrs. Sherring.

At Portingland, Mr. Wm. Beverly, farmer, aged 78. Aged 61, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, rector of Motley and Yilverton, and father of R. B. Cooper, eſq. of Durſley, in the county of Glouceſter.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Roſe, clerk of the poſt-office there. Mrs. Balls, aged 86. Mrs. S. Bagge, ſiſter to Wm. and T. Bagge, eſqrs. Aged 82, Mrs. Aſhley. Mrs. Elizabeth Goffe, aged 72. Mrs. Mary Cook, aged 63. Mrs. Hackers. Mr. E. Robotham, aged 57.

At Martham, aged 79, Mrs. Jane French, relict of the Rev. Richard French, rector of Bergh Apton.

At Hoveton St. Peter, aged 68, Mr. Benjamin Wells.

SUFFOLK.

The magiſtrates of Ipſwich have cauſed the following admonition to be painted in large letters over the door leading to their council-chamber: “ *Of all antidotes againſt crimes, the moſt humane, the moſt ſalutary, and the moſt powerful, is*—RELIGION ”

Married,] Rev. James Hitch, rector of Weſterfield, to Miſs Bolton, of Akenham.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Grabb, grocer, to Miſs Ann Chapman. Mr. Hiam Walton, grocer, to Miſs Elizabeth Spurgen, of Hatfield Peverell, Eſſex.

Robert Bradſtreet, eſq. of Higham-hall, to Miſs Adlam, of Maſon's-bridge, near Hadleigh.

Mr. John Brown, to Miſs Suſannah Branch, both of Hinderclay.

Mr. Robert Linſtead, of Woodbridge, draper, to Miſs Blake, of Hoo.

Lieut Godfrey, of the Suffolk fencible cavalry, to Miſs Pogſon, of Bury.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. George Adkin, taylor. Mrs. Criſp, wife of Mr. Criſp, of the King's Arms Inn. Samuel Young, eldeſt ſon of Mr. William Young, of Southgate-ſtreet. Mrs. Crouch, widow.

At Bungay, aged 71, Mrs. Rackham.

At Bentley, Nathaniel Whimper, eſq.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Ann Adams, ſpinſter, aged 99.

At Hadleigh, Mr. Joſeph Brownſmith, farrier. Mr. Thomas Brookes, ſtay-maker.

At Ipſwich, aged 75, Mr. John Aſhbridge, muſician, late of Lambeth. Aged 63, Mrs. Crabb, wife of Mr. Crabb, keeper of Ipſwich goal. Mrs. Johnſon.

ESSEX.

A Monthly Magazine has been commenced at Chelmsford, which, from its attention to local and generally intereſting topics, appear to deſerve the encouragement of the inhabitants of the county of Eſſex. The editor is a man of taſte and humour. Scorning the vulgar compariſon of an Eſſex-man to an Eſſex-calf, he has engraved a calve's-head for his frontiſpiece, and in the courſe of the work has given place to the following neat epigram;

“ *The Editor's Apology for being a* Calf.
“ IN every quarter of this world ſo wide,
“ *John Bull* means Engliſhman—this ſame world's pride:
“ Proud may an Eſſex *Calf* then ſurely be;
“ A true deſcendant of *John Bull* is he.”

A new weekly paper, entitled the Eſſex Herald, has been announced for publication at Chelmsford, on the 27th of February.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Cooper, horſe-dealer, to Miſs D. Markham. Lieut. Abbott, of the 40th regiment of foot, to Miſs Williams. Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Little Baddow, brewer, to Miſs Elizabeth Davey, of Leigh's Lodge, Felſted.

At Halſted, Mr. John Crump, aged 65, to Miſs Phillips, aged 18.

At Great Clacton, Mr. Robert Feedham, to Miſs Jemima Champion, of Little Clacton.

Mr. Sheldrake, of Hadleigh, to Miſs Sheldrake, of Stoneham, Suffolk.

At Framſdon, Mr. Daniel Dewall, farmer, to Miſs Smith, of Kettleburgh.

At Thaxted, Mr. John Brand, of Park Farm, to Mrs. Wilſher, of Goddard's Farm.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Hollingſworth, wife of Mr. Hollingſworth, bricklayer.

Mrs. Swaine, wife of Mr. Swaine, of Rochford.

At Thaxted, Mr. Benjamin Livermore.

At Romford, Miſs Tyler, daughter of Mr. John Tyler.

Mr. Henry Goody, farmer. Mr. William Sturdy, ſtone-maſon.

At Harwich, Mrs. Farmer, of Ruſhmere, near Ipſwich.

At Dunton, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. Hunt, farmer.

At Great Waltham, Mrs Willis, widow of the late Mr. Willis, of Old Park Farm.

At Aſhen, Mr. Robert Poole, a reſpectable farmer of Claret-hall.

At Danbury, Mr. Matthew Nicholls, farmer.

At High Eaſter, Mr. Thomas Saltmarſh, of Cromp's Farm.

At Bradwell, aged 52, Mrs. Keys, wife of Mr G. Keys, ſen.

At Lexden, near Colcheſter, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, ſuddenly, whilſt feeding her child.

Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. Cooke, ſhoe-maker.

At Caſtle Hedingham, Barker Myall, eſq.

At Woodford, Mr. Joſeph Loder.

KENT.

A plan is in agitation to unite the Medway and Thames, juſt below Graveſend, by a ſpacious cut, which will open a communication between London, Chatham, and Sheerneſs. The navigation from Graveſend to Chatham, which is now between 30 or 40 miles, will not then exceed eight.

Married.] At Margate, Mr. James Warren, printer, to Miſs Mitchener.

At Lyminge, Mr. Richard Marſh, of Hawkinge, to Miſs Sarah Prebbuel.

At Biddenham, Mr. William Downs, ſaddler, to Miſs Mary Bourne. Mr. Stephen Paine, bricklayer, to Miſs Ann Gravett.

At Canterbury, Mr. James James, commander of the Eagle priſon ſhip, to Miſs M. Copp, of Chatham. Mr. Barns, corn-factor, to Miſs Harvey. Mr. Harvey, coach-maſter, to Miſs Callow.

At Upper Deal, Mr. John George, baker, at Ramſgate, to Miſs Shrewſbury. Mr. John Froſt, to Miſs Mummery.

At Folkſtone, Mr. John Hight, to Miſs S. Minter.

Mr. Thomas Walker, farmer, of Farthingloe, to Miſs Loud, of Barton, near Dover.

At Herne, Mr. John Collard, jun. to Miſs Overdean, of Chiſlet.

At Lydd, Mr. J. Edſell, of Dymchurch, to Miſs E. Calloway.

Died.] At his ſeat at Harbledown, near Canterbury, George Gipps, Eſq. M. P. for that city for the four laſt parliaments.

At his houſe in St. George's, Solomon Sammon, gent.

Mrs. Crow, wife of lieut. Crow, of the navy. Mr. Oldman. Mr. Arnold, aged 85. Mr. George Wardle, aged 83.

At his ſeat at Dunſon, Sir John Boyd, bart.

At New Romney, aged 76, Mr. William Macklelland, of Aſhford.

At Bunchley, aged 88, Mrs. Springer.

At Marden, ſuddenly, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of Mr. Gilbert.

At Woodchurch, Mr. John Eaſt, farmer.

At Faverſham, Mr. Robert Page, formerly of the Dolphin Inn; and two days afterwards, his brother, Mr. Richard Page.

At Deal, Mr. J. Stanley, aged 59. Mr. John Partridge, ſen.

At Eythorn, Mrs. Sayer, relict of the late Thomas Sayer.

At Sandgate, aged 54, Mr. H. Andrews.

At Godmerſham, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Andrews.

At Folkſtone, Mr. William Gittins, aged 72. Mrs. Smith.

At Sittingbourne, Miſs Elizabeth Fauſſett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Fauſſett.

At Aſh, Mr. Benjamin Rouſe, ſen.

At Woodneſborough, Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late O. Stephens, eſq.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Coleman, at the Dog and Bear. Aged 80, Mrs. Comber. Mr. Squier Bath, lieutenant in the Maidſtone volunteers.

At Stilling-Minnis, Mr. Robert Jull, aged 83; and a few days afterwards Mrs. Ann Jull, his widow, aged 87.

At Tenderden, Mrs. Williams, aged 70. Mrs. Pott, aged 67.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Spice, who was one of the aldermen, and had been ſix times mayor of that city.

At Hemſted, near Cranbrook, the Lady of T. H. Hodges, Eſq.

At Brompton, Mr. Smythe, one of the clerks of the pay-office at Chatham.

At Langdon, Mrs. Whitehead, after an hour's indiſpoſition; and on the following day Mr. Whitehead, her huſband.

At Garlinge, near Margate, Mr. Thomas Solly, aged 21.

SURRY.

A propoſal for Subſcriptions has been publiſhed; and a ſurvey is now making by Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, for a Canal, or Water Communication, between the Thames at Rotherhithe, and the river Wey, a length of about 28 miles, and uniting ſo many populous towns to the metropolis, that the propoſals infer, "ſuch an immenſe water communication may, probably, not be equalled in the univerſe."

SUSSEX.

His Majeſty's ſloop of war, the Brazen, was lately wrecked upon a reef of rocks at Weſtmiſs Rope, about two miles from Newhaven; and notwithſtanding every exertion, all the crew (conſiſting of 154 perſons), except one man, periſhed.

Miſs Biſshopp, aged 12, daughter of Sir Cecil Biſshopp, bart. M. P. of Parham in this county, has had an Achromatic Teleſcope upon a ſtand awarded to her by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, for the beſt tranſlation of a given paſſage in Telamaque.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Wayte, widow of the late Rev. Tho. Wayte, rector of Ongar in Eſſex.

At Chicheſter, aged 55, the Rev. Robert Edwards, M. A. late rector of Eaſt Wittering, and vicar of Oving.

At Lewes, Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. Ridge, wife of Mr. Ridge, late of Iford.

At Leigh, near Havant, John Lellyett, a reſpectable farmer.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Phillip Ditcher, eſq. to Mrs. Parſlow, widow of Major Parſlow, of the King's own Dragoons, and daughter of the Honourable Sir Jacob Wolffe, bart.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. French, aged 68, Mrs. Lovimore. Mr. Stephen Francum. Mrs. Orſon. Mrs. Rider, wife of Mr. Rider, at the Star. Mr. Richardſon, many years ſenior Town-ſerjeant, of Reading.

At Eton, Mr. John Cox, poulterer.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Quarter Seſſions, at Portſmouth, a perſon of the name Fuller, was convicted of regratting poultry and other articles, was fined 20l.

The following paragraph, in manuſcript, was found a few days ago, ſtuck up in the market place at Romſey.

“ Death to take this down.
TAKE NOTICE,
Bakers and Bigge Donns
and beware of fire and tonges
if you do not lower the bread
you will ſoon loſe your blood
We dont care for your Volunteers
that will not put us in any fears
we will ſoon put the bakehouſes in one fire,
if you dont lower it to our deſire
and this is ſined by
we jeſt one and twenty” (21 X s or marks.)

The mayor and corporation have offered a reward of 50l. for the diſcovery of the author or authors.

Married]. At Great Yarmouth, Lieut. Benj. Wilkinſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Monarch, to Miſs Clyde, of Biddeford, Devon.

At Kingſton, George Harding, eſq. a captain in the 44th regiment, to Miſs Champion, of Kingſton. William Johnſon, eſq. purſer of the Gladiator, to Miſs Griffiths, daughter of Mr. Griffiths, of Portſmouth Dock-yard. Mr. Tho. Rogers, of the Ordnance, to Mrs. Hale, of Portſea. Captain Seward, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Eveleigh, daughter of Colonel Eveleigh, of the Royal Engineers.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Tho. Searle, many years head turnkey, at the county goal. Aged 78, Mr. Marriner.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Lear, ſail-maker.

On her way from Andover to Wincheſter, in a caravan, Mrs. Colſon, of Hurſley.

Suddenly, Lieut. B. Reynolds, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ceres, at Portſmouth; who was ſeized with an apoplexy whilſt playing at backgammon.

At his mother's houſe at Lyndhurſt, in a rapid decline, in the 20th year of his age, Thomas Maitland, eſq. 2d ſon of the late Thomas Maitland, and grandſon of General Mathew.

At Goſport, an aged ſeaman, named Edw. Hardcaſtle. He was celebrated for the following exploit:—During the viſit which the Duke of York paid to Admiral Rodney on board the Marlborough, in 1761, he got to the very top of the vane of the mainmaſt, and ſtood there on his head, waving his hat ſeveral times with his foot.

WILTSHIRE.

In addition to the Subſcriptions lately made for completing the Saliſbury and Southampton Canal, the progreſs of which has been interrupted for want of money, the Earl of Radnor has ſubſcribed 1000l.

A barn, cow-houſe, and other out-buildings, were lately deſtroyed by fire at Whitepariſh. Anonymous letters, threatening a miſchief of this kind, had previouſly been ſent to the occupier and other farmers, and a quantity of corn had in conſequence been removed from this barn.

The following important fact has been confirmed by the Earl of Pembroke, that if the oats given to horſes are firſt broken, *not ground*, in a mill, the ſame quantity will prove doubly nutritious. His lordſhip directed an experiment to be made with ſix horſes. To one ſet he ordered the uſual quantity of oats, and to the other one half the quantity. After a trial of ſix weeks, the ſix horſes which had been fed with only half the quantity of the oats groſsly broken, and had done the ſame work, were really in as good, if not better condition, than thoſe which had been fed with the whole quantity unbroken.

Married.] Joſeph Mortimer, eſq. of Trowbridge-hall, to Miſs Caroline Bedingfield. E. A. Harold, of Marlborough, to Miſs Woodham, of Swindon.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Mr. Gauntlett, of Tilſhead, to Miſs A. J. Davies, daughter of the Rev. Ed. Davies, rector of Coychurch, Glamorganſhire.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Baker, relict of the late E. Baker, eſq.

At Santa Cruz, Thomas Bradſhaw, eſq. late of Wilbury-houſe, in this county.

At Britford, near Saliſbury, Mrs. Morres, wife of the Rev. Mr. Morres, vicar of that pariſh.

At Bapton, aged 79, Mrs. Davis.

At Wily, Mr. Potticary, a reſpectable farmer.

At Marlbrough, Mrs. Funnell.

At Charlton, near Malmſbury, the ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk, the Hon. Miſs Howard, only ſiſter of his Lordſhip.

DORSETSHIRE.

The principal farmers of this county, have determined to eſtabliſh two Wool Fairs in the year at Dorcheſter. One at St. James's Fair (Aug. 5.), and the other at Candlemas (Feb. 13.); and accordingly at the late Fair, each farmer produced not leſs than 4 tods of 28lb. each.

A public ſhew of cattle was eſtabliſhed at Wareham, on the 8th inſtant, and will be continued every third Saturday, till the 3d of May incluſive.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. Dan. Penny, maſon, to Miſs Grange; his fifth wife.

Died.] At Shillingſtone, Mr. Rob. Candy.

At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Templeman, wife of the Rev. N. Templeman, rector of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter's, in Dorcheſter.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Strangers Friend Society at Bath, inſtituted about 10 years ſince, is of a deſcription that does high honour to its founders. The deſign is to *ſeek* in the abodes of wretchedneſs for all *ſtrangers*, whoſe ſole recommendation is their miſery and diſtreſs! Public Beggars are excepted. They have now 60 objects of charity on their books. The amount of the ſubſcriptions, &c. received laſt year was about 120l. the expenditures 140l.

At the Briſtol Diſpenſary in the courſe of laſt year, two hundred and eight poor lying-in women were delivered.—Five hundred and ſixty-three ſick patients were recovered, and fifty-nine were relieved. The increaſed Finances of this benevolent inſtitution, has enabled the managers to announce their intention of extending its benefits.

The venerable Parſonage-houſe at Norton St. Phillips, near Bath, has lately been deſtroyed by fire.

Mr. NEHEMIAH BARTLEY, of Briſtol, has been elected Secretary to the Bath Agricultural Society, in the room of Mr. WM. MATTHEWS, who, during ſo many years, filled the ſituation with ſingular honour to himſelf, and great benefit to the public.

On Wedneſday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. King (Maſter of the Ceremonies), in Harrington-place, Bath. So ſudden and rapid were the flames, that Mr. and Mrs. King, with their family and ſervants, had but juſt time to eſcape naked as they got out of bed. The houſe was nearly conſumed, and the furniture totally deſtroyed.

Married.] At Bath, John Gittins Archer, eſq. of Barbadoes, to Miſs Vaſſall, daughter of the late John Vaſſall, eſq. of Bath. Mr. Salmon, printſeller, to Miſs L. Invetto, daughter of Sig. Invetto. Mr. Redman, attorney, to Miſs E. Engliſh.

At Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Huiſh, tyler, &c. to Miſs Beven, of Clifton.

At Old Cleve, James M'Taggart, eſq. of Briſtol, merchant, to Miſs Ann Hamilton, daughter of the late Capt. W. H. of the Navy.

At Kingſtanley, Mr. William Page, to Miſs S. Etheridge.

At Yatton, Mr. James Day, to Miſs Ann Wornell, of Court-Old-Wick.

At Wells, Mr. Peter Fowler, to Miſs Painter, milliner.

At Kilmington, the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Denbigh, to Miſs Luſh, third daughter of the late Mr. Luſh.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Hewitt, of Marlbrough. Capt. Cha. Locke, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inſpector. Mrs. Piercy, of Plymouth Dock. Mr. G. Warner. E. B. Nightingale, eſq. 5th ſon of Sir E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneeſworth-houſe, Cambridgeſhire. In her 79th year, Mrs. Moor, mother of Mrs. Ewing, in Weſtgate-ſtreet.

At Briſlington, John Adams, eſq.

At his houſe in Queen-ſquare, Rear-Admiral Ourry, a gentleman univerſally reſpected for the amiableneſs of his manners, and for his inflexible attachment to the duties of religion and virtue.

In the prime of life, the wife of Mr. E. Horton.

At Briſtol, Mr. Blennin, ſilk-dyer. J. Sloper, eſq. of Devizes. Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Link, wife of Mr. Link, brazier. Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Mr. T. G. Vaughan.

At Mrs. Smith's, College-ſtreet, Miſs Maria Carpenter, ſiſter to Lieut. J. Carpenter, of the Endymion frigate.

At her mother's, in the Park, Miſs Mary Ward, youngeſt daughter of the late Fra. Ward, eſq. Miſs Snelling, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Snelling, brewer.

At Bridgewater, in the bloom of youth, Miſs Sealy, eldeſt daughter of John Sealy, eſq and ſiſter-in-law to Dr. Gibbes, of Bath; a young lady much admired for beauty and talents.

At Bedminſter, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, chief-engineer, of Bedminſter Coal-Works.

At Huntſpill, Mr. Tho. Greenwood, jun. ſurgeon of that place, highly diſtinguiſhed for his profeſſional abilities.

At Curry-Rivel, aged 90, Mrs, Sparry. She was nurſe to the preſent Earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt; and, ſince then, has been liberally ſupported by the Counteſs of Chatham.

At Dinder, near Wells, aged 56, John Lovell, eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices for this county, late mayor of Wells, and brother to Mr. Joſeph Lovell, of Briſtol.

At Crewkerne, Lieut. Crane, ſon of Dr. Crane, of that place, and firſt lieutenant of his Majeſty's Marine forces.

At Taunton, aged 76, Mr. Tho. Parſons, formerly an eminent coal-merchant.

At Wells, Mrs. Stride, widow of the late Mr. John Stride.

At Compton Pauncefoot, Miſs Palmer, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John Palmer.

At Eaſt Hayes, Mr. J. Vernham, late of the Black Swan, in Bath.

DEVONSHIRE.

We have the pleaſure to announce, that a public ſubſcription library has lately been eſtabliſhed at TAVISTOCK, on a liberal plan, under the conduct of a treaſurer and committee. The terms one pound per annum. We hope the example will be followed by other of the numerous towns in the weſtern counties, which are ſtill without either a reading ſociety, or a modern public library. It ſhould be recollected, that with proper management, a ſubſcription of one pound per annum from fifty perſons, will, in twenty years, raiſe an uſeful and ſplendid library of four thouſand of the beſt books in the Engliſh language.

No diſcovery has yet been made of the perſons who robbed the Exeter Bank, in the night of the 19th of January. The property ſtolen amounted to 563l. 7s. 4d. in caſh, and ſeveral thouſands pounds in notes, viz. 94 Bank of England notes of 2l. each, and 33 of 1l. each, 531 of their own 5 guinea notes, 5 ditto of other Exeter banks, and 34 bills of exchange and promiſſory notes; all of which have been advertiſed with their numbers, &c. in *Trewman's Exeter*, and other provincial papers, with a reward of two hundred pounds for diſcovery of the perpetrators.

The price of ſtandard wheaten bread at Exeter, as fixed by the mayor on the 10th inſt. was rather more than 3d. per lb.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. B. W. Johnſon, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Radford, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Radford, of Lapford.

At Woolfordiſworthy, Mr. Thomas Lake (one of the fortunate heroes of the late Ethalion frigate) to Miſs Elizabeth Manley.

At Totneſs, Samual Adams, eſq. to Miſs Bentall, daughter of J. Bentall, eſq. mayor of that place.

At Budock, near Falmouth, Mr. M'Quid, aged 32, to Mrs. E. Crabtree, aged 76.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Jarvoiſe, wife of Mr. Jarvoiſe. Mrs. Reed, wife of Mr. Reed, ſadler. Samuel Milford, eſq. one of the proprietors of the City Bank.

At Topſham, aged 81 years, Mrs. Lucy Worton, relict of the late Mr. Robert Worton, who, through the whole courſe of her life, enjoyed uninterrupted health.

At Exmouth, Capt. Manning of the ſea fencibles.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Cockey, niece of Dr. Brooke, after a ſhort illneſs, the effect of a continued exceſs of ſenſibility occaſioned by the almoſt ſudden death, a few months before, of a loving and tender huſband.

Miſs Jane How, daughter of the late Mr. How.

At Ditteſham, near Dartmouth, Nich. Kendall, eſq.

At Columpton, Miſs Moncton, daughter of Mrs. Pulsford.

At Otterton, aged 88, Mrs. Warren, relict of N. Warren, eſq. of Mincombe.

At Iddeſleigh parſonage, the Rev. W. Taſker, well known in the literary world for his faithful tranſlation of Pindar, his ſpirited Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain, and many other productions, which evince learning and critical taſte. Like too many followers of the Muſes, affluence ſeldom deigned to ſmile upon this their votary; and though his publications procured him lyric wreaths, yet he conſtantly had to ſtruggle with penury, and often with oppreſſion.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanymneck, Lieutenant Davies, of the 36th regt. to Miſs Ann Llewellyn, of that place.

At Hawarden, Sam. Grindley, eſq. of Tregarnedd, clerk of the peace for the county of Angleſey, to Miſs Bradley, of Holihead.

At Wrexham, Mr. Sam. Hughes, grocer, to Miſs Ellis.

At Glarmorgan, Mr. David Davis, of Myrthyr, to Miſs Mary Stephens, of Bath.

Died.] At Bala, Merionethſhire, Mr. Evan Evans, ſurgeon; a gentleman much reſpected for his extenſive knowledge in other branches of ſcience, as well as for his ſkill in ſurgery and phyſic. Rich. Meredith, eſq. of Pentrebychan, near Wrexham.

At Talgarth, in Brecon, aged 29, Mr. Charles Morgan.

At Newcaſtle, in Carmarthenſhire, aged 88, Mrs. Lewis.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Roſs, wife of Mr. Roſs, printer.

The Rev. William Thomas, whoſe death was noticed in our magazine for October, was born at Eglwyrnynyd, near Margam, in Glamorganſhire, South Wales; initiated at Cowbridge, under Dr. Durell, and ſent to Oxford to complete his education. He there took the degree of M. A. procured a fellowſhip, and continued many years tutor in Pembroke College. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne and the Duke of Beaufort attended his inſtructions, and the latter ever continued in the moſt intimate terms of friendſhip with him. Mr. T. whilſt at Oxford, made conſiderable enquiries into the Welch language: I have ſeen in his library a letter from Evan Evans, generally called Evan *brydyddhir*, or *the long-metre bard*, containing a poem of Llywarchhên, with a Latin tranſlation by Mr. Evans—this poem was produced by Mr. Evans, and others by Mr. Thomas, about the time that Oſſian firſt appeared, in order to ſhew the literati at Oxford that the muſe of Cambria was as ſublime and powerful as the ſiſter muſe of their northern contemporaries. Mr. Thomas, after quitting the univerſity, became chaplain to Lord Vernon, and proceeded ardently in the ſtudy of works of antiquity and taſte, and it is to his fondneſs of the Celtic or Welch language that we owe the "*Diſſertatio de Bardis*" which the indolent but erudite Evans undertook ſoon after the correſpondence before alluded to, in behalf of the poets of Wales. His liberal way of thinking was extraordinary, and muſt be attributed to his ſuperior underſtanding, his extenſive acquirements, and his good opinion of mankind. The Methodiſt and Arian, High Church and Low Church, Bigot and Freethinker, all felt his affection and friendſhip, as far as their conduct tended to the good of ſociety: in no inſtance has he appeared illiberal to the enemies of the church, though he himſelf never deviated from the moſt exact obſervance of church diſcipline. Maſon, the poet, was among his acquaintance, and his muſe has eternalized the enchanting ſituation of Briton-ferry. The preſent Biſhop of Durham when Biſhop of Llandaff, had ſuch a reſpect for Mr. Thomas's character and talents, that he appointed him Chancellor of the Dioceſe, and ſhewed every mark of attention and friendſhip likely to diſtinguiſh unaſſuming virtue. Mr. Thomas at one time made conſiderable progreſs in the Oriental languages; a Lexicon Heptaglotton, and other works, of which the late Biſhop, now of Durham, made him a preſent, ſhew that his induſtry in that branch of ancient literature, was worthy of notice. Sir John Scott, now Lord Elden, was his particular friend and regular correſpondent to the end of his life. He lived at Baglan, a moſt agreeable ſituation ſurrounded by beautiful gardens, and commanding a view of Swanſea Bay; his library was large and well choſen, and conſiſted principally of claſſics, hiſtory, biography, antiquities, and polite literature. Moſt of his books contained various ſlips of papers on which were obſervations of his own, which on many ſubjects, evinced extenſive and conſummate erudition. Dr. Bradley's Lectures on Aſtronomy, were in his poſſeſſion, fairly wrote out from notes he took in attending the inſtructions of that eminent and famous aſtronomer. The moſt ſtriking characters of Mr. Thomas's diſpoſition were ſincerity and humility; he never thirſted after fame yet fame followed him; was never diſſipated, but always gay; he was not aſſumingly religious, yet always ſincerely pious. Such was the Rev. Mr. William Thomas, of Baglan.

SCOTLAND.

A very heavy fall of ſnow happened in the ſouth of Scotland, on the 2d of January ult, in which many perſons periſhed. A goat, which uſually fed with ſome ſheep, in the pariſh of Kilſpindie, was buried under the ſnow, and having remained in that ſituation 24 days, was taken out alive.

The dreadful ſtorm on the eaſtern coaſt on the 2d and 3d ulto, has been peculiarly fatal to the ſhipping. Not leſs than 150 veſſels have been wrecked upon the ſhores of Scotland, and the north of England, and a thouſand perſons have periſhed. The diſtreſs of the people in the Scottiſh ports, at Shields, Sunderland, &c. is great beyond belief. There is ſcarcely a family that has not loſt a father, or a brother, nor a ſhip-owner who has not ſuffered.

The friendly and other ſocieties, in and about Edinburgh, have ſubſcribed upwards of 700l. for the purpoſe of importing corn from abroad.

The lord provoſt and magiſtrates of Edinburgh have augmented the rates of hackney-coaches fourpence on a ſhilling. They have alſo encreaſed the wages of journeymen joiners in the ſame proportion, and of journeyman painters two-pence half-penny on each ſhilling.

Herrings have for ſome time paſt been in ſuch great plenty at Burnt-iſland that, though the demand is great, there are more than enough for the ſupply, at the price of 5s. 6d. or 6s. the barrel, or crane.

Upwards of 5000l. have been raiſed by voluntary contributions in Edinburgh; 1000l. of which is for public ſoup kitchens.

A letter from Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, ſays "beef and pork ſell here at 1½d. to 2d. the pound, oatmeal 1s. 6d. the ſtone, potatoes 5d. the ſetting, a hen 6d. to 7d. a cock 4d. a live veal, ſkin and all 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. Every thing elſe is dear. No eggs, fiſh, nor cheeſe to be got."

The juſtices of Underward, at a late ſitting, fined 20 perſons of the Newtown in Glaſgow, for making uſe of light weights.

In the laſt five courts held by the juſtices of Edinburgh, 227 perſons have been fined for making uſe of falſe weights and meaſures.

The Highland Society of Scotland, by an addreſs inſerted in the *Glaſgow Advertiſer* in the 10th inſt. ſtrongly urge the ſowing of none but the ſoundeſt and moſt healthy grain, of all kinds, for ſeed; and recommend a comparative trial of ſmall quantities of the intended ſeeds, in boxes of good earth, previous to their being ſown. They lay it down as an incontrovertible maxim, that from bad or unſound ſeed a grood crop cannot be expected.

A piece of ground, for building, about 222 feet in front, oppoſite the college, Southbridge, Edinburgh, was lately ſold by auction, in five lots, for 9140l. which is nearly 40 guineas per foot!

Major Macpherſon of Lorick, and four other gentlemen, who were out together ſhooting wild fowl, between Strathſpey and Badenock, unfortunately periſhed in the violent ſtorm of ſnow on the 2d ult. They had taken ſhelter in an old cot, which being blown down buried them in the ruins.

The wife of a tenant on the Duke of Hamilton's eſtate, in the Iſle of Arran, was lately delivered of three daughters, all fine children.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Major Rutherford, to Miſs Agnes Chatto.

At Glaſgow, Mr. G. H. King, merchant, to Miſs Ann Gordon. The Rev. George Gordon, to Miſs Anne Lawrie.

At Greenock, Archd. Ferrier, eſq. to Miſs Cath. Gordon, of Glaſgow.

At Mill Hill, Iſland of Arran, Mr. Alex. Fleeming, to Miſs Helen Hamilton.

At Perth, Mr. Robert Melville, horn-ſpoon maker, to Miſs Roſs, aged 19.

Died.] At Edinburgh, James Drummond, eſq. of Comrie. Mr. Alexander Laidlaw, merchant. Capt. Thomas Spens, late of Lathallen. George Fairholme, eſq of Greenknow. At her houſe in George-ſtreet, Mrs. Catherine Campbell, daughter of the Hon. Patrick Campbell, of Menzie, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice. Miſs Sophia Ramſay, daughter of the late Provoſt. Rev. John Dickie, late miniſter of Langholm, aged 91.

At Aberdeen, Mr. John Stewart Skelmuir.

At Linlithgow, Lady Lucy Hope Johnſtone, youngeſt daughter of the earl of Hopetoun, at Hopetoun-houſe.

At Bumbank, near Hamilton, Mrs. Janet Bogle, relict of Alexander Muirhead, eſq.

At Spotterſhall, aged 84, Michael Herris, eſq.

At Montroſe, Thomas Webſter, eſq, late provoſt of that borough.

At Dumfries, Mr. Robert Mc Lahlan, bookſeller.

At Faenaſh, Mr. William Scott, of Huddersfield, ſon of Mr. James Scott, of Skelfhill

At Well-houſe, near Glaſgow, Mrs. Margaret Miller, widow, aged 82.

At Airfield, Mr. Thomas Rennie, aged 76. John Smith, Eſq. provoſt of Brechin.

At Belville, in the pariſh of Eccles, Jane Frazer, aged 103; ſhe retained her ſight perfectly well to the laſt, and a few years ago had a ſet of new teeth.

At Appin-houſe, in Argyleſhire, Alexander Dalmahoy, bart.

At Ormſthwaite, William Brownrigg, M.D. F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, aged 88.

At Glaſgow. Mr. Richard Allan, jun. merchant, eldeſt ſon of R. Allan, eſq. of North Bardſwick. Miſs Ann Govan, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Govan, merchant.

In St. Andrew's-ſquare, Mrs. Margaret Aikman, relict of Hugh Forbes, eſq. one of the principal clerks of ſeſſions.

At Fochabers, the Rev. Alexander Gordon, chaplaid of Fort-George, and only ſon of the Rev. James Gordon, of Bellie,

At Camp-end, near Dalkieth, Nathaniel Donaldſon, eſq. late of the Iſland of Tobago.

At Dumferline, Mr. Robert Stenhouſe, eldeſt ſon of John Stenhouſe, eſq. of South Fod.

At the Manſe of Garvald, the Rev. Mr. Andrew Neſbit, miniſter of that pariſh.

At Pitroddie, Perthſhire, the Rev. Mr. John Keills, miniſter of the Burgher Seceders there.

IRELAND.

Letters from Dublin mention, that in conſequence of the expected Union with Great Britain, in moſt leaſes made out of houſes, in the city; ſince the agitation of the ſubject, proviſion has been made to reduce the yearly rent in general one-fourth, in many caſes one-third of the ſum at preſent ſtipulated for, in the event of an Union taking place.

Married.] The Hon. Matthew Plankett, to Miſs Shawe, daughter of Colonel Shawe, late of the 11th regiment.

At Yonghall, Lieut. Gillon, of the Royal Lancaſhire Volunteers, to Miſs Harriet Fieldhouſe.

At Cabragh, county of Dublin, Thomas Segrave, to Miſs Ann Grahan.

Died.] At Dublin, the Lady of Thomas Rothwell, eſq. of Rockfield, county of Meath.

At the Mayoralty Houſe, the Right Hon. John Sutton, Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. Phillip Lemaſh, of the Theatre Royal.

At Carrickmines, county of Dublin, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Greville.

At Armagh, Richard Allen, eſq. late collector; brother to Lord Viſc. Allen.

At Legygowen, near Saintfield, James Quart, aged 110 years.

At Carrickmacroſs, Londonderry, Mr. J. Wilſon, aged 117 years.

On the 11th inſtant, in the 71ſt year of his age, the Right Hon. and Rev. Dr. William Newcombe, archbiſhop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of Ireland.—His Grace was private tutor to Mr. Fox, when at college; and was preſented, at the time of his adminiſtration, with the biſhopric of Waterford, from which he was tranſlated to the Primary in 1795, by Lord Fitzwilliam.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Grompas, in Hungary, in the 126th year of his age, a Shepherd. His manner of living was extreamly ſimple: he never ate any meat, but ſubſiſted entirely on milk, butter, and cheeſe, and had never been ill in his life.

Lately at the Cape of Good Hope, Samuel Cook eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the 8th dragoons, and ſon of the late Samuel Cook, eſq. of Newton-on-the-Moor.

In the Eaſt Indies, lieutenant Maynard, only ſon of Joſiah Maynard, eſq. of Malton lodge, Yorkſhire.

The arts have juſt experienced a heavy loſs by the death of Citizen Nicolas Henry **Jardin**, architect, member of the cidevant academy of architecture, and of many other academies. Dear to artiſts, by his talents, and to his friends by his virtues, having carried the great prize of architecture, at the age of 22 years; he ſet out for Rome, the 7th of June, 1744. The ſerious application with which he proſecuted his ſtudies, gained him the moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration. At his return from Italy in 1754, he was invited by the king of Denmark, Frederic V. to conſtruct a church, all in marble of the greateſt magnificence. His reputation had travelled much faſter than himſelf, although he loſt no time in repairing to that court. On his arrival, the title of Intendant-general of his Daniſh Majeſty's buildings, was conferred upon him. It will ſuffice to caſt an eye upon his work, (the greateſt part of which is engraved by his own hands) to judge of the quantity, of the variety, and the merit of his productions, during the eighteen years that he reſided at Copenhagen. The rare qualities which he poſſeſſed, gave an additional luſtre to his talents, and obtained for him, new proofs of eſteem. Chriſtian VII. the preſent king, would have fixed him in his capital; but notwithſtanding the moſt preſſing ſolicitations, and all the diſtinctions that were offered him, the love of his country made him return into the boſom of his family. He was born at St. Germain des Noyers in Brie, near to Lagny, the 22d of March, 1720, of parents who are ſtill remembered with veneration, throughout that country. He died the 14th Fructidor, the year 7.

The republic of letters, has juſt loſt Citizen TURPIN, at the age of 90 years. He is the author of a vaſt number of hiſtorical works, but has not been placed however, in the rank of diſtinguiſhed hiſtorians. His principal labours are, "The Hiſtory of the Koran, &c."—"Hiſtory of the life of Mahomet, the Arabian legiſlator."—"Civil and Natural Hiſtory of the Kingdom of Siam."—"Hiſtory of the Governments of the Ancient Republic."—The French Plutarch." For ſome time he carried on "The Lives of the Illuſtrious Men of France." He was near 80 when he publiſhed the continuation of "The Revolutions of England."

Bavius VOORDA, juriſconſul and profeſſor of laws, in the univerſity of Leyden, a man equally diſtinguiſhed for his learning, and his virtuous character, died the 21ſt of laſt Meſſidor, aged 70 years.

C. PLANTERE, author of ſeveral Dramatic works, died lately at Paris. He wrote the *Midas au Parnaſſe*, *Agnes de Chatillon*, *les deux Hermites, et la famille indigente*: Like many of his predeceſſors, the latter part of his life was ſpent in great miſery; and he has left a widow and 3 children behind him, totally unprovided for. The adminiſtrators of the theatre, *de Feydeau*, have brought forward two of his works, for the benefit of his family; and the government has admitted one of his ſons into the *conſervatoire*, where he will be educated at the expence of the republic.

GRESNICK, the muſician, known by his various compoſitions for the theatres of *Louvois* and *Montanſier*, died at Paris, on the 24th Brumaire, (Dec. 3d, 1799) at the age of 47. He was equally celebrated for the facelity of his method, and the ſweetneſs of his melody. He has left behind him, an Opera for the *Theatre of Arts*, the words of which are from the pen of Madame Viot Bourdie; it is called *la foret de Brome*.

On the 9th of July laſt died, at Madras, aged 77, George Baker, eſq. of Aller, in the county of Devon. Early in life he ſailed for India, and was long and variouſly employed by the company, always to the benefit of the public, and to his own honour. A conſiderable part of his income he annually devoted to the nobleſt of purpoſes; that of relieving the wants of the indigent and the afflicted; nor have the effects of his benevolence ceaſed with his life, for his bequeſts have been more liberal to various charitable inſtitutions in India and in England; and the poor and diſtreſſed of many pariſhes of his native county, will have reaſon to bleſs the memory of their benefactor.

⁂ We conclude the account of Provincial Occurrences for this month, by obſerving that the affluent ſtill continue unremittingly to exert themſelves in mitigation of the wants of the poor, and in adminiſtering to their comforts.—The eſtabliſhment of Soup Shops extends even to the remoteſt villages, and many thouſands are daily ſupplied with bread, coals, and other neceſſary articles, with a liberal and unſparing hand.

We are ſorry, however, to find that a diſpoſition to riot has been manifeſted in ſome places, which but ill accords with the duty or intereſt of the malcontents, and we truſt that the bounty ſo cheerfully extended to them, will induce them to await with patience the expected return of better times—Of PEACE abroad and PLENTY at home!

NOTICES OF ERRATA.

SIR,

I SHALL eſteem it as a particular favor, if you will allow me to correct an erroneous paragraph, which appeared in your obituary for laſt month. Daniel Malthus, eſq. is there mentioned as the tranſlator of ſome pieces, from the French and German; I can ſay from certain knowledge, that he did not tranſlate them. The turn of his mind, very little diſpoſed him to imitation, or to the copying in any way the works of others. Whatever he wrote, was drawn from the original and copious ſource of his own fine underſtanding and genius; but from his ſingularly unoſtentatious and retired character, and his conſtant deſire to ſhun every thing that might attract notice, will probably never be known as his.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

Feb. 19th, 1800. T. ROBERT MALTHUS.

Miſtake corrected.—The elements of the new comet, calculated by Dr. BURCKHARDT, inſerted in page 895 of our Magazine, have ſince been found erroneous; owing to an error of 8 minutes in the direct aſcenſion, in the obſervation by Mechain, which had been uſed in the calculation, and to a tranſpoſition in the reduction

tion of the obſervation. The corrected firſt obſervation by Mechain is now as follows: on the 6th of Auguſt, direct aſcenſion 107° 55′ 41″; declination north 42° 50′ 5″. Immediately on the diſcovery of the error, Dr. Burckhardt calculated from the obſervations of the 10th and 21ſt of Auguſt, and of the 2d of September, elements of the orbit, and found the following: time of the paſſage through the perihelium, 1799, on the 7th of September, at 6^h 46′ 49″ medium time at Paris: longitude of the node 9° 15′ 21″; inclination of the orbit 51° 10′ 7″; longitude of the perihelium 3° 40′ 25″; elongation of the perihelium 0,841,456 motion retrogade. *Mechain* calculated this orbit according to La Place's method, and found the following elements: time of the paſſage through the perihelium, 1799, on the 7th of September, at 4^h 34′ 20″ mean time; longitude of the node 3^s 9° 33′ 38″; inclination 50° 52′ 27″; longitude of the perihelium oz 3° 36′ 4″; elongation thereof 0,83868.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE cargoes of the EAST INDIA Fleet, lately arrived from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

	Pieces.		Pieces.
Coaſt Piece Goods, Muſlins,	11,840	Bengal Piece Goods, Muſlins,	34,144
Calicoes,	144,144	Calicoes,	30,081
Prohibited,	130,734	Prohibited,	10,763
Surat Piece Goods, Calicoes,	2,100	Ajengo and Mahe Piece Goods,	22,558
Prohibited,	91,644		

Sugar, 1611 bags,	2,017 cwt.	Diſtilled Oil of Nutmegs, 55 quart bottles,	
Cochineal, 4 cheſts,	829 lb.	Cardemoms, 5 bags,	265 lb.
Pepper, 1149 bags,	100,000 lb.	Cinnamon,	730 lb.
Black Pepper,	2,441,117 lb.	Raw Silk, 184 bales, 2 bundles,	25,057 lb.
Nutmegs, in huſk,	50,040 lb.	Saltpetre, 9764 bags,	18,558 cwt.
Ditto, Amboyna, ditto,	182 lb.	Lack Lake. 8 boxes,	2,053 lb.
Cloves,	34,638 lb.	Opium, 25 boxes,	3,985 lb.
Mace,	18,126 lb.	Carmenia wool, 4 bales,	804 lb.

Beſides Privilege Goods, conſiſting chiefly of Cotton-Wool, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Cochineal, Indigo, and other Drugs.

Raw Sugars continue to advance, as there has been of late a greater demand for exportation; the deſtruction of a conſiderable quantity by fire, may likewiſe have had ſome little influence on the price in London. St. Kitt's are from 60s. to 82s. per cwt. St. Vincent's, Nevis, Jamaica, and Tortola, from 58s. to 79s. Granada, from 57s. to 80s. Ditto, clayed 67s. to 98s. Dominica, Antigua, Barbadoes, Martinico, and St. Domingo, 58s. to 78s. Refined Sugars are of courſe advanced. Lump Sugars are from 91s. to 104s. Single Loaves, from 98s. to 110s. and Powder Loaves, from 110s. to 120s.

Coffee is likewiſe higher within the laſt three or four weeks. Good Coffee is at preſent from 132s. to 144s. per cwt. Fine Coffee, from 145s. to 158s.

The Eaſt India Company have declared for ſale on the 25th of April next, 8500 bags of *Black Pepper*, prompt the 1ſt of Auguſt following; and that they will ſell no more Pepper until September ſale, except ſuch as may be damaged, uncleared, in privilege or private trade, or under the neutral property act.

Spaniſh-Wool has lately riſen a little; Leoneſa is at preſent from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. Segovia, from 4s. to 4s. 5d. Soria, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. and Seville, from 3s. to 3s. 10d.

Cotton-Wool has advanced about 1d. per pound.

Graſs Seeds have advanced conſiderably notwithſtanding the late importations of this article from France and Holland. Foreign Red Clover is from 2l. to 6l. 5s. per cwt. White Ditto, from 2l. 15s. to 6l.

The PUBLIC FUNDS continued pretty ſteady for ſeveral weeks, notwithſtanding the expectation of a large loan, 3 per cent Conſols being from 60 to 61 from the beginning of the month to the 21ſt, the day on which the loan was negotiated, when they got to 63, but fell a little the next day. The amount of the loan was fixed at 20,500,000l. making 32,185,000l. new ſtock, and though it was taken on terms leſs advantageous to the ſubſcribers than any of the loans during the preſent war, it immediately bore a premium from 2 to 3 per cent, which however has ſince been ſomewhat leſs.

During laſt ſeaſon the following number of ſhips were cleared out at Elſineur, viz. Engliſh 2599, —Daniſh 1571,—American 152,—Papenburghers 97,—Oldenburghers 3,—Lubeckers 54.—Portugueſe 2,—Swediſh 1674,—Pruſſians 1420,—Roſtockers 137,—Hamburghers 5,—Bremeners 61,—Ruſſians 13.—Total 7848.

*** *The Communications of our Friends, who reſide in Manufacturing Diſtricts or Sea Ports, to this Article, will be acceptable.*

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HOWEVER unfavourable the ſeverity of the froſt and ſuddenneſs of the thaws in the laſt month might be to the growth of the young wheats, and to the carrying on of the various neceſſary operations of huſbandry, the general mildneſs of the greateſt part of the preſent, has tended very materially to redreſs the injuries that were ſuſtained. The wheat crops for the moſt part, but more eſpecially ſuch as had the advantage of being put into the ground early, are conſiderably improved in their appearance, particularly ſo far as reſpects their vigour and colour. In a great many inſtances in different diſtricts they cover the ground well, and are free from patchineſs, which often takes place after ſudden alterations of froſt and thaw. Such, indeed, as were ſown at late periods, ſeem to have ſuffered leſs than was commonly ſuppoſed, and are coming forward in a more promiſing manner than could have been expected from the changeable ſtate of the weather about the cloſe of the laſt, and beginning of the preſent year During the chief part of the month the very eſſential buſineſs of manuring has been carried on with the greateſt alertneſs and expedition. Moſt of the hay diſtricts, particularly thoſe of the later kinds, have had their fields well coated and properly wrought in. Some has likewiſe been carried out upon thoſe fallows which are intended for barley in the more ſouthern counties, ſuch fallows being now in a conſiderable ſtate of preparation in theſe places; but in the northern parts of the kingdom, in Wales and Scotland, but little has yet been done in rendering the lands ſuitable for the reception of the barley crops, as the ſowing of this grain commences at a later period. Nor has the plough been idle for the ſeveral laſt weeks in ſcarcely any part of the iſland. In the midland and other diſtricts more to the ſouth, beſides the barley fallows, much other field work has been begun; while in the northern counties the old leys and other grounds have been broken up for the oat crops. The two laſt weeks of the month have alſo been extremely favourable for the cutting, plaſhing and planting of hedges, and for the clearing up of ditches, as well as for many other of the ſmaller operations of the farmer. While ſuch uncommon ſcarcity of wheat is experienced, every ſtep ſhould be taken, every encouragement given, to provide for the enſuing year; with this view, and in order to ſave as much as poſſible the preſent ſcanty ſtock of this ſort of grain, the dibbling of *ſpring wheat* ought to be practiſed, as far as it can be, in all ſoils that will admit of it, for though the quantity per acre, in this way, cannot be ſo great, on the whole there may be a conſiderable produce.

Grain From the general deficiency in its produce and the badneſs of its quality in many caſes, ſtill keeps a little on the advance The average of England and Wales, by the laſt returns, was for *Wheat* 103s. 1d. for *Rye* 70s. 5d. for *Barley* 49s. 1d and for *Oats* 33s. 7d. per quarter. In Bucks, the average was 116s. and in Northumberland 79s. 10d. being the higheſt and the loweſt of the county prices.

Potatoes, though they muſt now be diſpoſed of from their tendency to ſprout, ſtill keep up their prices. In the London warehouſes they ſell from 4s. to 12s the hundred weight, according to ſort and quality.

Cattle. The dearneſs and ſcarcity of hay and many other articles neceſſary to the feeding and fatenning of animals, added to the extenſive ſale of them for ſome time paſt in a half fed ſtate, muſt render good fat ſtock extremely ſcarce and high in price. And lean ſtock will ſoon, no doubt, conſiderably advance, as the demand is daily increaſing. *Beef* fetches, in Smithfield, ſinking the offal, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. per ſtone of eight pounds.

Sheep. Good fat Mutton, from the failures in the crops of turnips, their not being ſo good in quality as uſual, and the injury which they have ſuſtained from the froſts and other cauſes, is becoming every day more difficult to be obtained, conſequently is on the advance in price. One circumſtance however is, that the rot, notwithſtanding the uncommon wetneſs of the autumn and winter months, has yet made its appearance very little among theſe animals. Lambs are in general fine, and have lately done well in fattening; though, from the dearneſs of the different articles which are neceſſary for the purpoſe, they muſt ſell high. *Mutton* ſells, in Smithfield, from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone.

Hogs are becoming more ſcarce, from various cauſes.

Hay is advancing in price.

Straw is alſo dear, though ſomewhat lower than it has been.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 57. APRIL 1, 1800. [No. 3. of VOL. 9.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with my promiſe, that, if I made public what I conſider as likely to be a uſeful diſcovery with reſpect to the manufacturing of ſweets, and which may probably lay the grounds for making ſugar in Europe, I would firſt ſend it to your uſeful Magazine; I now haſten, as the ſeaſon for planting is fully arrived, to communicate what has occurred to me relative to that ſubject.

Having ſome years paſt become acquainted with Mr. HENRY SMEATHMAN, to whom the honour of firſt raiſing a bluſh on the cheeks of Europeans for having been concerned in that barbarous traffic the Slave Trade, excluſively belongs; I naturally caught a ſpark of that honeſt fire which warmed his manly mind, and gladly contributed my poor endeavours in the common cauſe of human nature, exerted to rouſe the public to a proper ſenſe of the cruel wrongs done to our almoſt neighbours, whoſe unoffending ſimplicity, and the impoſſibility of their ever giving the ſmalleſt diſturbance to our national commerce, ought, if any thing could inſure mankind from unprovoked annoyance, to have afforded them ſecurity.

That but ſmall ſucceſs has hitherto attended the efforts of thoſe engaged in their cauſe excites no ſurpriſe; for, how indeed ſhould men who care ſo little for the natural rights of their own children, as to ſell their votes at elections, and, with them, the conſtitution they inherited from their forefathers, be alive to the immutable privileges of a foreign country? We therefore both agreed (long before he died a martyr to this object) that until ſome method could be found out of manufacturing ſugar in Africa, or cultivating it in Europe, no great ſucceſs was to be expected from any plans to aboliſh the ſlave-trade.

Many circumſtances have prevented me from becoming a uſeful aſſociate in this generous plan; yet I beheld with much ſatisfaction, in common with all diſintereſted men, the agitation of ſo noble a queſtion; and the united efforts of others to procure the article ſugar from maple, beets, and ſaccharine vegetables.

Such a wiſh, ſo formed, could not long quit the mind; and, during my tours to the continent, few vegetable ſubſtances preſented themſelves without examination as to their capability of producing ſweets, but nothing appeared ſo likely to contribute to the wiſhed for end, as the Turkey corn of Lombardy, immenſe quantities of which are cultivated in Piedmont, the Pope's States, &c.

We ſaw great ſappy ſtems, containing a ſweet juice, which hogs would greedily devour, growing cloſe as ſugar-canes, making the ſame appearance, raiſed nearly in the ſame manner, and whoſe uſes were inconceivably varied.

Of the grain we ate *polenta*, equal to wheat in nutriment; of the bloom we had delicate brooms, fitted up with light but ſtrong handles made of the ſtalk; while the dried leaves afforded clean and elaſtic ſtuffing for mattreſſes; even the green ſmall unmatured ears were not thrown away, for of them we had excellent *frittura*, by dividing them into quarters, and frying them in batter like young artichokes: the *juice* of theſe plants alone remained unuſed, and on that my attention was fixed; yet years paſſed on, after my return home, without making any experiment; chiefly owing to an erroneous idea that the plant could not be cultivated in England.

At length ſomebody told me, that Mr. Dibdin, of Hampſtead, conſtantly raiſed very fine ones in his garden; and having procured ſome ſeed of the American mottled wheat, in cones, I ſteeped them, and planted them about four inches deep, in common mould; they roſe to eight, nine, and even ten feet high, without hoeing; but being much occupied, the firſt year paſſed away without making trial of their juice.

Next year I again planted them, exactly in the ſame ſpots, about four or five in the ſpace of a foot ſquare; and, to my great ſurpriſe, they again grew, without any manure, to as great a height as the preceding year.

This favourable circumſtance greatly contributed to my making the experiment; therefore, after gathering the fruit in October, which was very large and perfect, I cut down the green canes, and having by an awkward proceſs (not poſſeſſing the means of preſſure by roller or ſcrew) extracted a ſufficient quantity of the juice, with which they then abounded, I ſoon reduced it, by the ſimple proceſs of boiling, to a rich ſyrup.

This was taſted by ſome Weſt India planters, and owned to be very much like the ſugar-cane juice, previous to granulation; alſo by a diſtiller of eminence, who ſaid, if it did not take up too much water to break it down, it might be found of great uſe in his art. One ingenious gentleman thought it might be converted into beer; another, that it might compoſe wine; and by all who have taſted it, it has been acknowledged to be a pure ſyrup.

In this manner the little at firſt made has been in a great meaſure diſſipated; but I have ſtill ſome ſmall quantity by me, that I have kept for ſixteen months without any apparent alteration.

Thus, that a rich ſyrup may be extracted from the cane of the American wheat, or Turkey corn, is aſcertained; whether ſugar can be produced, muſt remain to be tried by thoſe who underſtand that proceſs, and poſſeſs the neceſſary apparatus; and it is alſo as clear that it may be eaſily raiſed in this country.

During all this time not having found *one* perſon who has even conjectured the nature of the plant from whence I extracted this ſyrup, I think I have reaſon to conclude that it has not hitherto been thus applied by any one but myſelf.

If it ſhould appear that I am miſtaken, it will give me no concern; but a great deal of gratification will it afford, if this ſweet ſhould ultimately be found uſeful, by enabling us to raiſe ſome of that produce, which is now only procured by the continual deportation of the helpleſs and unhappy inhabitants of Africa.

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Biſhopſgate, G. CUMBERLAND.
Egham, Surrey, March 1, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE true ſolution of the queſtion propoſed by a correſpondent on the paſſage in Virgil, *Nihil* iſte *nec* auſus *nec* potuit, is to be found in the following well-known peculiarity of the Latin language; that after a negative a diſtribution is generally made, not by *aut* or *vel* repeated, but by *nec* or *neque*. Corn. Nep. de Timoleon: Nihil unquam *neque* inſolens *neque* glorioſum ex ore ejus exiit. Plaut. Trin. v. 97. *Neque* de illo quicquam *neque* emeres *neque* venderes. Schell. Præcepta Stili bene Latini, vol. i. p. 291. ed. Sec. Priſci τοις *nec (neque)—nec (neque)* præmittunt ſæpe vocabulum negans, v.c. *nullus, nihil, non,* &c. Cic. Mil. *Non poſſum reliqua nec cogitare nec ſcribere.* This peculiarity ſeems not to have been preſent to the mind of the great Bentley, when on the Andria of Terence, act i. ſc. ii. v. ult. he wrote the following note, Vera ſine dubio et vetuſta illa lectio eſt *neque haud,* non *neque hoc*: Sic Plautus ter quaterque, Noſter iii. 3, 31. At ego *non* poſſe arbitror, *neque* illum hanc perpetuo habere, *neque* me perpeti.

Allow me to remind your correſpondent who propoſes an ingenious interpretation of Virg. Ec. I, 54. of a paſſage in the Æneid. I. 602, "magnum quæ ſparſa per orbem," which will ſhew that the genius of the Latin language is not violated by the ellipſis of the verb *eſt* after *depaſta.*

While I have my pen in my hand allow me to detain your claſſical readers another moment, to propoſe a correction of a paſſage in Homer, Il. XXII. v. 346. for αι γαρ πως read αι γαρ ὡς. See Odyſſ. XV. 156. and in vindication of the metre Il. XIV. 521. By the critical ſcholar the emendation, whether approved or not, will be inſtantly underſtood on reading the paſſage. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Cheſhunt, Feb. 23, 1800. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

[*Communicated by* DR. BEDDOES.]

SIR,

SOON after my paper on the word *tyde* was publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine, it occurred to me that the epithet *(high)* is applied to the word *time* as well as *tyde.*

Ex. It is *high* time to do a thing.

In Chaucer may be found many examples in which *tyde* was uſed to mean *time.*

Ex. Meal-*tyde* for dinner-*time.*

My reaſons for believing that *tyde*, though it ſignifies *time,* is the ſame word as *tyde,* uſed to expreſs the *riſe* and fall of the ſea, may be ſeen in your Magazine of laſt May.

Allowing it to be true that the epithet *high* uſed of the *tyde* of the ſea, has been retained with this word when it means *time*; I ſhall be glad to find in your Magazine a ſolution of its meaning in its latter ſituation (as applied to *time*), and to be informed why it may not be found *low*-time as well as *high*-time to do a thing.

To another of my papers publiſhed in your Magazine of laſt November, I am happy to add further evidence.

To *wreke*, meaning to *revenge*, ſeems to me now, as it did then, to be the word *reckon* with ſome alteration of ſpelling.

Vide Monthly Magazine.

I have there ſhewn *reckon* ſometimes to be equivalent in ſignification to the word *quite* or *pay*. Now a *reckoning* or *payment* makes the parties *even*, and in caſe of revenge, a ſchool-boy has the ſame end, moſt clearly ſhewn, I think, in the following expreſſions towards the other, on whom he deſires to be revenged, "I'll be *even* with you for that—I'll be a *match* with you for that—I'll be *up* to you for that—I'll *pay* you for that."

About Bath, among the common people, the injured perſon will threaten the other who provokes him, thus:

"Be quiet, or thee and I ſhall *reckon*, or have a *reckoning*."

Your correſpondent of Stockton upon Tees may ſtill call the word *wreke* "*a very different word in every reſpect*" from *reckon*; but this round aſſertion he has not ſupported by a ſingle proof. He may call my interpretation of a paſſage from Chaucer "*ſtrained*," and then proceed to ſhew a paſſage, as he calls it, of "leſs equivocal authority, to the contrary." What he means "to the contrary," I know not; but I ſhall quote the paſſage he gives, and continue "my ſtrained interpretation." I doubt not my readers will find it quite eaſy and natural.

I ſhall begin at an earlier part of Chaucer's ſtory of Antiochus, as given in the Monkes Tale, than at the "leſs equivocal" couplet.

Antiochus threatens to *wreke* his ire on Jeruſalem.

> "God for his manace him ſore ſmote
> With invyſible wounde, aye incurable,
> That in his guttes carfe ſo and bote
> That his paynes were importable;
> And certainly the *wreche* was reſonable,
> For many a mannes guttes did he payne.

Wreche means *reckoning*, *payment*—for what? For that he many a man's guts did payne.

What made your correſpondent paſs by this paſſage, though ſixty-one lines before, to chuſe the following celebrated couplet of "leſs equivocal authority," is beſt known to himſelf.

> "The *wreche* of God him ſmote ſo cruelly
> That in his body wicked wormes crept."

Subſtitute *reckoning*, *payment*, for *wreche*, and uſe the explanation for the firſt quotation, for it muſt be the ſame in both inſtances.

My explanation is further confirmed by the concluding lines of this ſhort ſtory.

> "He ſterfe ful wretchedly on a mountayne.
> Thus hath this robbour and this homycide,
> That many a man made to wepe and plaine,
> Such *guerdon* as belongeth to pride."

Guerdon means *reward*, and *reward* is *payment*, or *reckoning*, or *wreche*.

I have not cavilled becauſe the word *wreche* was quoted to prove my interpretation of the word *wreke* "*ſtrained*;" though on a diſputed word it was but reaſonable and fair that the *ſame* word, and not a variety of it, ſhould have been choſen, eſpecially for a "leſs equivocal" inſtance, but I have not found this gentleman either reaſonable or fair towards me throughout his paper.

I ſhall obſerve, that after the couplet was given, the explanation was very conveniently omitted, as uſual with him.

After telling your readers, *very learnedly*, that *rich* is derived *either* from the Saxon or the French, your correſpondent ſuddenly tells us that *rich* "can *conſequently* have no diſcoverable connection with *reck*, *rake*, or *reek*." I allow none at all from ſuch reaſoning as this he gives; but if he will put on his ſpectacles and read the preceding paragraph of his own performance, he may perhaps diſcover that while in ſearch of a "leſs equivocal" example, he did know *wreche* to be a variety of the word *wreke*, and that conſequently there is a diſcoverable connection between *rich* and *reck*, &c.

Of ſimilar diſcoverable connection I ſhall add ſome more examples; perhaps he may remember another a little longer than he can himſelf.

ſpe*k*e	makes	ſpee*ch*
brea*k*		brea*ch*
ſtic*k*		ſtit*ch*
mil*k*		a mil*ch*-cow
han*k*		the haun*ch* bone
po*k*e		pou*ch*
ſac*k*		ſat*ch*el
li*k*erous		le*ch*erous

You may diſcover, Mr. Editor, that your correſpondent of Stockton upon Tees was not the ſole motive of this communication; indeed, he is, throughout his ſhort paper, the inſinuator of my errors, but the prover of no one. Between him and me there can be no *reckoning*, for no where does he ſo much as allude to one of the reaſons I have given. When he attacks me in my ſtrongeſt hold, he ſhall meet with one not like himſelf, who cannot keep his tongue ſtill on a ſubject of which he is ignorant, from one who will not firſt purloin the wit of another, and afterwards miſapply it to overturn a very uſeful inveſtigation as yet in its infancy, becauſe he poſſeſſes no capacity of effecting it from his own reſources.

Bath. R. GILLUM, M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

R. H. C. ſays, in a former magazine, that when ſpeaking concerning Mr. Simeon's ſkeleton, he had "no other object in view than to ſtate what appeared to him a plain truth, and that he did not mean to diſcredit your inſtructive miſcellany."

What objects people may have in view who write under concealed names, is not always very evident, and thoſe who have the leaſt knowledge of mankind are not in the habit of giving them implicit credit for their regard to plain truth. But I will even admit the ſincerity of R. H. C. and add, that I never meant to inſinuate, that a man might not juſtly avail himſelf of a magazine to ſhew reſpect to a work of merit, or what he ſuppoſed to be ſuch. My obſervation was directed againſt ſuch as injure works of genius and learning, (as Robinſon's work undoubtedly is, be his ſentiments what they may,) and who aim to raiſe their own reputation, or the reputation of their friends, on the ruin of others. No diſreſpectful inſinuations were meant on my ſide againſt evangelical men: a ſincerely evangelical man I reſpect as much as R. H. C. can; but it does not follow, that every thing ſaid or done by people called evangelical, is to be received as goſpel. And here I leave this matter; I will not trouble R. H. C. with any further obſervations, ſhould he think proper to notice this letter. The little communications I have for two or three years paſt ſent to the Monthly Magazine, appear with my name at full length; and it was certainly imprudent in me, ſo far as my own intereſt is concerned, to engage in the ſmalleſt altercation, where on the one ſide is all the advantage of concealment, and on the other all the inconvenience of an open avowal of name. I remain, &c.

G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OFFER my thanks to your correſpondent, p. 23, for his information concerning Latin negatives. On his critique on my quotation from Virgil, permit me to ſay a few words. It is true, my method of conſtruing the paſſage in queſtion is different from that which he propoſes: I have always been accuſtomed to apprehend it thus; Iſte nec auſus *eſt*, nec potuit *facere* nihil. And this ſtill ſeems to me the moſt plain, natural, and obvious conſtruction; eſpecially ſince, even admitting his mode of interpretation, the colliſion of the negatives is not thereby diſſolved, as the ſubſtantive *nihil*, notwithſtanding his *negative*, muſt ſtill be applied to *facere* in the two ſubſequent members of the ſentence; the active verb *facere* requiring an objective caſe after it, without which the ſentence would be incomplete, and *nihil* being the only ſubſtantive which the Latin idiom will warrant in this place. Therefore ſuppoſing, with your correſpondent, the verb *fecit* to be underſtood, the paſſage, if written in full, according to the ſyntactical order and dependance of the words on each other, will ſtand as follows: Iſte *fecit* nihil, nec auſus *eſt facere nihil*, nec potuit *facere nihil*. So that his criticiſm, either way, is entirely nugatory and might as well have been omitted.

Upon further inveſtigation, I find, indeed, that other of the beſt Latin poets have not always obſerved that nice diſtinction of terms which might have been expected; but ſometimes ſtrangely diſtort them from their primary and literal import, and that without any apparent reaſon. I ſhall illuſtrate my meaning by two examples from Horace. The firſt is taken from B. 2. Od. 12. *ab initio.*

Nolis longa feræ bella Numantiæ
Nec dirum Annibalem, *nec* Siculum mare
  Pœno purpureum ſanguine, mollibus
    Aptari citharæ modis;
Nec ſævos Lapithas, *et* nimium mero
Hylæum; domitoſ*que* Herculea manu
    Telluris juvenes, &c.

The ſecond example occurs in B. 3. Od. 1. l. 41-44.

Quod ſi dolentem *nec* Phrygius lapis,
Nec purpurarum ſidere clarior
  Delenit uſus, *nec* Falerna
    Vitis, Achæmenium*que* coſtum, &c.

In the above paſſages there is evidently a confuſed aſſociation of copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, the ſignification of which is here neceſſarily required to be identical. But great poets, perhaps, like ſome great perſonages, enjoy a privilege of occaſionally tranſgreſſing thoſe laws which bind the ordinary claſs of mankind.

Hanſlope, I am, &c.
Feb. 21, 1800. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that you wiſh for information reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the different provincial towns of the kingdom, I beg leave to ſend you the following notices of Aberdeen. Although a ſtatiſtical account of this city has been but recently publiſhed, yet, as that account contains but little of manners, what is now tranſmitted may not be deemed altogether ſuperfluous.

In appreciating the character of a people regard ſhould be had to the ſituation and circumſtances in which they are placed; a ſmall local difference making an eſſential variety in a country whoſe inhabitants were originally the ſame.

Although ſufficiently alive to matters of private intereſt, yet to matters of general or national import the Aberdonians are conſidered as being rather lukewarm. Approaching the moſt eaſterly point of the country, they were, until the late eſtabliſhment of turnpike-roads and mail coaches, in a manner, cut off from that direct communication with the metropolis enjoyed by their ſouthern neighbours. More concentrated therefore within themſelves, they were diſpoſed to view with indifference whatever was paſſing in the great theatre of the world, provided all went well at home. This trait however is becoming daily leſs diſcernible. Fifty years ago, if a citizen had occaſion to viſit London, it was deemed a matter of ſuch hazard that he thought it only common prudence to make his will before ſetting out; and if he returned at the end of three months, he was conſidered as having been wonderfully expeditious. Now he can make the ſame trip, either by ſea or land, in as many weeks; and ſtill have eight or ten days to ſpare in the metropolis for gratifying his curioſity or tranſacting his buſineſs. Formerly much connected with Dutchmen, as the purchaſers of their ſtaple commodity, the Aberdonians gradually acquired a little of Dutchmen's neutrality; like them too looking with rather ſuſpicious eyes on modes of life or of buſineſs differing from thoſe of their forefathers. This averſion to any thing new has no doubt retarded many improvements; but it has, at the ſame time, been productive of ſome good effects. In carrying on their different branches of trade, moving ſlowly ſtep by ſtep, and ſeldom or never ſpeculating beyond their capital, they have been leſs ſubject to the bad effects attending any ſudden change or obſtruction to commerce; occaſioned by a declaration of war or commencement of peace. A late inſtance of this may be mentioned. Previous to the breaking out of the preſent war, the manufacture of ſtockings was that which was carried to the greateſt extent here. Theſe were nearly all exported to Holland; but, on the ſeizure of that country by the French, the trade was almoſt annihilated; yet there was not among the manufacturers a ſingle failure in conſequence. A better proof of ſober induſtry cannot well be given: were it required, it might be added, that the travelling agents of the Engliſh commercial houſes acknowledge, that in no place in the courſe of their ride do they meet with ſuch ready and punctual payments as in Aberdeen. So much for keeping cloſe to the main chance, and leaving it to the more active and turbulent ſpirits of the ſouth and weſt to ſpeculate in trade, or in politics, to invite improvements or innovations.

The diſlike to novelty was ſome time ago ſhewn in a very perceptible light, on its being propoſed to improve our church muſic by introducing an organ. This to be ſure was a matter of no great harm; but the righteous ſpirit of Preſbyterianiſm revolted at the idea; and when the affair came before the Council of Elders, it was thrown out with the utmoſt indignation.

Although the general ſpirit of the people ſeems inimical to commercial or political theoriſts, ſeveral religious ſectaries have made ſuch conſiderable progreſs among the lower claſſes as to have cauſed ſome degree of alarm. As, however, perſecution for opinions, or even a libellous oppoſition to them, is but ſynonimous to their propagation, it were very unwiſe in the laity or clergy of the eſtabliſhed Church to attempt harraſſing a few fanatics who muſt of themſelves very ſoon diſappear.

Excepting a few who belong to the learned profeſſions, all the inhabitants either are or have been engaged in buſineſs; ſcarcely any idle or landed gentleman reſiding in the town. Indeed it preſents few inducements, but that of convenience, to thoſe poſſeſſed of much time and money, a dull uniformity being obſerved from one end of the year to the other, unleſs at a money-term or an annual county-meeting, on which laſt occaſion all the brilliancy of the ſurrounding country is generally collected. It is no wonder then if the ſuperior attractions of London or Edinburgh carry away the great, while the ſmall landholder is content to live within the bounds of his eſtate; thus leaving us merely a ſociety of merchants, except on the caſual intermixture of the military. Where there is no diſſimilarity of purſuit, there can be little variety of character, eſpecially when that purſuit is enlivened or interrupted with but few amuſements. The favourite exerciſe of the Aberdonians is golf, for the enjoyment of which they have one of the beſt commons that could be wiſhed, lying between the city and the ſea. The expenſive and uſeleſs amuſement of horſe-racing is on the wane. During the winter there uſed to be dancing and card aſſemblies, but notwithſtanding that theſe diſplayed much beauty and elegance, they ſeem to be on the decline. A weekly concert is ſtill continued, but it in like manner moves in *penſeroſo*. A billiard-table is open at all hours for the idle and diſſipated. A company of comedians attend generally once in the two years, and perform in an elegant little theatre recently built; their excellence however cannot be boaſted of. Some years ago indeed, a few heroes of the ſock and buſkin, who had driven themſelves into voluntary baniſhment from the London boards, paid a viſit to this place, ſince which time the public taſte in theatrical matters has become a little faſtidious.

For political information and diſcuſſion, there is a coffee-room in the principal inn, to which ſtrangers are admitted; and a news-room, open only to ſubſcribers. Thoſe, however, who chuſe not ſo much publicity in their relaxations, are at no loſs to form an evening party, where the four kings take precedence of all other matters; and ſuch deference to royalty is queſtionleſs very becoming. There is however ſeldom any deep gambling.

Two circulating libraries have been eſtabliſhed here fer ſome years, and they each contain a pretty numerous collection of books. Inſtitutions of this ſort, in the hands of men of but ordinary judgment, might be of great utility; but ſhould little diſcrimination be ſhown by the librarian, little improvement can be expected from the reader, particularly if left to a miſguided and indiſcriminate peruſal. The proprietor of one of theſe boaſted, at his commencement, that he had procured five hundred *new* novels for the uſe of his ſubſcribers. In furniſhing ſo many new ones, at the ſame inſtant, no doubt great delicacy of taſte, great critical acumen had been diſplayed; but what improvement, or what innocent amuſement, a reader, eſpecially a female reader, can derive from the peruſal of ſuch rank pieces of corruption as the Monk, and ſome other illuminating productions of the day, it is hard to conceive.

The Aberdeen Journal is a publication of conſiderable ſtanding, having begun its career, I believe, in 1745, and continues to enjoy a pretty extenſive circulation in the neighbourhood, and to the north. It has frequently been attempted to keep a periodical miſcellany, or magazine, on foot here; but, notwithſtanding that there are two univerſities, with ſeveral public and private ſchools, conſequently a number of men in ſome meaſure connected with literature, the attempt has always failed.

During the winter of every ſecond year Profeſſor Copland, of Mariſchal College, delivers an evening courſe of lectures on natural or mechanical philoſophy; the different branches of which he explains in an eaſy and popular manner. This courſe is intended chiefly for thoſe who have not received an univerſity education; but many who have, embrace this opportunity of reviving their knowledge. A very numerous attendance beſpeaks the approbation of the public, who ſeem willing to encourage the laudable views of the profeſſor. An excellent collection of models is exhibited on this occaſion, and many of theſe are the work of the lecturer himſelf. Thoſe whoſe occupation or whoſe taſte attach them to chemiſtry, have an opportunity of attending the claſs of Doctor French, which is taught likewiſe in the evening.

The mode of educating boys is well known; that for girls is ſuited to the middling ranks of ſociety. As in moſt other places, there are boarding-ſchools for their inſtruction, where, however, more attention ſeems to be paid to perſonal than mental accompliſhments. The pupils are taught the uſual routine of ſewing, embroidery, muſic, drawing and dancing; they alſo ſometimes learn to *mince* French, for it is ſeldom ſpoken or underſtood. Much time muſt therefore be loſt in acquiring this latter grace: and beſides that a pretty mouth might be much better engaged than in biting the words of a foreign language into unintelligibilities; a more thorough knowledge of our own might be fully as proper; at leaſt would be ſufficient for the ordinary purpoſes of life. Their proficiency in ſeveral branches of education which they have been more completely taught, ſhews that they are competent to better things; it is therefore to be hoped, that the ſuggeſtions of a More may in a time point out objects of more laudable purſuit, yet ſtill ſuited to the delicacy and ductility of their natures.

The city of Aberdeen has been built in ſuch an irregular manner, that a ſtranger on entering it is quite at a loſs in what direction to move forward. There is ſome proſpect of this miſerable inconvenience being ſoon obviated; application being at preſent making to parliament for a bill to authorize the opening of two new ſtreets; the one as an entry from the ſouth, and the other as one from the north. It is ſincerely to be wiſhed that this plan may be carried into effect, notwithſtanding any oppoſition made to it by a few who may be intereſted in its obſtruction, by others who may be willing to adopt no plans but their own, or by thoſe leſs blameable citizens who ſeem frightened at its novelty and extent.

Although paying little regard to the ſublime doctrines of univerſal patriotiſm and benevolence, the Aberdonians are allowed to be very compaſſionate to objects of diſtreſs immediately under their eye; and their humanity has been of late but too frequently called upon. The tremendous ſtorms in the beginning of this year deprived them of ninety of their ſeamen. A conſiderable ſum was very ſoon collected, both here and at London, by the benevolent exertions of a townſman eſtabliſhed there, for the relief of the widows and children of the ſufferers. This dreadful calamity having drawn their attention to the preſervation of ſhipwrecked mariners, ſubſcriptions are going on for building a life-boat. During the ſeverity of winter, coals are generally diſtributed gratis to the poor; and, by the ſpirited efforts of a few individuals, a public kitchen has been recently eſtabliſhed. There are alſo a number of friendly ſocieties for the benefit of ſick and decayed members.

Loyalty reigns in Aberdeen with undiſputed ſway. Not fewer than a thouſand inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs are trained to arms, for the maintaining good order at home, and repelling invaſion from abroad.

Old Aberdeen is chiefly ſupported by its univerſity, having little or no trade. There is, however, a ſmall but very agreeable ſociety to be found in it, conſiſting of the profeſſors of King's College, and their relatives, and a few families in genteel or eaſy circumſtances, who have retired from the buſtle of the new town.

March 3, 1800. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG permiſſion to add a few remarks to the notice inſerted in your laſt number, reſpecting Citizen Turpin, who lately died at Paris, at a very advanced age. His name was *François* Turpin; he was a man of extenſive knowledge, held formerly a profeſſorſhip at Caen, and enjoyed the latter years of his life a penſion of 3000 livres, by virtue of a decree of the National Convention of the 3d January, 1795. The two works you mention, are neither his only nor his beſt literary productions; he publiſhed in 1767, a well written life of the Prince of Condé, under the title *Vie de Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Condé,* 2 vol. 12mo.—in 1771, a good hiſtorical work entitled *Hiſtoire civile et naturelle du Royaume de Siam, et des Revolutions qui ont borleverſé cet empire juſque'en* 1770, 2 vol. 12mo.—in 1773, another biographical work of ſome merit, under the title *Hiſtoire de la Vie de Mahomet, Legiſlateur de l'Arabie,* 2 vol. 12mo. followed in 1775 by *Hiſtoire de l'Alcoran,* in 2 vol. 12mo. wherein he developes with great ingenuity and much erudition, the political ſyſtem of Mohamed, and the ſources from which he drew the leading principles of his legiſlation. In 1775 he publiſhed the firſt volume of his *Plutarque François,* &c. the fourth and laſt volume of which appeared in 1782; and he cloſed his literary career with his well known *Hiſtoire des hommes publics tirés du tiers état, avec un diſcours ſur les avantages et les abus de la Nobleſſe,* which was publiſhed in 1789, in 2 vol. 8vo.

The titles of the works you cite, are as follow, *Hiſtoire du Gouvernement des anciennes Républiques, où l'on decouvre les cauſes de leur élevation et de leur deperiſſement,* 1769, 4 vol. 12mo. and *Hiſtoire des Révolutions d'Angleterre, pour ſervir de ſuite à cette du P. d'Orleans,* 1786, 2 vol. 8vo. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

Lower Clapton. H. NEUMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR readers are under many obligations to T. J. for his Analyſis of the Romance of Huon de Bourdeaux, in p. 136 of the laſt Number of your Magazine, which will enable them to aſcertain the uſe that has been made of it by Wieland, in his elegant poem of Oberon. Will you allow me to add a few particulars on the ſubject?

There is an edition of Huon de Bourdeaux, in black letter, without date, place, or printer's name, in folio. From the type it appears to have been printed ſoon after 1500, and this is moſt probably the earlieſt edition. I am fortunate enough to poſſeſs a copy of it.

Another edition was printed at Paris, by Le Noir, 1516, folio.

A third, at Paris, no date, by the widow of J. Trepperel. Quarto. Black letter.

A fourth, at Rouen, no date, by Romain de Beauvais, 8vo.

A fifth, at Rouen, no date, by the widow of Louys Coſté, 8vo. alſo in my poſſeſſion.

Both theſe laſt were printed after 1600. I am concerned to remark that, the edition of Troyes, in the hands of T. J. is the worſt of all, and of little comparative value, as the language is altered, and the romance in other reſpects much deteriorated.

The Monthly Reviewers, in their account of Wieland's Oberon, have, with a magiſterial importance peculiar to their claſs, aſſerted, that Huon de Bourdeaux was "one of the romances which the fair of Troyes, in Champagne, diſtributed among the reading world in the firſt century of printing." No edition, however, is known to have been printed at Troyes ſo early, nor probably ever was; not more than three or four books appear to have been printed in that city before the year 1500, nor even ſhould it be contended that the firſt century of printing extends to the middle of the ſixteenth century, will it be poſſible to produce any edition of this romance printed at Troyes during that period. The ſame critics are as unlucky in maintaining that Huon de Bourdeaux furniſhed Shakeſpeare with the name of Oberon.

With reſpect to the Engliſh tranſlation ſaid to have been made by Lord Berner in the reign of Henry VIII. the probability is in favour of the aſſertion; but I believe no printed copy of that time is known to exiſt, and it might be difficult to produce any other edition before that printed by T. Purfoot, 1601, 4to. b. l.

It is to be hoped, that in the event of a new edition of Mr. Sotheby's elegant verſion of Oberon, the talents of a Barry, a Fuſeli, or a Flaxman, may be excited to embelliſh it; and even a detached ſeries of plates from this romance would be a moſt acceptable preſent to the lovers of the pictureſque and beautiful.

March 13, 1800. D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the ſtatement of the property of the Bank of England, which was made public at the time they ſtopped paying in caſh, the whole amount of the capital ſtock of the Company was excluded from the account, the permanent debt from Government to the company, being conſidered as a ſufficient pledge for the debt due from the Company to the proprietors of Bank-ſtock. The impropriety of this ſtatement, which was formed on a ſuppoſition that a capital bearing *three* per cent. intereſt is of equal value with a capital of nearly the ſame amount, bearing *ſeven* per cent. intereſt, and which then ſold at the rate of 130 per cent. is obvious, and was ſo ſtrongly pointed out at the time referred to, that it might have been expected it would not have been continued in other inſtances. This, however, is the mode in which the ſtatements of the property of another great Company are made up, and it may eaſily miſlead ſuch proprietors as pay but little attention to the affairs of the Company, which is the caſe with the majority of the ſtockholders of public companies.

According to the official account of the effects of the Eaſt India Company, on the 1ſt of March 1799, the whole of their aſſets amounted to £.19,979,236, and their debts of various kinds to £.12,692,509, making a balance in favour of the company of £.7,286,727. The capital of the proprietors is wholly left out of the account, although in this caſe there is not, as with reſpect to the Bank, any debt from government, to afford even a colour for this omiſſion, as the debt of £.4,200,000 formerly due from government to the Company was cancelled on the laſt renewal of the charter. This is proceeding exactly upon the ſame principle as a tradeſman, who, having begun buſineſs with a borrowed capital, ſhould everyyear, in forming his balance, leave this original debt unnoticed, and ſetting off only his other debts againſt his ſtock and credit, pleaſes himſelf with the idea that the difference ſhews his gains. The preſent capital of ſix millions has been raiſed at various rates, part at 155 per cent. part at 170, and the laſt million at 200 per cent. and the money advanced on the whole has been at leaſt £.8,140,000, ſo that from the above ſtatement it would appear, that, ſo far from having acquired any ſurplus, the whole property of the Company amounts to conſiderably leſs than the ſum tha thas been actually advanced by the proprietors, and that upon the ſuppoſition of a diviſion of their property, every £.100 ſtock, which at preſent ſells for upwards of £.200 would be entitled to only £.121.

The concerns of the Company involve an immenſe amount of property, and thouſands of individuals are in different ways intereſted therein, their real ſituation ought therefore to be known; and from the juſt reputation of the Company for honour and liberality in their mercantile tranſactions, it cannot be ſuppoſed that they would wiſh their accounts to convey an improper idea of the ſtate of their affairs.

March 7, 1800. CIVIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO JAPAN, BY M. TITSINGH, LATE AMBASSADOR TO THE EMPERORS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

IN the Voyage to Bengal publiſhed by Charpentier,* we meet with the agreeable intelligence, that a new, circumſtantial and authentic Account of Japan may be expected from the pen of TITSINGH † who had been governor of *Chinſurah*, a Dutch factory on the Ganges, which during the preſent war has fallen into the hands of the Engliſh; and afterwards reſided five years as ambaſſador from the Dutch Eaſt India Company to the emperor of Japan, with the chief men of which country he to this hour keeps up an epiſtolary correſpondence. TITSINGH has for five years paſt been employed in writing *a Political, Civil, Religious, Moral and Literary Hiſtory of Japan*; and, to render his work more intereſting, uſeful and complete, he intends to ſpend yet ſome years more in the execution of his plan.—For this purpoſe he ſtill from time to time obtains all neceſſary information from the father-in-law of the reigning emperor himſelf, with whom he regularly correſponds; and in this reſpect his work will be *unique*, and ſurpaſs the earlier labours of Kämpher, whom he commends on account of his accuracy, and of Thunberg. The Engliſh in Calcutta offered TITSINGH two lacks of rupees for his manuſcripts: but he magnanimouſly refuſed this offer; as he intends to make a preſent of it to his brother in Holland, and is determined that it ſhall be firſt printed in the Dutch language. He communicated indeed ſome extracts and ſingle fragments to the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and that learned ſociety was inclined to cauſe them to be tranſlated and printed under their inſpection. But he thought the tranſlation was not ſufficiently faithful; or, what is more likely, he made uſe of this pretext, and declined this honour, that no earlier edition might appear before the Dutch one. For the above information we are indebted to the author of the *Voyage to Bengal*, a now deceaſed friend of Charpentier. From the ſame ſource are derived the following precurſive particulars relative to Japan, which the deceaſed, during his intercourſe with TITSINGH, collected from his converſation, and communicated to his friend, the editor of the abovementioned *Voyage*.

The Japaneſe aſcribe a greater antiquity to the world than the Chineſe or any other people with which we are acquainted. They compute by epochs. The preſent, which, compared with the preceding, is the ſhorteſt, commences 600 years before the birth of Chriſt, with their firſt *Daïri*, and reaches down to the preſent emperor. The deceaſed friend of Charpentier had himſelf had in his hands a Chronological table of Japan, beautifully printed on the largeſt folio: it ſeemed to have a great reſemblance to *Hénault's Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire Chronologique de France*, and even to deſcend to minuter details. TITSINGH aſſured him that it would be difficult to make the method and arrangement of this Chronology better and more ingenious.

The form of government in Japan is hierarchical. At the head of it is the emperor; who, like his predeceſſors, unites in his perſon the ſpiritual and temporal power of the ſtate. He cannot, however, exerciſe his power in an arbitrary manner over the grandees, who, in different ſubordinate gradations, are ſubject to his dominion: on the contrary, he has cauſe to be afraid of them; for at the bottom the whole government of the ſtate is founded on a feudal conſtitution. The late emperor, who died in 1785, with the view to gain an additional ſupport to his throne, endeavoured to attach to his intereſt the preſent emperor's father-in-law, who governs in his name. This lord, being the richeſt and moſt powerful vaſſal of the empire, at firſt rejected all the offers and propoſals made to him, that he might not render himſelf ſuſpected to the other grandees: at laſt, however, he could not deny his conſent to the marriage of one of his daughters with a diſtant relative of the emperor. Although this prince was far removed from the hope of ſucceeding to the throne, and even lived unknown in one of the provinces, and was educated at a diſtance from court; yet, by a ſingular fatality, it happened that the emperor, who, in the year 1784, loſt the laſt of his five ſons, juſt as he was on the point of being married, nominated, by the prerogative veſted in him for that purpoſe, this ſame prince his ſucceſſor, in preference to his other relations. Soon after he actually aſcended the throne, his father-in-law directing the public affairs during the prince's minority.

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* The title of this Voyage is: *Voyage au Bengale (en 1789, ſuivi de notes critiques et politiques, d'obſervations ſur ce voyage, par Stavorinus, Chef d'Eſcadre de la République Batave; d'une notice ſur le Japon, &c. par l'auteur du Voyage à Canton et de pluſieurs autres ouvrages, le Citoyen Charpentier Coſſigny*; t. i. à *Paris, chez Emery, an 7 de la Rep Françoiſe.*—with a map of the weſtern branch of the Ganges, from its mouth to above Amboa and Gamptipura.

† This is the ſame gentleman who, in 1794, was ſent along with *Van Braam Houkgeeſt* as embaſſador to *Tſcien-Long* late emperor of China. He now reſides in London, and we hope to be able from time to time to add other valuable particulars to thoſe which we here preſent to our readers.

In Japan wealth alone and excluſively confers all diſtinction and all power. The wealth of the grandees is eſtimated according to the revenues of the provinces which belong to them. The emperor is poſſeſſor of ten of the richeſt and moſt extenſive provinces, and conſequently on this account alone, independent of his revenue as emperor, the richeſt among the Japaneſe princes. The richeſt after him is his father-in-law, who has an yearly income of 120 millions of francs. The income of others amounts to 100, to 80, &c. millions. Our author found the names of about 60 ſuch poor land-owners inſerted in the Almanack of Japan. This almanack is publiſhed annually in four ſmall volumes in 12mo. very neatly printed. It contains the names of the emperor and his family, of the grandees and their families, of the perſons belonging to the courts of juſtice, of the officers of ſtate, and of the emperor's ſervants. There are likewiſe in it ſome tolerable copper-plates, which generally repreſent the armorial-bearings of the grandees. After the name of each perſon inſerted in the liſt, the amount of his income is mentioned, from the greateſt ſum down to 10000 *kopans*, but none lower than that number. But TITSINGH aſſerts that the real income of each greatly ſurpaſſes the ſum annexed to the name in the almanack.

The Japaneſe, when they are not irritated, are the mildeſt and moſt courteous and, at the ſame time, the proudeſt people on earth. But if any of them be offended, nothing but the blood of the offender can ſatiate his revenge; or, if he has no opportunity of procuring that ſatisfaction, he kills himſelf. This revengeful ſpirit extends even to the women. They, as well as the men, conſtantly carry a dagger in their girdles, and, if neceſſary, uſe it with the greateſt coolneſs, when prompted by revenge, not only againſt their enemies, but likewiſe againſt their huſbands, their brothers, and even againſt themſelves.

The Japaneſe are better informed than the Chineſe. They are free from the fooliſh pride of the latter, which deſpiſes every thing that is foreign: they on the contrary contemn no kind of knowledge. The father-in-law of the reigning emperor, as likewiſe others of the grandees, ſpeak and write the Dutch language intelligibly, and even correctly: they likewiſe read a good many Dutch books.—The Japaneſe language is more eaſy to learn than the Chineſe; one may maſter it in two years. *Titſingh*, who perfectly underſtands it, aſſures us that the articles relative thereto in the *Encyclopédie* are full of errors. He aſſerts that men of learning among the Japaneſe underſtand and with facility learn the Chineſe language, whereas, on the contrary, the moſt learned among the Chineſe are not even acquainted with the firſt elements of the language of their neareſt neighbours. However, it would ſeem that the Chineſe eſteem the Japaneſe above other nations, perhaps on account of their having many opinions and cuſtoms in common, which indicate the common origin of both nations, although in times far remote. Beſides, more than 300 years have elapſed ſince they have ceaſed to carry on war againſt each other, although the Japaneſe are a warlike nation. The arms of the latter are now directed only againſt the neighbouring *Corea*, which is partitioned among ſeveral kings, part of whom pay tribute to China, and the reſt to Japan. Our author is likewiſe of opinion, that beſides the *Curiles* there are *other* iſlands, which lie nearer to Japan, and are of equal importance, with which they trade and ſometimes carry on war. This he was led to conjecture from TITSINGH's endeavouring ſtudiouſly and with much art to evade every queſtion relative to the external relations of Japan, and the diſcoveries it might ſtill be poſſible to make in thoſe ſeas, eſpecially at the time when *La Perouſe* navigated thoſe parts. It even ſeemed to him as if TITSINGH had awaited with apprehenſion and impatience the reſults of that voyage of diſcovery.

Since the laſt revolution*, the Japaneſe are under the pain of death forbidden ſingly to leave their native country. TITSINGH related, that, notwithſtanding the great influence he enjoyed at court, he had

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[*] The Jeſuit miſſionaries from Portugal cauſed in 1616, and eſpecially in 1622, this revolution, the conſequence of which was that all intercourſe with foreigners was reſtricted to one port, and the viſiting of foreign countries forbidden under the pain of death. Since that time, the Chriſtians have been dreadfully perſecuted, and in 1666 a very ſevere inquiſitorial-court was inſtituted againſt them.

the greateſt difficulty to obtain a pardon for and ſave the lives of ſome Japaneſe fiſhermen, who had been driven by a ſtorm on a foreign coaſt, and were by the Dutch liberated from ſlavery and brought back again to Japan. This ſeverity is carried ſtill farther againſt ſuch fiſhermen as are driven to Kamtſchatka or the ſea of Ochotzk. Certain death awaits them as ſoon as it is known that they have had any intercourſe with the Ruſſians. This barbarous law derives its origin from a very ancient prophecy which has ſpread all over Japan, viz. "That the empire would one day be conquered and ſubjugated by a *red-bearded* people." Now ſince the Ruſſians, by taking poſſeſſion of Kamtſchatka, have become neighbours of the Japaneſe, the interpreters of the prophecy have ſuppoſed that they are the people which is indicated by it.—But it is hoped that the law will be repealed under the government of the intelligent and enlightened father-in-law of the preſent emperor.

The rich Japaneſe ſpend their life in a continual round of enjoyments: but the pleaſures of the table they prefer to all others. At the entertainments which they mutually give to one another, they intoxicate themſelves with a fermented liquor of which they are exceſſively fond. When the fumes begin to aſcend into the head, and overpower their faculties, as much of a certain powder as will lie on the point of a knife, diſſolved in tea, is handed about. One or two cups of this liquor is ſufficient to diſpel the intoxication: but then the carouſing commences anew, and continues till the gueſts again ſuccumb under the effects of superſaturation.

Pæderaſty is in this country a public and generally prevalent crime. This is perhaps owing to the too maſculine character of the women, which renders them leſs fit to captivate the men by the winning ſoftneſs and enchanting attractions ſo peculiar to their ſex. The government winks at and ſeem rather to favour than diſcourage theſe diſorders, and the concomitant indifference towards the other ſex: poſſibly they may thus think to ſet bounds to a too rapid increaſe of population ariſing from too great fecundity of the women: However, whatever be the cauſe, yet certain it is that the Japaneſe give every encouragement to the inclination of the Hollanders towards a ſex which they themſelves deſpiſe. The complaiſance of the emperor on this point went ſo far, that he built at his own expence a well-regulated and abundantly furniſhed brothel on the ſmall iſland which has been allotted to the Dutch as a place of habitation, at the mouth of the *Nangaſaki**. TITSINGH could not ſufficiently extol the charms of the young and ſprightly prieſteſſes of this temple of Venus, who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their expertneſs in muſic and dancing. However, he was obliged to acknowledge that ſufficient precaution was not taken againſt the infection of a certain diſeaſe, which in this country too is very common.

Of the different orders of the ſtate in Japan that of the ſoldier is the firſt and the moſt eſteemed. Next in honour to the ſoldier ranks the agriculturiſt. The occupation of a merchant is even deſpiſed. The emperor enjoys in this empire an excluſive monopoly; he alone carries on all trade, and receives all the profits ariſing from it. The foreign commerce, however, is not ſo conſiderable as might be expected; for the ſoil of Japan is ſufficiently fertile to produce in abundance almoſt all the neceſſaries of life; and whatever is wanting is imported from China in exchange for the ſkins of ſea-otters and blue foxes. The Dutch ſupply the Japaneſe with articles of luxury, which are bought only by the rich. They ſend for this purpoſe annually one, two, and but very rarely three, ſhips laden with ſuch European goods as are in requeſt in Japan, and which had been commiſſioned the preceding year: as ſoon as theſe ſhips arrive at *Nangaſaki*, they are unloaded by Japaneſe, and the cargo depoſited at the em-

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* *Nangaſaki*, a very large city, of an irregular and on one ſide ſemi-circular form, is ſituated on an iſland in the river of the ſame name, and ſurrounded partly with water, partly with eminences covered with fruit-trees. Neither this nor any other city in Japan is fortified by art: in that country there are only a few fortified caſtles. In front of the city the *Nangaſaki* forms a ſmall iſland, cloſe to which the ſhips of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, and ſome veſſels of the natives lie, uſed inſtead of fixed habitations. The mouth of the river is very broad, but the entrance of it difficult on account of the ſand-banks; and farther up the river there occur in many places ſhallows, ſtrong currents, and changeable ſand-banks, on which the light veſſels often ſtrike, but are again eaſily got off. Theſe ſmall barks are extremely manageable, and reſemble the *Chelings* of the Coaſt of Coromandel, and the *Chitriques* of *Berings* and *Fox* Iſlands. The Japaneſe in conſtructing them uſe no iron, becauſe, as they ſay, the *Nangaſaki* is full of magnetic rocks, which, in their opinion, would draw them down to the bottom.

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peror's expence in the public magazines. The accounts being ſettled, and an eſtimation made of the value of the goods, the Dutch ſhips are immediately freighted with a cargo of the produce of the country, and ſet ſail homewards. On this occaſion the Dutch every year ſend, and that only for that year, an envoy to the imperial court, who is there entertained at the emperor's expence, and enjoys all the honors and diſtinction of a man who has an annual income of 10,000 *kopans*. And other Dutchmen alſo reſide whole years in Japan; ſome even ſettle there for life, form good acquaintances, and are well received at court. The Dutch are the only European nation which can boaſt of theſe privileges; the intercourſe with them is become habitual, and even almoſt indiſpenſable, to the Japaneſe. Of the languages of Europe, the Dutch is likewiſe the only one which the natives of Japan underſtand, and partly even ſpeak. For theſe reaſons, it will not be eaſy for any other commercial nation to gain a footing there; as the Dutch would not fail to employ ſome of the numerous means, which are at their command, to rid themſelves of intruders and competitors: TITSINGH indeed aſſured our author, that the Dutch derived but little advantage from their trade with Japan; but it is probable, that he here ſpoke as a Dutchman, who, by his office and duty, was bound to watch over, and promote the intereſts of his country. According to his aſſertion, the only articles on which his countrymen gain, are copper and camphor: the firſt of theſe is furniſhed ſolely by the emperor, who, as it would ſeem, loſes by it. The *taël* of camphor coſts him about 25 *kopans* *, and yet he ſells it to the Dutch Eaſt-India Company at the low price of 4 *kopans*. But then, to indemnify and reimburſe him for ſo diſadvantageous a traffic, he receives the European articles of merchandiſe much below their real value. TITSINGH once tried to prove to the emperor, how inequitable this manner of dealing was; he endeavoured to demonſtrate, that it would conduce to the advantage of both, if each of the contracting parties paid the uſual market-price. But he preached to deaf ears, and received this anſwer: "So for a long time has it been; and ſo ſhall it remain." In the year 1772, however, he had the good fortune by his prudent management to procure a conſiderable advantage for his employers, and to raiſe the price of the goods imported from fifty to a hundred, at which rate they are purchaſed to this hour. He conjectured (or perhaps knew) that, on account of the war, the government of Batavia would not ſend that year any ſhips to Japan with the cuſtomary cargo. This circumſtance TITSINGH had the addreſs to turn to the advantage of the Eaſt-India Company. He declared to the emperor, that his countrymen had determined entirely to relinquiſh a traffic ſo unproductive, and at the ſame time ſo expenſive. Chance here favoured him, and ſeemed to confirm the declaration he had hazarded; for no Dutch ſhip that year entered the port of *Nangaſaki*. This induced the emperor of his own accord to raiſe in the manner abovementioned the price of the goods imported by the Dutch. As the emperor reimburſes himſelf by raiſing the price in a like proportion on the conſumer, and ſtill gains from 5 to 600 per cent. on foreign commodities, he is no great loſer on the whole: but this has occaſioned a great increaſe of ſmuggling, by which the Dutch officers and ſailors acquire conſiderable ſums. One of the moſt productive articles for the Japaneſe market was diſcovered by accident. The ſurgeon of a Dutch ſhip brought with him to Nangaſaki the horn * of a ſea-unicorn, with no other view than merely as an object of curioſity. As ſoon as the Japaneſe ſaw it, they offered a very high price for it. The cunning ſon of Æſculapius ſecretly inquired to what uſe they applied this ſo highly prized commodity; then ſawed his horn into ſeveral equal parts weighing one pound, and ſold each of them at the rate of 100 *kopans*. This having excited in others a wiſh to enrich themſelves in the ſame manner, they procured ſimilar horns from Europe; and by their competition greatly lowered the price, which is however ſtill very conſiderable; as the Japaneſe conſume great quantities of this article, from which they prepare the abovementioned antidotal powder againſt ebriety.

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* The collective name of a Japaneſe coin eſtimated to be equivalent to 30 francs.

* Properly the *tooth* of the *monodon monoceros*, an animal of the claſs *mammalia* and the order *Cete*. It lives in the Northern Ocean, and bears a cloſe relation to the whale; from its upper jaw ariſe two long, ſtraight, ſpirally-twiſted teeth, of which it commonly loſes one as it advances in age, ſo that it is ſeldom found with two teeth. Whence the name ſea-unicorn or unicorn-fiſh.

Of the manner of preparing it TITSINGH either could not, or would not, give any information; neither did he know, whether the horn of the ſea-unicorn be as effectual an antidote againſt the effects of the intoxicating liquors uſually drunken in Europe. If no other ingredient be uſed in the compoſition of the powder, experiments might eaſily be made to clear up all doubt relative to this circumſtance.

Only one or two gold mines are worked in Japan; but then theſe are very rich and productive, yielding pieces of pure gold of the ſize of a horſe's head. In this ſtate the gold is dug out of the ground, and without undergoing any further proceſs or purification, tranſported to a ſtrong caſtle, where it is preſerved in ſubterraneous vaults, till troubleſome times render the coining of it neceſſary. TITSINGH poſſeſſes ſo complete a collection of Japaneſe coins, that they reach back to the commencement of the preſent epoch, i. e. 600 years before the birth of Chriſt. He poſſeſſes ſome, which he believes to be ſtill more ancient: they are all of gold or copper; for ſilver is in Japan conſidered only as an article of commerce. The largeſt coin in his collection is of an oval form, about 6 inches long, 3½ broad, and 2 lines in thickneſs, and milled on the edges like our European coins. It conſiſts of the pureſt gold, and TITSINGH eſtimates its intrinſic value at about 300 francs. There are other more ancient coins in Japan of ſo great rarity, that they are purchaſed by *amateurs* at the high price of from 4 to 500 kopans. TITSINGH poſſeſſes ſeveral of theſe, and likewiſe another curioſity relative hereto, *viz.* a large Japaneſe book, in which all the coins from the time of the firſt *Daïri* are repreſented. In his copy a Dutch tranſlation and ſeveral intereſting remarks, very beautifully written by the hand of the father-in-law of the emperor himſelf, are adjoined to each article.

TITSINGH's collection of Japaneſe curioſities may ſerve to give us an idea of the degree of perfection which arts and ſciences have attained in Japan. To this collection, among others, belongs a botanical work in two large volumes, excellently bound, ornamented on the covers with mother-of pearl and tortoiſe ſhell, and incloſed in a caſe of precious wood. Each leaf (of the moſt beautiful ſilk-paper) contains the figures of ſeveral plants of different kinds, coloured after nature. Stalks, flowers, fruit, roots, and, in ſhort, every thing to the minuteſt fibres, are painted with ſuch ſkill and ſo naturally repreſented, that one is tempted to touch them to prove, whether the plants themſelves be not cemented to the paper. Under each plant is an inſcription beautifully written, indicating its name and properties. The whole was executed by a Japaneſe lady, the wife of the emperor's firſt phyſician, who made a preſent of it to the preſent poſſeſſor. The plants, however, are not arranged according to any ſyſtem we are acquainted with; and the parts of fructification of all are not repreſented, but only of ſuch where the poſition of the plants rendered them apparent: but there are no repreſentations and magnified figures of the ſeparate ſexual parts.

Another of his curioſities is a very large map of the three Japaneſe iſlands, which, and eſpecially the ſecond, are of greater extent than we uſually aſſign to them, and whoſe coaſts have not quite the ſame direction as on our maps. The chief points of the iſlands are laid down according to the ſame principles as our European. The different provinces are diſtinguiſhed by a different colouring, and the names thereof, and of the chief places, are inſerted below, with numbers referring to the map and to a circumſtantial deſcription, which is likewiſe in the poſſeſſion of TITSINGH. This map was drawn by natives of Japan.

A third curioſity is a plan of the city of *Nangaſaki* and its environs, ſo well laid down and finiſhed by an engineer in the ſervice of the emperor of Japan, that no European could make it better.

TITSINGH likewiſe poſſeſſes an illumined repreſentation of a volcano, by whoſe laſt eruption more than three hundred thouſand human beings loſt their lives. The picture of the eruption has been very happily executed by the Japaneſe artiſt. Between the flames on the middle declivity of the mountain a caſtle is ſeen, which has ſuffered as little as its immediately adjoining vicinity, which is ſtill covered with green trees.

Even admitting that the diſtinguiſhed favor he enjoyed at the emperor's court, and his long reſidence in the country, may, perhaps, have too much prepoſſeſſed TITSINGH in favour of Japan; yet, the appearance of his work cannot but be expected with impatience. Criticiſm will then ſeparate from it whatever cannot ſtand the teſt, and the intelligent will find in it freſh materials to remove the obſcurity which ſtill envelopes that empire, our knowledge of which is ſtill ſo limited.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS FROM MR. TOULMIN OF KENTUCKY (*Continued from p.* 117.)

LETTER II.

YOU will no doubt be feeling ſome anxiety to hear from us again, though I know not that any opportunity which has fallen in my way has been neglected. I wrote very fully upon our arrival. Mr. —— wrote by the packet to Mr. —— of Tiverton, to whom I have no further information to communicate reſpecting muſic: and I would recommend it to no one who diſlikes ſlavery, and which muſt ſtrike the moſt careleſs obſerver, its conſequences, indolence and diſſipation, or who fears the influence of the examples of ſuch habits upon the minds of children, to ſettle in any part of Virginia eaſtward of the Blue Ridge. Beyond that I have not been, and therefore can ſay nothing from perſonal obſervation; but it is generally ſaid, there are few ſlaves and much induſtry. Yet where ſlaves can be had, I ſhould fear they will increaſe. The people are going to Kentucky from every place. I have ſeen multitudes of well-informed people, who all confirm the accounts of its ſafety, its fertility, and its rapid improvements; ſo that ſociety has made a farther progreſs there than in moſt parts of Virginia. But no doubt its frontiers are dangerous, on account of the Indian war, which ſtill remains in a very indeciſive ſtate. A great ſtruggle has been made there for the abolition of ſlavery. They expect to ſucceed by and by: new ſlaves however are ſtill purchaſed; and, I confeſs, I cannot reconcile myſelf to the idea of ſettling in any country, where I do not ſee the way clear for its utter overthrow. There is a very fine country, which I have viſited, between the South-weſt mountain and the Blue Ridge, exceedingly well adapted to the growth of wheat; but there are no labourers but blacks; and the white men who have come from Europe, have uſually become indolent through the influence of ſlavery.

M. R——— introduced me to Mr. S——— of Baltimore: I ſent his letter, and Mr. S——— returned a variety of letters of introduction for me to different friends, with a very friendly letter to me, expreſſing his wiſhes to ſerve me, and ſaying that a gentleman of the Preſbyterian perſuaſion urged my ſettling in Baltimore, where he would inſure my making by a ſchool 240l. a year; and that another ſtrongly recommended my going to Harriſburg, near Carliſle, in Pennſylvania, where I ſhould be ſure of ſucceſs. Harriſburg will be in my way, and the ſituation is juſt ſuch, I conjecture, as would beſt ſuit my Engliſh friends, ſhould they not go back to Kentucky; but of courſe every thing muſt be uncertain, till I obtain farther information, and I ſhall ſay nothing about it in my letters to Chowbent.

We expect to ſet off to-morrow, Monday, for Wincheſter, in the Valley of the Shenandoa; and, purſuing that Valley, to go to Hagar's Town, on the Maryland ſide of the Potowmac; and to Carliſle and Harriſburg, in Pennſylvania.

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I have had a ſevere attack of the intermitting fever, ſo prevalent in all the flat, eaſtern part of this country; though it is altogether unknown, when you get near even to the firſt range of mountains. I probably firſt took it by bathing at midday: but I hope it is gone; for yeſterday, when I ſhould have had the fit, I kept very well, having uſed plentifully bark and the ſaline mixture.

But I ſhould ſay, where I have been. I left ——— and Mr. ——— at Norfolk, from whence they came by water to Port-Royal, twenty miles below this town. I ſailed to Urbania, but did not find Mr. W———, Captain G———'s friend, at home. Then I went by land ſixty miles, where I met with a very friendly treatment, bought a horſe, went up the country to Monticello, Mr. Jefferſon's; Charlotte's-Ville, Col. Monro's, one of the Senators in Congreſs; Mr. Maddiſon's, and down to Port-Royal, making it about 200 miles from Richmond. I was every where moſt hoſpitably received, travelling five days without ſpending a half-penny. N———, too, was invited to every one's houſe in Port-Royal, though ſhe had no letters of introduction with her. But it is expenſive at public houſes.

Laſt Sunday I preached: but was forced to ſtop in the middle, it being my fever-day; but I reſumed it. The Virginians are wonderfully indifferent about public worſhip. There is a want of ſchools; and a man of abilities might have, I believe, a good proſpect of ſucceſs in different places. This (Sunday) morning, I preached in the pariſh church, the miniſter being from home. I had only a prayer of my own before and after ſermon. The people had aſſembled, and were waiting for me: and I knew not that I was expected to preach till the clerk came to let me know it. We dined with Judge Jones, a plain, but moſt intelligent, old gentleman. He is juſt going to ſet out upon the circuit. He ſays, he has ſeldom any number of criminal cauſes. Moſt of them are for horſe-ſtealing; none for highway-robbery; and the few that are for houſe-breaking are for offences committed in the towns. The prices of ſtocks on the 21ſt of Auguſt were, ſix per cents. eighteen and a half; three per cents. ten; deferred ten-nineths; full ſhares in the Bank of the United States five per cent. advance. There is, you ſee, an office opened in London for tranſacting buſineſs of this ſort. This country will certainly not engage in a war unleſs they are driven to it by the conduct of one party, or particularly invited to it by the other. They are ardent for the French; but they wiſh for peace. If, however, they fight, they will fight with vigour.

Fredericksburg upon the Rappahannah, Virginia, 22d of Aug. 1793.

LETTER III.

I CANNOT but feel a ſolicitude leſt your anxiety on our account, and your expectations of hearing from us, ſhould have met with a diſappointment, in conſequence of the uncertainty ariſing from the unhappy ſtate of warfare in which the European powers are engaged. We wrote, however, immediately on our arrival by a merchant-ſhip, and again from Fredericksburg by the laſt packet. We left that town on Auguſt the 26th, in a waggon for Wincheſter, behind the Blue Ridge in Virginia: the diſtance about ninety miles. This carriage took us all together with our baggage. I ſometimes rode in the waggon, and ſometimes on horſeback. This mode of travelling is very well ſuited to the ſtate of the roads, and is leſs uncomfortable than you would imagine; indeed there was nothing uncomfortable in it, but the circumſtance of its taking us rather more than four days to go ninety miles. A caravan, however, ſuch as are uſed for ſtage-coaches in this country, would be equally ſafe, and, taking no baggage, would be more expeditious. The accommodations on the road are very indifferent; but, by having a ham with us, and ſome bottles of good beer, and by having the precaution to have a couple of fowls dreſſed for the next meal, when we came to a good inn, we could ſtop at a ſpring upon the road, and make a very hearty dinner in the waggon. The worſt circumſtance was, that till we croſſed the ridge (where the lands are ſettled more fully, and by more induſtrious people) we could not procure more than one bed in a night; but this evil was remedied by our having bedding enough with us, for Mr.——, the children, and the ſervant. But, I am told, we came the worſt road. According to the cuſtom of the country eaſtward of the ridge, we were obliged to wait till our bread was made and baked, before we could have any breakfaſt; to remedy which evil, I commonly rode on before the reſt of the company, and got matters in forwardneſs. Though the houſes were ſeldom better, if ſo good, as Smith's Harp*, yet we were charged fifteen pence, about eleven pence ſterling, for our breakfaſt each, except the children; but then we had tea, coffee, and a mutton-chop, broiled ham, or ſome ſuch thing: one day, indeed, apple-pye was added. Since I have been in Pennſylvania, I have paid, at a neat houſe, but three ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, which is equal to one ſhilling and nine-pence half-penny ſterling, for a breakfaſt of tea and cakes; a dinner of boiled beef and broiled fowl, grog, and half a peck of oats. At every public houſe in this country, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennſylvania, all the travellers ſit down together, and likewiſe the maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe. I ſpeak only as far as I have ſeen. There is ſeldom any proper ſupper, either in a public or in a private houſe; but they have often a little meat at tea, as well as at breakfaſt.

Upon arriving at Wincheſter, I waited upon Mr. Belmain, the epiſcopal miniſter, a moſt friendly and liberal man, to whom I was introduced by a letter from Mr. Madiſon, who procured lodgings for us, ſaying, at the ſame time, that if his wife had not been confined by illneſs, he ſhould have requeſted us to be his viſitors.

I left my wife and children at Wincheſter, finding our ſituation there very comfortable, and other friends, to whom we had been introduced, expreſſing hopes that ſhe would continue there. This town contains, I ſuppoſe, three or four thouſand inhabitants. I proceeded alone to the Potowmac; the navigation of which, it is expected, will be completed in eighteen months; though they uſe it now as far as within eight or ten miles of the Federal city. From thence I proceeded to Hagar's Town, in Maryland, a few miles north of the Potowmac, a good and pleaſant town; and through Chamberſburg and Shippawſburg, containing each ten or twelve hundred inhabitants, to Carliſle, which contains, I ſuppoſe, between two and three thouſand. The whole Valley, extending through Virginia, Maryland, and Penſylvania, conſiſts, in general, of fine, fertile land, ſuch as is reckoned in Kentucky of about the third rate, but ſuperior to the greater part of the land weſtward of the ridge. The country, however, is rendered leſs beautiful where cleared, by the fences being of rails inſtead of live hedges. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Germans and their deſcendants, and people from the North of Ireland. The Germans teach the German language to their children, and have in every town a church or two, where the ſervice is performed in their mother tongue. However, they can uſually ſpeak Engliſh. The generality of the other inhabitants are Preſbyterians, maintaining all the rigour of the Preſbyterian government; but the Epiſcopalians are in general very liberal: and, I have no doubt, but that a ſmall congregation might be formed either in Wincheſter or Carliſle, upon liberal principles, by any perſon of abilities, who had other means than his profeſſion for his ſupport. I have officiated both in the Epiſcopal and in the Preſbyterian churches; and Mr. Belmain made a point of my uſing ſuch prayers as I approved. There is a college here ſupported by government; but it is in fact only a ſchool, in which ſomething of philoſophy, however, is introduced.

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* A paltry inn between Taunton and Honiton, in Devonſhire.

I came hither with the deſign of proceeding to Philadelphia, New York, and Boſton; but ſuch alarming accounts have come of the putrid fever, now raging at Philadelphia, that I do not think it prudent to proceed: and, as I ſhould not like to go to New York without going to Philadelphia, I ſhall put off both for the preſent, eſpecially as I do not think New York out of danger. Fifteen thouſand perſons are ſaid to have left Philadelphia. Young W. Prieſtley is at Lancaſter, where I expect to ſee him on Wedneſday. I ſhall then proceed, probably, to Baltimore, Alexandria, and back to Wincheſter; after which, I propoſe proceeding to Kentucky, whither great numbers are going; for the accounts which I receive from every one of that country are ſo favourable, that I ſhould not be juſtified in paſſing it by. Will you inform Mr. ——— that many perſons of Wincheſter have no doubt but that a muſic-maſter would meet with the greateſt encouragement there. Living is cheaper, and the climate and diſpoſitions of the people much better than at Norfolk. The neareſt ports are Fredericksburg, Alexandria, and Baltimore. All kinds of cloth, Delft-ware, knives, &c. are dear. There is at preſent no proſpect of the Americans engaging in the war.

Carliſle in Pennſylvania, 119 *miles weſt of Philadelphia. Sept.* 23, 1793.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH MANUSCRIPTS BROUGHT FROM EGYPT BY BONAPARTE.

BONAPARTE has preſented, by the hands of *C. Monge*, three magnificent oriental manuſcripts to the National-Library at Paris. Of theſe manuſcripts *Langlés* gave a deſcription in the *Mag. Encyclop.* tom. iv: an v. p. 124: and as from thence ſome hopes had been conceived of finding therein ſome aſtronomical obſervations, the celebrated aſtronomer M. **Burckhardt** took the trouble to re-examine them, with the view to diſcover whether theſe hopes were well founded.—Here follows a tranſlation of *Langle's* Deſcription, with remarks by *M. Burckhardt.*

"The title of the Turkiſh manuſcript is, *Methláa él-ſáâdeh oué yanáb'e él-ſyâdeh fy élmâl-thalacem.* (The beginning [*orient*] of fortune and the ſource of ſublimity in the ſcience of taliſmans) by *Sydy Modhammed ben êmyr Hhaçan elſá oüdy.* It is a collection of aſtronomical, aſtrological, geographical, real or imaginary monuments, with as ſtrange explanations as are the figures themſelves. It is eaſier to give a deſcription than an analyſis of it.—A *vignette,* which is neatly executed, repreſents the Sultan. He ſits in the middle of a large hall, which is ornamented with a fountain; and has before him open books, an ink-ſtand, and a clock: in the fore-ground are two *Iſchoghlans* and two dwarfs. The twelve ſigns of the zodiac, with their thirty ſix *decans,* form the ſubject of the twelve following vignettes: theſe ſigns are all perſonified."——[On the fiſh even, for here there is only one fiſh, ſits a Turk with his legs croſſed under him. Inſtead of the Virgin we here find a Reaper in the act of cutting with a ſickle three ears of corn. The Scorpion is here double. A warrior holds one of them by the tail in his hand. His drawn ſword ſeems to threaten the ſecond. The Sagittary is half man, like the Centaur, and half beaſt: the tail of the beaſt has moreover a dragon's head. Aquarius draws water with a bucket from a quadrangular veſſel or well. The circumſtance that all the ſigns of the Zodiac are accompanied by a perſonification, ſeems ſufficiently to account for the wide-ſpread prevalency of aſtrology. It has ever been difficult for me to conceive, how uncultivated nations could hit upon the idea that objects which ſo little affect the ſenſes as the ſtars ſhould have ſo great an influence on the fate of men. But they aſcribe this influence not to the ſtars themſelves, but to the Beings who govern them.—*B.*]—“ Fifty-ſix ſmall vignettes diſtributed on two pages, repreſent the ſeven planets and the forty-nine arts and handicrafts. It deſerves to be remarked here, that a *Qâdhy* (Cadi, Judge,) the executioner, the Sultan, and the muſicians, are ranged in the ſame vertical line. On the ſix following pages we find repreſented the twenty-eight houſes of the moon and planets among the conſtellations, one half of each of their emblematical figures being conjoined. This explains the origin of the monſters which the imaginations of the Egyptians created, as, for inſtance, the Sphinx, which is merely an aſtronomical figure, and repreſents the ſigns of the Zodiac under which the inundation of the Nile happens.—A kind of map of the world or planiſphere, which follows, conveys a very juſt idea of the ſcantineſs of geographical knowledge among the Turks. The equator paſſes horizontally through the middle: the upper half is indicated to be uninhabitable; the other half is divided into ſeven climates, which however fill only three-fourths of this half. About twenty ſucceeding pages contain aſtronomical obſervations* in the form of tables.”

[Among theſe tables there is one which contains only the numbers from 980 to 1051; the horizontal rows running on in the natural order; but the vertical always increaſing by eight. As this work was written in the 990th year of the Hegira; it would ſeem, that this table contains the years of the Hegira, and that it was intended to indicate the day of the week on which the year commences. For according to the *Art de verifier les Dates*, the years 980, 988, 996, &c. or the firſt vertical ſeries of the table, begin on the fourth day of the week; but the years 1036 and 1044 begin on Tueſday. In the firſt vertical ſeries the firſt day of the year is throughout ſtated to be on the firſt day of the week; in the ſecond ſeries, on the third; in the fifth ſeries, on the ſeventh; and in the ſeventh ſeries, on the ſecond day of the week. The third, ſixth and eighth vertical ſeries have not throughout the ſame a day of the commencement of the year. If this conjecture be well founded, it would ſeem that the author of this manuſcript poſſeſſed no very great knowledge of the Turkiſh calendar.—*B.*—]

“With the ichnography of the temple of Mecca, and the profile of the *Ké'abeh*, begins a new ſeries of pictures, of which the following are particularly worthy of notice, viz. the *Pure garden of the Majeſty of the Prophet* (Mohammed's ſepulchre at Medina,) which, according to the teſtimony of a muſſulman pilgrim, is a genuine and exact repreſentation of that ſepulchre;—the pharos of Alexandria, with a mirror at the top;*—The moſque of the *Ommiades* at Damaſcus;—different temples of idols;—the Baths of Tiberias;—the wall of Gog and Magog;—Alexander with two horns—he is walking in darkneſs, his vizier carries a torch, &c.

“ The ſecond part of this manuſcript is entitled *Qor'i Dja'afaryeh* (Divinations [*ſortes*] by Dja'afar) *J'lm êl qora'i*, is according to *Hhadjy Khalſah* the ſcience by which we find out the predictions of letters with reſpect to future events. This ſcience is a diminutive of geomancy. But its prophecies or predictions are weaker and not ſo certain as thoſe of geomancy. The author gives a liſt of ſeventeen prophets, with whoſe names horoſcopes may be formed. Theſe ſeventeen prophets are *Choeib* (Jethro, father-in law to Moſes); *J'yca* (Jeſus Chriſt); *Djerdjys* (St. George); *Younes* (Jonas); *Nouahh* (Noah); *Djekerya* (Zachariah); *Yahhyra* (John the Baptiſt); *Yoouçouf* (Joſeph); *Daoûd* (David); *Mouça* (Moſes); *Hhidher* and *Elyas* (Phineas and Elijah); *Y'aqoub* (Jacob); *Soleiman* (Solomon); *Ibrahim* (Abraham); *Iſmail* (Iſmael); *Ayoub* (Job). At each of the names we find an elegant vignette, which repreſents the ſepulchre of the prophet, or ſome chapel dedicated to him. If theſe pictures poſſeſs not the merit of fidelity, or even of correct drawing; yet they may at leaſt ſerve to give an idea of monuments of this kind among the Eaſtern nations, and furniſh our artiſts with forms, which they may employ in the decorations of the theatres, or even in fancy-architecture.

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* This paſſage principally excited my curioſity. The moſt obvious idea was, that they were aſtronomical tables. But that this is not the caſe, I can with certainty aſſert; and I even greatly doubt, whether they be aſtronomical obſervations. The diviſion of theſe pages into ſeven, or into twelve compartments (ſeven days of the week, and twelve celeſtial ſigns) ſeems rather to favour the ſuppoſition of their being aſtrological obſervations. I have found very few ciphers in this volume; but enough to convince me, that they employed the decimal ſyſtem exactly as we do.—*B.*

* “ This figure does not agree with the deſcription which the Arabian writers give of that tower. See *Magaz. Encyclop.* An. V. Tom. II. p. 384.”

This work was executed in the year 990 of the Hegira (1582 after the birth of Chriſt) in the reign of Sultan *Mourad*, whom we call Amoûrad III. *Mourad*, the elder ſon of *Selim* II. ſucceeded his father, after he had cauſed his five brothers to be put to death in the year 982 (1574):—he died on the ſixth of *Djomâdy* I, 1003 (17th of January 1595) in the 50th year of his age.

The *ſecond* manuſcript is a collection of five works of the celebrated Perſian poet *A'bdoul Rahhman el-Djâmy*, author of *Behariſtan*, from which I have publiſhed ſeveral extracts.

The *third* manuſcript contains *Colloquies of Lovers*, collected by Kemel eddyn el-Sulthan Hhocein ben el-Sulthan Menſſour ben Naſſer, ben Omar Cheyk ben Tymour."

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON HIPPARCHUS THE GEOGRAPHER.

HIPPARCHUS, one of the moſt ancient geographers, who lived at Alexandria, 150 years before the birth of Chriſt, did not intend to write a new geography, on forming his ſyſtem, but only deſigned to criticiſe and to correct that of ERATOSTHENES. However, his merits in the ſciences were nevertheleſs conſiderable. He was the firſt who conceived the idea of founding geography excluſively upon aſtronomical obſervations, eſpecially upon thoſe of the eclipſes. The reſtoration of the ideas of *Hipparchus* is attended with the greateſt difficulties, eſpecially as we not only are not in poſſeſſion of his work, but alſo the extracts, which STRABO gives us from it, are very ſhort, and the numbers frequently corrupt. Mr. GOSSELIN, a member of the French National Inſtitute, has made a very ſucceſsful attempt to accompliſh this difficult taſk. He has compoſed two tables, containing the principal longitudes and latitudes fixed by Hipparchus, as well as the reſults of his own laborious inveſtigations. He has added two maps which exhibit a view of the ſyſtem of that geographer, and facilitate the compariſon with that of *Eratoſthenes. Hipparchus* and *Eratoſthenes* fixed the degree of the equator at 100 *ſtadia* (a ſtadium contains 125 geometrical paces, correſponding with our furlong,) and computed the circumference of the terreſtrial globe to be 352,000 *ſtadia*. As for the aſſertion of PLINY, who ſays that he had computed 29,000 *ſtadia* more, it is ſufficiently proved to be an error, perhaps of the inaccurate hiſtorian himſelf. The reſults of Mr. Goſſelin's acute inquiries into the account of longitudes and latitudes given by *Hipparchus* in compariſon with thoſe of his anteceſſor, whom he criticiſed, are nearly as follows: *Hipparchus* has made no alteration with regard to the account which *Eratoſthenes* gives of the length of the *Mediterraneum*, nor does he deviate from him in his ſtatement of that of the northern coaſts of *Europe*. He, however, has given a more correct form to Greece, ſituated on the ſouthern coaſt, which *Eratoſthenes* repreſented exorbitantly long. But as for the geography of the coaſt of *Aſia*, *Hipparchus* has introduced a great number of errors, which aroſe from his placing the ſituation of *Taurus* too far to the northward, and from his attempting to correct the ſtatement of his anteceſſor upon that baſis, which could not but make him commit continual errors. Thence *Aſia* receives on the map of Hipparchus a form widely different from that which Eratoſthenes gave to it, and it extends much farther towards the north. The ſituation of the northern Perſian provinces, *Hyrcania*, *Aria*, *Bactria*, &c. &c. could not but be miſplaced. A different cauſe produced the ſame error with regard to *Carmania* and *Gedroſia*, which were repreſented too *ſmall*, becauſe *Hipparchus* aſſigned a ſouth-eaſt direction to the Indus. *Hipparchus* retained the meaſures of his anteceſſor, for the *Hither*-India, as far as to the banks of the *Ganges*; but a great difference is ſeen in the ſhape of the *Hither* India, of which *Hipparchus's* map contains the firſt delineation. While *Eratoſthenes* ſtill repreſents the Ganges as diſemboguing itſelf into the eaſtern ocean, *Hipparchus* knows already that it loſes itſelf in a gulph (the gulph of Bengal); and on his map are ſeen the more diſtant countries, *Pegu* and the peninſula *Malacca*, though in a falſe form, becauſe he imagined they formed a *continent* ſtretching to the ſouth and then to the weſt, incloſing the Indian ocean, and making a large baſon of it. Theſe obſervations will enable our readers to judge of the merits of Hipparchus. He thought that the opinions of Eratoſthenes of the ſhape and ſituation of the Aſiatic countries were not ſufficiently founded on a ſolid baſe. He perceived how neceſſary it was the latter ſhould be ſought in aſtronomical obſervations; but being in want of them, he fell, in attempting to correct his anteceſſor, into a ſeries of errors, by which the antient geography of Aſia was rendered ſtill more defective, inſtead of being improved.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE preſent ſtate and recent progreſs of the population of the Ruſſian empire, which, next to the Ottoman dominions, contains the largeſt maſs of inhabitants of any European ſtate, are objects of the utmoſt ſtatiſtical importance, ſince it is on this immenſe population that reſts the gigantic power, which within the *ſpace of one century* has become the decided arbitrator of the fate of Europe. The following correct and authentic table of all the births, deaths, and marriages, which in the courſe of laſt year have taken place throughout the Ruſſian empire in the dominant Grecian church, ſeems therefore in a peculiar degree entitled to the notice of intelligent ſtatiſts and politicians, it being faithfully extracted from the general returns received by the ſynod, and containing all the Eparchies, except that of Bruzlaw; which from the peculiar difficulties, in forming a correct liſt of mortality in that Eparchy, could not be inſerted.

Names of the Eparchies.	*Births.*		*Deaths.*		*Marriages.*
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Couples
1. Kiew	25,252	23,793	16,372	16,164	10,279
2. Nowgorod and the Vicariate of Staraja Ruſſa	9,320	8,234	4,474	4,249	4,383
3. Moſkwa	27,394	22,235	13,238	12,131	13,151
4. St. Peterſburgh	9,527	8,702	8,460	5,508	4,358
5. Kaſan	23,391	20,286	12,889	11,486	13,263
6. Aſtrachan	6,308	5,074	3,041	2,337	3,044
7. Tobolſk	28,206	26,847	14,444	13,054	12,166
8. Roſtow	10,854	9,798	5,830	5,413	0,281
9. Pekow	7,220	5,898	4,011	3,412	4,100
10. Raſan	17,732	14,726	5,316	5,148	8,509
11. Twer	15,569	12,928	5,858	5,703	7,373
12. New Ruſſia	26,319	24,731	16,785	15,414	14,615
13. Tſchernigow	33,046	30,603	21,838	20,975	17,162
14. White Ruſſia	10,094	9,209	7,589	7,281	5,537
15. Minſk	2,915	2,577	1,705	1,647	1,538
16. Smolenſk	21,977	20,243	13,261	13,522	9,313
17. Niſhegorod	20,173	16,664	10,031	9,422	9,554
18. Bolgorod	46,301	39,364	23,523	22,350	20,333
19. Suſdal	12,771	10,315	5,380	5,187	7,284
20. Wologda	11,024	9,506	5,912	5,644	4,928
21. Kolomna	21,703	17,135	6,628	6,204	9,676
22. Waetka	23,959	25,219	14,655	13,791	13,407
23. Archangel	7,104	6,271	4,427	4,236	3,457
24. Woroneſh	27,154	22,901	10,406	9,198	12,764
25. Irkutſk	4,830	4,650	3,450	2,828	2,239
26. Koſtroma	10,112	7,396	4,410	4,253	5,776
27. Tumbow	22,133	16,667	7,401	6,667	11,784
28. Orel	27,373	11,835	6,445	5,799	6,900
Vicariates.					
29. Moſdok	1,078	971	1,231	754	608
30. Feodoſſia	797	704	681	532	515
31. Sphitomir	12,883	13,327	7,933	7,324	6,387
32. Parejaſlaw	12,191	11,791	7,879	7,539	6,329
Sum Total	531,015	460,900	275,582	264,807	257,513
Grand Total	991,915		540,390		257,513
Overplus of Births	Males	255,432			
	Females	196,093			
Sum Total		451,525			

This uncommon overplus of births is unparalleled in the annals of political economy, forms a characteriſtic feature of the Ruſſian empire, and is an evident proof of the increaſing proſperity of the inhabitants of its vaſt dominions. If this immenſe increaſe of population ſhould proceed in the ſame progreſſion for ten years, at the expiration of that term the number of Ruſſian ſubjects will be increaſed by five millions.

Another ſtriking object of the attention of a ſtatiſt in politician, is the uncommonly favourable proportion which the males bear to the females, and which ſeems intended by nature as the foundation of the military grandeur of the Ruſſian empire. It appears from the above table, that upwards of 23 boys were born to 20 girls; while, on the other hand, the deceaſe of the male ſex exceeded that of the female but by a trifle; 104 perſons of the former having died to 100 of the latter.

The moſt important reſult of the above table, is the amount of the preſent population of the Ruſſian empire, which may be inferred from it with a tolerable degree of arithmetical rectitude. It is well known, that the mortality is in common years throughout all the Ruſſian dominions, as 1 to 58, by which calculation the number of Ruſſian ſubjects of the Grecian church would amount at preſent, excluſively of the inhabitants of the Eparchy of Bruzlaw, to 31,339,620 ſouls. If to this number be added, that of the inhabitants of the new poſſeſſions in Poland, which in 1795 contained 4,592,544 ſouls; and all other Ruſſian ſubjects of the various Chriſtian ſects, and of the Jewiſh, Laman, and Schaman profeſſions, who are known to be very numerous; by a very moderate valuation be eſtimated only at 5,000,000; the population of the Ruſſian empire amounts in the whole to upwards of *forty millions* of ſouls. Profeſſor *Storch*, in his excellent, "*Hiſtorico ſtatiſtical picture of the Ruſſian empire at the end of the eighteenth century*," rates the population of the Ruſſian dominions in the whole at 36 millions of ſouls. But he was not in poſſeſſion of the exact population-table, which we have here given; and, of conſequence, not correctly informed of the enormous increaſe of the vaſt population of the Ruſſian empire.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1797. *(Continued from Page 18.)*

FROM Wilton houſe we croſſed the country to *Old Sarum*, and amuſed ourſelves with tracing over its mounds and trenches till eight o'clock. Our intention was to have ſlept at the public houſe, which is the only tenement in the neighbourhood of this venerable borough: of the borough itſelf about half a cartload of ſtones, in two ſeparate heaps, where the caſtle once ſtood, and the old ſpreading oak under which the repreſentatives of theſe ſtones are choſen and returned to parliament, are all that remains. In our hopes of lodging we were, however, diſappointed. This houſe furniſhes no accommodation for travellers; and we were left to the alternative of returning to Saliſbury, or proceeding, ſtrangers and benighted as we were, ſeven trackleſs miles acroſs Saliſbury plain to Ameſbury. We preferred the latter; and having devoted another half hour to refreſhment and to a ſubterraneous cavern, lately diſcovered, in the principal foſs, we ſet off at half paſt eight for the place of our deſtination. There are ſeaſons when, to ſome minds, at leaſt, it is pleaſant to toy with danger. Such was our preſent humour. We had heard diſmal tales of people being loſt and famiſhed on Saliſbury plain; the moon promiſed us but little light; and we had not proceeded above a mile before the road appeared to be loſt in inextricable labyrinths. The directing-poſts were broken off or defaced; and if we deviated from the track, houſe or human being to ſet us right was no where to be expected: yet our animal ſpirits were uncommonly high; and the merrieſt part of our journey was certainly the walk from Old Sarum to *Ameſbury*. In the language of ſuperſtition, the omen was fair; and the event was equally propitious. We arrived in ſafety at a little after ten, and took up our quarters at a homely inn;—the beſt, however, we could find in the town.

Our hoſt was tolerably communicative, but not much informed. He had an abject pliancy of deportment, a ſort of "alacrity at *booing*," an affectation of great humility, and was ſuperlatively aſſiduous in his attentions. In ſhort, his countenance and deportment were equally repulſive. A ſort of ſullen ſelfiſhneſs ſaddened his brow; and, through the flimſy veil of his fawning obſequiouſneſs and inſidious complaiſance, ill-humour and ſelf-opiniated obſtinacy were ſufficiently conſpicuous. From the whole of his behaviour we preſently anticipated what the morning confirmed, that his awkward courteſies were not to be forgotten in the bill.

Tueſday 4. *Ameſbury* is pleaſantly ſituated in a ſmall irriguous valley, on the banks of the Avon. The hills that ſurround it have a romantic and picturesque effect. The town is ſtraggling and indifferently built, and has all the appearance of decay. It has been in a much more flouriſhing condition, eſpecially when the celebrated duke and ducheſs of Queensborough kept their court at Ameſbury houſe. The memory of this is traditionally preſerved among the inhabitants, who ſeem to envy the better times of their foreſathers, and to repine (not without ſome ſhew of juſtice) that the rents collected from the produce of their induſtry are ſpent in diſtant neighbourhoods, or ſwallowed up by the prodigal vices of a large city. It would be well for Ameſbury, if this were its only calamity. There is one of a ſtill more deſolating nature, in which it partakes in common with the whole ſurrounding country; I mean, the enormous accumulation of farms. There are three or four individuals in this neighbourhood, who rent to the amount of 1000l. a year each: that is to ſay, ſo many agricultural canibals, who have devoured their eight or ten families a piece. The wages of labour are, of courſe, very low; common labourers 6s. per week, and no victuals; carters and threſhers 7s. or 7s. 6d. and a buſhel of wheat per week, if they chooſe it, at the reduced price of 5s. If the family of a common labourer is large enough to conſume this quantity, he has, of courſe, only one ſhilling per week for houſe-rent, cloathing, drink, fuel, and every other neceſſary!!! (I ſhall by-and-by have occaſion to compare this ſtatement with facts collected in neighbourhoods where the farms are generally ſmall.) One happineſs, however, Ameſbury poſſeſſes. It has no manufactory. The children enjoy, accordingly, the infantile privilege of bounding and ſporting at large; and are reprieved, at leaſt for a few years, from the yoke of unremitting toil. The principal ſupport of the town is the curioſity of travellers: and ſome little time ago, when the nunnery was firſt eſtabliſhed there, the number of viſitors was very conſiderable; and Ameſbury had a tranſient gleam of reviving proſperity. But the edge of curioſity is now worn off. The nunnery has ceaſed to be the rage, and the town is again declining. The neighbourhood of Stone Henge is its only prop; which, though inadequate to uphold its proſperity, is ſufficient to ſecure it from diſſolution.

Ameſbury-Houſe is a handſome manſion. The architecture is ſimple and elegant. The apartments are well proportioned; and the drawing-room and adjoining chamber, now uſed as a chapel, would challenge admiration, if they had not been ſpoiled by a waſte of injudicious labour in the carvings and cornices. The barbarous Gothic faces in the former, in particular, would have been more in harmony with the architecture of the days of our Tudors and Plantagenets. This Manſion is, at preſent, converted into a religious houſe, under the patronage of Lord Arundel of Wardour. The pretence for the eſtabliſhment was, that of furniſhing a place of refuge for ſome emigrant nuns expelled by the French revolution. Had it been confined to this purpoſe, humanity might rejoice that religious animoſities were ſo ſoftened, that catholic fanatics could find a refuge in a proteſtant country, to ſpend the remnant of their days in the peaceful enjoyment of thoſe habits and prejudices they were unable to ſubdue. But it appears that the generality of the perſons immured in this nunnery, inſtead of French emigrants, are Engliſh maidens, moſt of whom have been recently initiated, and ſeveral of whom are ſtill in their noviciate. This, by the way, is, in more points of view than one, an important fact. It ſhould ſeem as if thoſe females who knew by experience, what it is to be confined to a life of monaſticiſm, conſidered the diſſolution of their convents rather as an emancipation than as ſacrilege, and that few were diſpoſed to ſeek a ſimilar refuge in a neighbouring country. If ſo, the greater the criminality of the government that ſuffers ſuch ſnares to be ſpread in the way of inexperienced youth. Far be it from me to be the advocate of intolerance. Every individual ought to be at liberty to follow, without reſtraint or diſqualification, whatever religion or opinion he thinks fit. Nay, leave but the devotee at liberty to quit her retirement whenever her mind revolts againſt it, and I ſee no objection to the building of convents in every diſtrict. But it is not liberty, to give to any ſet of people the means of kidnapping the young, the ſimple, and inexperienced, into indiſſoluble bondage. It is not toleration, to ſuffer deſigning prieſts to enchain the conſciences of their deluded votaries with oaths that prohibit the progreſs of inquiry, and inſtitutions that annihilate the free agency of reaſon, and interdict the feelings and utilities of nature. I ſay nothing about the children who are educated in this ſeminary. —The infant mind muſt be entruſted to ſome tutelage or other; and I know not with whom the right of chuſing both the inſtructors and the mode of inſtruction can be entruſted with ſo little probability of abuſe as with the parents. And as for any undue influence which the temptation of gratuitous inſtruction may give to the catholic religion, the only juſtifiable means of counteracting this is, by opening proteſtant ſeminaries on the ſame liberal foundation. Let the nation awaken to a ſenſe of duty. Let us recollect, that the children of the people are the poſterity of the ſtate; and that civiliſed ſociety owes inſtruction, at leaſt, to all its offspring, as a compenſation for thoſe natural rights which its neceſſary inſtitutions have taken away.

In the chapel are ſome valuable pictures; but by what maſters, the ſervitor could not inform us, and we were not connoiſſeurs enough to diſcover. The altarpiece (a Beatification of the Virgin) is in a very grand ſtile, both in deſign and execution; with exception, however, to the finery, and, according to our conceptions, the incongruity of a part of the drapery. This incongruity rendered the ſubject almoſt unintelligible to our Proteſtant imaginations. The beautiful female in the centre, indeed, from her emblems, and modeſt matronly appearance, we immediately concluded to be the Virgin. Nor did the ſcarlet mantle, or the ſceptered hand, throw us into any perplexity about the perſon of Jeſus Chriſt. The manly beauty, the inexpreſſible mildneſs, and divine benignity of his countenance were ſufficient characteriſtics. Indeed among the beſt artiſts, there is a ſort of traditional portraiture of this perſonage, ſo that the obſervant eye can ſcarcely ever be at a loſs upon this ſubject. But who that venerable old gentleman could be on the other ſide, with his beard of ſilver, his triple crown, and pontifical robe, embroidered all over with gold and flaring colours, we could not conceive, and with great ſimplicity I inquired of the ſervitor, "which of the popes it was meant to repreſent?" Alas! I had forgotten, that in the *Romiſh mythology*, the Son is King, but the Father is the Pope of Heaven. There is another Aſſumption of the Virgin, at the other end of the chapel, in ſtile and execution ſuperior to the former. She has a branch of palm in her hand, and ſeven ſtars in a radiant circle over her head. Angels are hovering round with crowns of palm and laurel: — fit repreſentations, it may be ſaid, to encourage that lonely enthuſiaſm which renounces all the duties and conſolations of this life, with a view to obtain the rewards of another. The other pictures are a Chriſt crowned with thorns; a ſmall landſcape, with a St. Cecilia, and cherubim—very beautiful! and the Martyrdom of St. Thereſa. This laſt attracted our particular attention. It is in a conſiderable degree allegorical. The point of the dart, which is aimed at the martyr's breaſt, is metamorphoſed into an amaranth; and ſpirits and conſoling angels appear above. The principal figure is very intereſting, even to ſuch heretical feelings as ours; and her attitude and aged countenance expreſs the utmoſt ſublimity of fortitude and reſignation. In this the moſt ſublime province of the art, even more than all other, appears the ſuperiority of the old Italian to the Engliſh ſchool. We have had portrait-painters in abundance, whoſe excellence cannot be queſtioned. Several of our artiſts deſign with correctneſs and even dignity. Weſt can diſplay his ſcience in the anatomy of the human form; Barry has indubitable ſkill in compoſition; the groups of Northcote are elegant and expreſſive; the invention of Fuſeli has no fault but its exceſſive fertility; Stodart can captivate with the magic diſtribution of lights and ſhades; Wheatley and Morland are able delineators of ruſtic life; and Smirk is truly happy in the ludicrous and the gay. But Reynolds and Opie are the only artiſts of the Engliſh ſchool who have any pretenſions to the delineation of the ſublimer paſſions: and I think I ſhall not be accuſed of antiquarian prejudice, when I ſay, that even theſe have produced nothing that, for impaſſioned ſublimity, rivals the productions of their Italian maſters. Now I am upon the ſubject, it is but juſtice to cotemporary merit to ſay a word or two more on the peculiar excellence of Opie. His figures, it is true, are always clowniſh, and his limbs, not unfrequently, mere blocks of wood; but his countenances and attitudes atone for every defect; and by his ſingular management of the latter, he has the excluſive art of expreſſing the ſtrongeſt paſſions without diſplaying the features. I ſhall inſtance, in particular, the armed head that hangs over the infant Perdita, in his large picture from the Winter's Tale, and the figure of Britomartis, in complete mail, releaſing Florimel from her enchantment. He who does not ſee the tear dropping under the helmet in the former inſtance, and the ſtern countenance of the Amazon, frowning annihilation upon the vanquiſhed necromancer, in the latter, is deſtitute both of imagination and feeling.

The number of the religious in Ameſbury Houſe, we were informed, were about fifty, including the ſervitors. Of theſe, twenty-three were nuns, and eleven novices.

The gardens, &c. are in a very ruinous ſtate. But Chineſe ſummer-houſes and diamond walks, and other reliques of the frippery of falſe taſte, prevent the lover of native ſimplicity from bewailing the neglect. In a pictureſque point of view, deſolation itſelf is preferable to the ſpruceneſs and affectation of artificial ſcenery. In the centre of the diamond walk is a grotto, a favourite retreat, it ſeems, of the Ducheſs of Queenſborough and the poet Gay; and in which, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, *they* compoſed the famous Beggars Opera.

Stone-Henge was the next object of our attention. On the date and materials of this gigantic and venerable ruin, I am not antiquary enough to enter into any diſpute; I ſhall leave it, therefore, where Stukelys and other profound inquirers have left it, in the palpable obſcure of learned conjecture. Perhaps, however, it may be worth obſerving, that, while I was in Derby, I underſtood, from Dr. Darwin, that we are about to be favoured with another hypotheſis upon the ſubject, which, if well ſupported, is likely to make ſome noiſe in the ſcientific world. A young man devoted to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy, by comparing theſe fragments with ſome Oriental buildings of ſimilar ſtructure, whoſe uſes are well authenticated in their reſpective countries, thinks he can demonſtrate Stone-Henge to have been a ſort of aſtronomical temple, or architectural orrery; deſignating the poſition and revolutions of the planets, and connected with ſome ſyſtem of religion, which muſt, of courſe, have prevailed in this country at the time when it was founded. Such a theory muſt refer the origin of Stone-Henge, at leaſt, as far back as the time of Druidical ſuperſtition;—if not to a date even more remote than the earlieſt of our authentic records. But perhaps I injure an ingenious diſcovery by inaccurate repreſentation; and on a ſubject ſo curious, I would ſharpen, not blunt, the edge of public curioſity.

Fonthill and Wardour Caſtle being the next objects of our curioſity, we proceeded acroſs the plain to *Winterton Stoke*; where we ſtopped at about two o'clock, to take ſome refreſhment, and to make our uſual inquiries. This village is pleaſantly ſituated (like Ameſbury), in a little ſcope or hollow of the plains, and is waſhed by a rivulet of the cleareſt water, which, croſſing the road at this place, flows babbling along through Berwick St. James, Uppington, and Stapleford, where it empties itſelf into the Willy. The generality of the cottages lie by the brook-ſide, to the left of the road. By the way, all the brooks and rivulets, however ſmall, that interſect this immenſe plain, have their banks ſcattered with villages and hamlets; and the traveller, who ſhould be unfortunate enough to loſe his way in this deſolate country, will do well to follow the courſe of the firſt ſtream he meets with, and it will be ſure to conduct him to ſome human habitation. Of five cottages that lay by the road ſide, four were in a ruinous and miſerable ſtate. One of them is quite uninhabitable, and two others almoſt tumbling down. Naked mud walls, and crazy thatches, are the order of the day. The cauſe of this devaſtation may be ſet down in a ſingle word—Monopoly. Farms are rapidly accumulating into a few hands.* There is one farmer in the neighbourhood who rents between 800l. and 1000l. per year, and a ſecond whoſe concern is not much inferior in magnitude. Some ſmaller farms, however, are ſtill to be met with in the pariſh, which are rented as low as 100, 70, or even 60l. a year; and there are even a few cottage farms with juſt land enough to keep a cow or two, which have been held in the ſame families from father to ſon for ſeveral generations. The mere cottagers have all of them bits of garden, but none of them graze a cow upon the common. However, there is no difficulty in procuring milk; a circumſtance eaſily to be accounted for, from the exiſtence of ſmaller farms in the neighbourhood. The little cottage farmer never turns his poorer neighbour from his door, who comes with his halfpenny in his porringer for milk for his little babes.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you are not already ſurfeited with the ſubject of longevity, you may be willing to admit into your Magazine the following liſt of *Portugueſe*, who have attained to more than 100 years of age. Theſe inſtances are (with two or three exceptions) taken from Portugueſe *Court Kalendars*, of different years, at the end of which the publiſhers uſually add "curious and intereſting notices" relative to Portugal.

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* The introduction of machinery into the manufacturing towns has alſo its ſhare of influence in the deſolation of villages. *See Debtford Batch.*

The number of inſtances here offered will ſerve to correct in ſome meaſure the calculation of your correſpondent J. J. G. in the Magazine of Nov. 1, 1799, and to confirm the truth of the obſervation with which he concludes his communication; viz. that the great proportion of (long lived) inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland may ariſe, in ſome meaſure, from inſtances of great age not being ſo generally noticed and recorded in other places.

You will pardon my errors of idiom, (to which all perſons writing in a foreign language are liable) and allow me, after the manner of my countrymen, to wiſh that the Monthly Magazine may live a thouſand years. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

March 3, 1800. LUSITANUS.

N. B. The year prefixed to the names denotes either the time of death of the perſons, or the period at which they were ſtill living.

Inſtances of Longevity in Portugal.

Year.		Age
1790	Manoel Luiz de Margalhão, *a ſoldier*. (His exact age was 101 years, 11 months, and 6 days	101
1790	Maria dos Anjos, *a Franciſcan nun*	101
1789	Margarida Joſeſa da Silveira	102
1789	*Father* Antonio de Noſſa Senhora da Conceiçam Bahia (*died in Brazil*)	102
1790	Manoel Antonio Pereira de Mello. The abbot of the pariſh church of St. Nicholas in the City of *Oporto*	102
1789	Luiza da Cruz	103
1788	The widow of Captain Luiz Barreto	105
1788	Antonio Mendes de Vaſconcellos	105
1790	Joam Affonſo, *a ſoldier*	105
1790	Catherina Solleira	105
1791	—— —— (ſtill living)	105
1790	Joanna Simoens (ſtill living)	106
1791	Thomé de Brito, *a negro*	107
1789	Manoel Alvares	111
1742	A labourer of *Alvorninha*	112
1743	Donna Marianna de Guſman, *a noble lady*. (Died in a convent, where ſhe had lived from the age of 12 years)	112
1789	*Father* Joſé de Santo Antonio	112
1789	Joam Salgado	112
1791	—— —— (ſtill living)	115
1791	A woman known by the name of "the Mother of Joam Affonſo"	115
1791	Marianna de Souza (ſtill living)	115
1789	Maria Barreta	116
1789	Maria Franciſca, *widow of* Manoel Ferreira	117
1790	Franciſco Nunes	119
1790	Joanna Franciſca da Piedade (ſtill living)	120
1742	Joam Homem da Cunha Deça [de Sá]	129

P. S. To the above may be added an inſtance of longevity, tranſlated from the Liſbon Gazette of Nov. 17, 1798. "Died lately at *Pederne*, at the age of 106 years, *Franciſco Domingues de Eſtivados.* He had all his teeth remaining, and had black hair. He uſed to read and write without ſpectacles; and his vigour was ſuch, that, when neceſſary, he could walk four leagues (nearly ſixteen Engliſh miles) a day, and without a walking-ſtick."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the many abuſes which require correction in large cities, and eſpecially in this metropolis, there are none which call more loudly for redreſs than the ſituation, conſtruction, and other circumſtances which relate to workhouſes, and the infirmaries for the parochial poor, as alſo the receptacles for, and early education of, thoſe poor children, who, from the indigence of their parents, are under the neceſſity of being admitted into poorhouſes. I propoſe to call your attention to each of theſe ſubjects; but, as the moſt important, and demanding immediate redreſs, I mean to lay before the public, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, ſome of the abuſes of parochial infirmaries. Nothing can be more ſelf-evident, than that the habitations of the healthy and the ſick ought to be kept perfectly diſtinct, under ſeparate roofs, and with no kind of communication among the ſervants or attendants, and yet nothing is more common than to find the infirmary and the work-houſe in the ſame building, by means of which, if there ſhould be any infectious diſeaſe, it cannot fail to be communicated from the ſick to the healthy. By this ſingle circumſtance of miſmanagement, not only there will be great mortality among the unfortunate inhabitants of poor-houſes, but infectious diſeaſes are likely to be propagated through the town from theſe ſources. I am credibly informed, that from theſe cauſes, nearly thirty perſons were buried from one parochial receptacle of healthy and ſick, in the courſe of a ſingle week. And I have reaſon to believe, that every medical attendant on one poor-houſe in London has been attacked with infectious fever for many years paſt.—Does not this require immediate correction?

I would ſuggeſt that the poor-houſes and the infirmaries of all pariſhes ſhould be immediately removed to the ſuburbs, ſo as give all the advantage to the poor of purity of the air, and to diminiſh the ſpreading of infection through the metropolis. The populous pariſh of Mary-lebonne has attended to theſe neceſſary and obvious regulations; but there are neighbouring pariſhes, abounding with the loweſt claſſes of mankind, who live in all kinds of filth, and are thence particularly liable to the production of diſeaſe, where none of theſe objects are regarded, and where for this reaſon infectious fevers prove more than commonly fatal. The wards of all infirmaries of this deſcription ought to be large, airy, and clean, and ſhould be white-waſhed with lime at leaſt once in a year. No more than one patient ſhould ever lie in one bed, and the beds ſhould not ſtand nearer than three feet from each other. Obvious as theſe things are, nothing can be more neglected. The wards are generally ſmall, with low ceilings, and ill-ventilated, ſo that the air is conſtantly vitiated, and the vapour of infection is not likely to be diſſipated. They are ſometimes not white-waſhed for years together, and the floors and ſtair-caſes are too often dirty, and the walls filthy.

Two, and ſometimes three, people, labouring under different diſeaſes, are placed in the ſame bed; and, not unfrequently, a dying perſon is cloſe by another in a dangerous ſtate:—this muſt ſerve to aggravate diſeaſe, and haſten death in many caſes. Beſides this evil, the beds are crowded ſo near to each other, that the medical attendants frequently cannot approach the ſick who require their aſſiſtance.

Another regulation in all parochial infirmaries ſhould be a regular viſitation of them, at leaſt three times in a week, by the pariſh-officers. This would produce a good effect in two ways. It would inſure cleanlineſs and attention, to the avoiding of infection, both on account of the ſick and the viſitors: yet it is not unuſual for the wards to be ſo dangerous, that the officers dare not viſit them.

I have haſtily drawn up theſe reflections becauſe the urgency of the affair calls imperiouſly for correction, and I requeſt your inſertion of them in an early number. I am, Sir,

Bedford-ſquare, Your well-wiſher.
Feb. 9, 1800. PHILOPTOCHUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE failure of the method employed by your correſpondent Simplex, for the preſervation of apples in froſt, ought not to deter others from making the ſame experiment, ſince it appears he has not followed the plan recommended in *all* its parts.—The cauſe of his apples being injured may probably ariſe from their being in immediate contact with the floor: the ſimple precaution of guarding from this, by the interpoſition of a ſimilar ſubſtance with the covering, would, I believe, effectually preſerve the fruit from injury by froſt, however ſevere.

At the table of a lady, with whom I have the honour to be intimately acquainted, I have ſeen apples in the fulleſt ſtate of perfection throughout the winter; and for the information of your readers, I have her authority for laying before them the method ſhe has purſued, without one inſtance of failure.

A coarſe linen cloth is ſpread upon the floor in an upper room, on this *one* layer of apples is placed; this is covered by a cloth of ſimilar texture with the former, another layer of apples is ſpread, and again covered: in this manner, with alternate ſtrata of apples and linen, the pile may be extended to any height; over all a cloth is thrown of ſufficient dimenſions to cover the whole heap, and to communicate with the floor on every ſide. Of all the apples that were thus laid up, *one only* ſuffered by the ſeverity of the weather this winter, *that one* had accidentally been in part expoſed to the froſt, by not being *wholly* covered by the linen.

The apples were not wrapped in paper ſingly, according to the American practice, nor any other precaution uſed, than that of having a complete covering to each layer, to prevent its coming in contact with the ſuper-incumbent layer, and of the laſt covering communicating *on every ſide* with the floor. Your's, &c.

Feb. 20, 1800. T. T. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE STATISTICAL AND COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF SURINAM.

IN the north-eaſt part of South America, on the coaſt of Guyana, a country extending about 1220 geographical miles in length, and upwards of 680 in breadth, aroſe about 150 years ago the colony of Surinam, ſituated on the banks of a large river of that name. It was founded in the year 1634, by a number of Engliſhmen, which nation, after ſome years interval (during which the French had made their appearance, put the inhabitants to the ſword, and diſappeared) in the year 1650 turned again its thoughts to theſe deſerted parts of the new hemiſphere, and ſettled there once more, under the guidance and direction of Lord Willoughby.

The exertions of the firſt coloniſts were crowned with ſo much ſucceſs, that at the expiration of a term of ſeventeen years they poſſeſſed already fifty fine ſugar-plantations, and ſeveral other uſeful eſtabliſhments, when, in the year 1667, the Dutch, ſurprized and rendered themſelves maſters of the colony, which, notwithſtanding its ſpeedy re-capture by the Engliſh, was ceded to them by the treaty of peace, concluded ſoon after at Breda. Since that period, the colony of Surinam continued in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, until, after an interval of 132 years, it ſubmitted, on the 20th of Auguſt of laſt year, to the ſceptre of George III. and thus returned under the dominion of its firſt founders and poſſeſſors.

Of all the ſettlements of the Europeans under the torrid zone of Guyana, Surinam is by far the more important in point of extent, as well as from its ſuperior cultivation, trade, and wealth. Two rivers, the Pumaſon and Maſoni, form the natural boundaries of the poſſeſſions of the French and Spaniards, and of the formerly Dutch, now Britiſh, Guyana, which extends from the latter river to the mouth of the Oronoko, and along the coaſt, thirty miles beyond the point where the Surinam empties into the ſea. The poſſeſſors of that rich colony claim the whole extent of country which is bounded weſtward by the river Kanſe or Kange, forty miles from the river Corantine, and eaſtward by the river Sinamary; but this claim is called in queſtion by the French.

Surinam is inhabited by Europeans or whites, of manifold religions, ſects, and nations, and by negroes tranſported thither from the coaſt of Guinea. Sequeſtered from the coloniſts, the original inhabitants of the country live on the banks of the rivers in ſloth, indolence and retirement. By *Raynal's* account, the population of Surinam amounted, in the year 1775, to 2824 planters, excluſive of women and children, and 60,000 ſlaves. The number of inhabitants has ſince certainly increaſed, rather than decreaſed, and that of the ſlaves is ſaid to amount at preſent to 80,000; this colony having fortunately eſcaped the revolutionary convulſions which have deſolated ſeveral other colonies in America.

In earlier times the public peace and tranquillity were frequently interrupted in Surinam by dreadful inſurrections. Soon after the firſt ſettlements had been made, a number of rebellious negroes fled into the thickeſt foreſts, where they not only found an aſylum, but their number was alſo rapidly augmented by a multitude of fugitives. Cruelties committed by the planters, want of aſſiſtance, and fruitleſs attempts to cruſh the rebellion, ſoon increaſed their ſtrength in ſo alarming a degree, that the hard preſſed-coloniſts were neceſſitated to purchaſe peace of their rebellious ſlaves. A peace, thus bought of negroes, is as precarious as pacifications ſold to her tributaries by republican France. New rebellions ſoon ſprung up, and Surinam was again expoſed to the utmoſt danger. The detachments of regular troops, ſent thither from Holland in 1773 and 1774, although they ſucceeded in ſecuring, by many bloody conflicts, the life and property of the planters from the barbarous inroads and inhuman devaſtations of the negroes, yet were not able to force the rebels to ſubmiſſion. On the contrary, it became at length neceſſary *to acknowledge the independence* of theſe numerous hordes, which conſiſted of upwards of 100,000 negroes, divided into different tribes, but admit no longer of any fugitives among them; and to induce them by yearly preſents and other advantages to keep the peace. A mixture of blood, water, and earth, was the nauſeous potion which was drank by the negociators of peace, as a pledge of their mutual good faith, and in confirmation of the treaty concluded. Far greater ſecurity than this treaty can afford the planters of Surinam, they derive at preſent from the vaſt military power of the Britiſh Government, which has taken them under its protection.

But it is not only in point of ſecurity that this colony derives immenſe advantages from its late ſubmiſſion to Great Britain, but alſo with regard to its internal proſperity, trade, wealth, and foreign relations. The ſoil of Surinam produces not only ſugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton-wool, and indigo, of a ſuperior quality, but alſo gums, dyer's wood, and all other productions of hot climates, which are cultivated in the plantations ſeated on the banks of the Surinam, Commarine, Cothica, Perion, and other rivers. The number of plantations, which in the year 1775 did not exceed 430, has now riſen to 500, and each of them contains a diſtrict of 8 to 900 acres. By an authentic account, the products of Surinam in the year 1785, was as follows:

	Guilders
24,320,000 lbs. raw ſugar, which was ſold in Holland for - -	694,450
15,387,000 lbs. coffee ſold for	715,078
970,000lbs. cotton-wool, ſold for - - - -	197,688
790,854lbs. cocoa, ſold for	51,364
152,844lbs. dyer's wood, ſold for - - - -	1,232
Theſe commodities fetched therefore in the whole	1,659,812

And their importation into the ports of the Batavian Republic gave employment to 70 veſſels. In addition to theſe commodities, Surinam produced 560,000 gallons of ſyrup, and 166,000 gallons of rum, which were not exported for Europe, but ſent with other goods to America. The produce of the colony has been of late years conſiderably increaſed by a ſucceſsful cultivation of tobacco; but the reſults of this branch of the colonial culture are not yet known from authentic accounts.

The induſtry of the planters of Surinam, in point of commerce, is, like that of all other American colonies, confined to the trade with their own commodities, the principal depôt of which is the capital, Paramaribe, whoſe excellent port is five leagues diſtant from the ſea. But the commercial purſuits of the coloniſts, both in Europe and the Weſt India iſlands, were reduced of late years to a ſtate of total ſtagnation, in conſequence of the preſent revolutionary war. Their navigation was intercepted, their activity paralized, and the owners of plantations found no opportunity of diſpoſing of their commodities, which, at the appearance of the Engliſh, lay ſtowed up in immenſe warehouſes, containing the colonial produce of ſeveral years. The victorious trident of Great Britain has put a period to that calamitous ſtate of affairs. Protected by Britiſh fleets, Surinam may now ſend her precious commodities to Europe, and gather wealth unmoleſted, while, at the ſame time, the acquiſition of that colony holds out ſignal advantages to Great Britain. If fifteen years ago the commodities exported from Surinam produced in Holland upwards of 1,600,000 guilders; how rich a ſource of wealth is the increaſed produce of that colony likely to prove for the enterpriſing mind of the Britiſh merchant!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VOCAL language is in its nature little ſuſceptible of *written* illuſtration, and therefore ſeems to have been almoſt overlooked, among the many curious ſubjects which intereſt the inquiſitive. The anatomy of ſpeech has indeed been repeatedly inveſtigated; the alphabet has been criticiſed, and ſounds arranged according to their organical origin: but I am not aware that any elaborate inquiry has ever been made concerning the hiſtory of the ſpoken language in this country; hence I know no better way of relieving my own ignorance than by addreſſing a few queries to your learned correſpondents.

Every one knows the ſpirited, if not juſt, critique on the European tongues by the Emperor Charles V. who ſaid, he would ſpeak *French* to his friend, *Italian* to his miſtreſs, *Engliſh* to birds, *Spaniſh* to God, and *High Dutch* to his horſe. Probably this imperial judgment has ſerved more than any thing elſe to ſpread the notion that the German language is harſh and immelodious — a quality which, as far as it is confirmed by general opinion in other countries, is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the frequency of its guttural words. I wiſh to draw the attention of your readers to the guttural ſound, by ſuggeſting that it once had no rare occurrence in our own language, though now diſuſed in England. In Scotland it is ſtill retained, and the Welſh tongue has many kindred ſounds. Though perfectly ſimple, it is not marked by any one letter; I ſhall diſtinguiſh it by *gh*, which I ſuſpect originally expreſſed it in thoſe Engliſh words where the *g* is ſilent. This ſound is an incipient *g* or *k*, or rather a neutral ſound between that of thoſe letters and the ſtrong aſperate. The *g* and *k* are formed by ſuddenly withdrawing the tongue from the palate, and at the ſame breathing. When the ſound of *gh* is produced, we make the aſperate, ſtill keeping the tongue againſt the palate, and it may be indefinitely extended like the *th*, *v*, *z*, and French *j*.

The preſumption that this ſound was once familiar in the language, ariſes from the ſilent conſonants, an abſurdity in orthography which could not have been ſuffered when the words were originally formed ed, but which may eaſily have ariſen from the gradual changes in pronunciation. RAY, in his Catalogue of Provincial Terms, ſays, that the ſound of *gh* is unknown. In turning over the leaves of a German dictionary, I was ſurpriſed to find, that a large proportion of thoſe words have a nearly correſponding orthography in that language. A few examples will ſuffice: *light*, LEICHT; *the light*, DAS LICHT; *the night*, DIE NACHT; *to laugh*, LACHEN; *mighty*, MACHTIG; *right*, DAS RECHT; *fight*, DAS GEFECHT; *to gnaſh*, KNIRSCHEN; *hark*, HORCH; *to think*, *thought*, DENKEN, GEDACHT; *though*, DOCH. The initial *k*'s are rapidly ſounded in the German.

It is not enough to ſuppoſe that the words may have been adopted, and the ſounds ſoftened; for how then came they into Scotland and Ireland?

In the reign of Henry VIII. the Welſh petitioned* to be admitted to a full participation in the Engliſh laws. In their Memorial, they apologize for the peculiarities of their language; they mention their guttural ſounds, but ſpeak of them rather as being ſeldom found in the Engliſh, than as being abſolutely foreign to it.

That ſuch ſounds are natural, or ſuch as a rude people would form, is evinced, not merely by the Welſh and German, both of which are vindicated as primitive tongues: Vaillant ſtates, that among the Hottentots there are ſeveral gradations of what he calls *clucking*, and deſcribes as a guttural. This ſame ſound, too, is thought to be the Greek χ.

Its diſuſe in our language will be conſidered as a proof of the delicacy of our organs: perhaps it is the reverſe. When ſoftly delivered, and thrown from the throat upon the palate by a well-bred German, it is very far from being unpleaſant; it being not very diſtinguiſhable from the *y*, which of all our ſounds moſt nearly reſembles the *gh*. Perhaps the want of ſkill in producing a pleaſing ſound has cauſed us to neglect and ultimately loſe it. Whether the loſs ſhould be regretted may be doubted; it is evident that the German is enriched by it. But, on the other hand, the *k* is more diſtinct, as well as more eaſily uttered.

In the German, the pronunciation and orthography are often at variance; and from the old Engliſh writers we find that anciently the *y*, *g*, *ch*, *gh*, *k*, are often confounded. The German participle is made by prefixing *ge*, and every one knows that *y* anciently performed the ſame office with us. There are other proofs of the ſimilarity between *ge* and *y*; our ancient *y-wis* anſwers exactly to GEWISS.

Theſe remarks expreſs, without a formal ſtatement, the information that is deſired.

Whether the preſent taſte for German literature has its origin in a juſt perception of real excellence, or in the mere thirſt of novelty, is at preſent a ſubject of diſpute; but one advantage muſt ſpring from it,—it will promote a correct knowledge of our own language. It has been the common argument to prove the utility of Latin, even to thoſe who never purſue the ſtudy of it, that it teaches Engliſh: this remark is infinitely more applicable to the German. It is in the ſtudy of the German language, above all others, that the Engliſh ſcholar will underſtand the analogy of his own; it is there we muſt ſeek for the explanation of our conſtruction and ſyntax, our particles, and our auxiliary verbs.

SINBORON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the unavoidable fluctuation of human affairs, the caprice of the faſhionable, the diſcoveries of the learned, with ſeveral other cauſes, preclude all hope of uniformity and ſtability in a living language; yet every attempt to free it from uncouth and ungrammatical phraſes ſhould be received favourably, and conſidered impartially. In this view, your correſpondent, Mr. Bannantine*, has deſerved well of you and the public. His liſt of Scotticiſms is far from being complete; and indeed any thing like a complete enumeration of the phraſes peculiar to that, or any other large diviſion of the Britiſh dominions, could not be eaſily given; nor perhaps would it be poſſible to compreſs it into the ſpace which you can allot to any one ſubject. Mr. Bannantine's liſt is, however, fuller than Mr. Hume's, the only one worthy of notice, except Mr. Bannantine's, which I have ſeen; but it would be flattery to affirm, that it is ſuperior in other reſpects. Your miſcellany, with all its excellencies, cannot be expected to be uniformly ſupplied with productions like thoſe of our countrymen, Hume, or his ſucceſsful antagoniſt, Beattie, who, I apprehend, has alſo publiſhed a liſt of Scotticiſms. If you are diſpoſed to inſert any thing more on the ſubject, for the benefit of your numerous Northern readers, the following hints are at their and your ſervice. I ſhall introduce them with a few inſtances, in which, I apprehend, Mr. Bannantine is miſtaken. He is welcome to take the ſame freedom with me. *Hanc veniam damus petimuſque viciſſim.*

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* See Appendix to Warrington's Hiſtory of Wales.

* See our Number for Dec. 1798.

To be "*angry at a perſon*" appeared to me, as it does to Mr. Bannantine, a Scotticiſm, till I found it ſanctioned by the authority of Lord Cheſterfield, in his Letters to his Son.

According to Mr. Bannantine, the Scotch call "a pretty houſe," "a *neat* houſe." Surely this acceptation of the word *neat* is not peculiar to Scotland, or, if it be, where is the impropriety? I do not think it is common in that part of the iſland to call "a handſome woman," a *neat* woman. A woman who, though not very handſome, pays a commendable attention to her perſon and dreſs, is called there, as in England, a neat woman.

Is not a farmer often called *a tenant*, and ſometimes ſaid to "*labour* the land" in England as well as in Scotland? At the 238th page of Newte's Tour, Mr. Bannantine will find theſe words, "The tenants had as much land as a plough could labour." A ſimilar phraſe occurs in Pennant's Tour, in 1772, p. 203. As in both inſtances, the words are not diſtinguiſhed by Italics, or otherwiſe, is it not fair to ſuppoſe that the gentlemen uſed their own Engliſh phraſeology?—fairer, ſurely, than it was in the owner of the only hut in the little iſland of Staffa,* to tell Sir Joſeph Banks, who complained of being attacked in bed by the *Scotch greys*, "that he had brought them from England with him."

To "*powder* beef" may be a Scotticiſm; but it does not ſtrike me as ſuch. In a colony where there is not one North to 100 South Britons, I remember a girl, of a family which had been long eſtabliſhed in the country, who, having been deſired to *powder* ſome meat, was ſaid to have literally obeyed, by beſtrewing it with the contents of her father's powder-horn. This ſtory was mentioned as an inſtance of her ignorance of houſehold affairs.

Fodder, in the North, means hay as well as ſtraw, and it is uſed both as a noun and a verb.

Mr. Bannantine has not happily explained the Scottiſh uſe of the word *moſs*. That word, uſed indefinitely, ſignifies the material of peats, and not the peats themſelves. It is to peats, what clay is to bricks. *A moſs* is a peat-bog, or a tract of ground where peats are, or may be, dug or "*caſt*."

In Scotland, as in England, *ſow* means the female, and *boar* the male: *grumphy* is a ſort of cant-term for either. The plural *ſwine* is alſo in common uſe beyond the Tweed; but *pig* is univerſally, and, I ſuppoſe, properly, confined to the young. *A hog*, as Mr. Bannantine obſerves, means a ſheep, but a ſheep of a particular age; I think, one either a little above, or a little under, a year old.

The word *butcher* conveys no very pleaſing ideas in England; but in Scotland, as Mr. Bannantine intimates, is an odious word, and the trade is little reliſhed; hence few Scottiſh butchers in London. The following verſe of a ſong, compoſed in or about 1746, will give additional illuſtration to the articles *butcher* and *duck*, in Mr. Bannantine's Liſt.

Satan ſits in his dark nook,
Breaking ſticks to broil the *deuke*:
The bloody *butcher* gae a yell,
And loud the laugh gae'd round a' hell.

Admirality, and I may add, *commonality*, for *admiralty* and *commonalty*, though almoſt general among the Scottiſh vulgar, are not, perhaps, peculiar to them. Perſons who are at once bad readers and bad ſcholars, are betrayed into this barbarous pronunciation, by the ſimilarity of the termination to thoſe of venality, partiality, &c.

To look over a letter means in Scotland, "to read it curſorily;" and, if I be not miſtaken, the phraſe is ſometimes uſed in the ſame ſenſe in England.

Sparſe writing, ſays Mr. Bannantine, means "looſe writing." In this ſenſe, the ingenious gentleman's writing is *ſparſe*, for he has applied the word *looſe* very looſely. Perhaps he has uſed it for want of an Engliſh ſynonym to the word *ſparſe*, (from *ſpargo*). *Scattering* or *ſcattered* would have come nearer the meaning; for when much ſpace is occupied by few words, the Scotch, eſpecially the lawyers, ſay, "the writing is ſparſe," or "the paper is ſparſely written."

Mr. Bannantine tells us of ſome names of villages near Edinburgh, which have been ſadly mangled. But I do not know that the vulgar there are remarkably unmerciful to their proper names; and it is to be remembered, that, there being no law in this caſe made and provided, every people have a right to uſe their own proper names, as the planters uſe their ſlaves, that is, juſt as they pleaſe. Accordingly the Londoners have turned Rotherhithe into *Redriff*; Boulogne-mouth (ſtreet and inn) into *Bull-and-mouth*; and the Engliſh, with one conſent, have clipped Cholmondeley into *Chumley*, and Saint John into *Sinjen*: Covent Garden has been degraded into *Common Garden*, and *Botany Bay* into *Bottomy Bay*. *Sic tranſit gloria mundi*.

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* A little iſland on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, entirely compoſed of the volcanic production called baſaltes, like the Giants' Cauſeway, but much more ſtupendous. It was ſcarcely known to the naturaliſts till 1772, when Sir Joſeph Banks firſt deſcribed it.

Divers eaſements, annual rent, to condeſcend upon, to quote a paper, conform to, ſederunt held, Dame Eglantine Maxwell, alias *Wallace* (for Lady Wallace), *wrongous impriſonment, all and haill that tenement*: theſe being law-terms are not ſubject to the rules of common language. As ſome of them, however, are apt to intrude into ordinary writing and converſation, Mr. Bannantine has done well to include them in his liſt; but he ſhould have marked them as interlopers. The ſame may be ſaid of the law-*words, demit, relict, thereby* (for *thereabouts*), *expiry*, and ſeveral others, not mentioned by Mr. Bannantine, but which it is eaſy for every Scotchman of any education to avoid.

Having hazarded theſe obſervations on Mr. Bannantine's performance, which are perhaps not ſo many as my own will juſtify, I ſhall proceed to enumerate a few Scotticiſms which have occurred to myſelf, in the courſe of ſome late viſits I have made to my native country, or which I have heard mentioned by others during my long abſence from it.

Omitting all obſervations on ſingle unconnected words, I ſhall chiefly confine myſelf to improper *phraſes*, peculiar to my countrymen, and which alone can, with any propriety, be called *Scotticiſms*.

Firſt, the Scotch uſe the plural number for the ſingular, *et vice verſa*, in the following, and no doubt in many other, inſtances: *I drank only two* GLASS (*glaſſes*) *of wine*, or *two* DISH (*diſhes*) *of tea*. This manifeſt impropriety I have obſerved even in good company. *A dozen of herring*, (herrings) is not leſs common; yet they do not ſay a "dozen of egg." *The broth are* (*is*) *very good*: this expreſſion is not very common among people of education; but among the vulgar is almoſt univerſal.

The corpſe were (*was*) *put into the coffin*. This barbariſm is as common among the Scotch, who do not know the Latin derivation of the word (from *corpus*) as the *Engliſh* pronunciation of the adopted word *corps* is among perſons of both nations, who are ignorant of French. The vulgar even ſay, "*the corpſe were coffined*, or *cheſted*," and not unfrequently *a corp*, although no ſuch word exiſt. The ſingular is *corpſe*, the plural *corpſes*.

Pock is ſometimes uſed by my countrymen as the ſingular of *pox*; and properly enough, according to Benjamin Martin's Dictionary, the only one I have at hand: but, I think, *pock* is not a common word in England.

In Scotland, the word *linens* is often uſed for *linen*. For example, "*carry my linens to the waſher-wife*."

A thouſand pound (for *pounds*), is an impropriety almoſt as common in England as in Scotland.

To go up and down the ſtair, means "to go up or down ſtairs." *A ſtair* in Scotland is generally uſed for a pair of ſtairs.

Riding-cloaths is the Scotch for *riding-habit*.

A cloth-bruſh means *a cloaths-bruſh*.

A is partners with B, means that A is partner to B, or rather A is B's partner.

The hiccup is the Scotch for *the hiccups*.

A great many company often means, even in Edinburgh, a great deal of company.

Is it not worth a ſixpence? ſhould be, Is it not worth ſixpence?

I have no objections; this phraſe I have heard mentioned as a Scotticiſm; but I have never been fortunate enough to diſcover any good reaſon, why the plural may not be uſed here as properly as the ſingular.

Horſe, in North Britain, is vulgarly uſed for horſes. *Three or four horſe* is an expreſſion, as common in the mouth of a farmer or a ploughman, in that part of the kingdom, as "three or four ſquadrons of horſe" is in that of a general officer.

To ſpeak or *act in favours of a perſon*, is the expreſſion conſtantly uſed in Scotland for, "to ſpeak or act in favour of him."

Secondly, the following are ſome of the inſtances in which our Northern neighbours uſe noun ſubſtantives, in ſenſes quite different from thoſe annexed to them here in the South.

Diſcretion does not mean there, as it does here, a happy compound of good ſenſe and prudence; but it means civility; as *The man ſhewed me great diſcretion*.

Have you any word to your brother? An Engliſhman would ſay, "Have you any meſſage to your brother?"

The plantations and other rural decorations about a gentleman's ſeat, are called in Scotland *his policy*; for what reaſon

I never could diſcover. The term has poſſibly been derived, at a remote period, from ſome legal obſervance. But, as far as I know, the preciſe occaſion and manner of its introduction has not hitherto been deſcribed.

A ſervant's fee ſignifies his wages.

The poor man has loſt his judgment, or *is out of his judgment*. For *judgment*, the Engliſh uſe *ſenſes* or *wits*.

A.B. writer in Edinburgh, &c. means that the gentleman is an attorney at law. *Writer*, in this ſenſe, may therefore be referred to the head of law-words.

The words *mortify* and *mortification* undoubtedly owe their very curious application to the Scottiſh law. "We have had a great mortification in this town," ſaid a northern provoſt (mayor) to his Engliſh gueſt. "I am ſorry for it," ſaid the latter. The provoſt was ſurpriſed; but, finding that his meaning was miſunderſtood, immediately added, "An old niggard, who died lately, has *mortified* eight thouſand *pound* to build us a new church." "And may you never ſuffer a worſe mortification!" ſaid the Engliſhman. But this word is alſo uſed in Scotland, in the ordinary ſenſes annexed to it in England.

To what Mr. Bannantine has ſaid of *merchant* and *park*, I ſhall add the remark of a candid and liberal, though humorous, and occaſionally ſarcaſtic, traveller, whoſe work is entitled, a Tour through Great Britain, &c. by a Gentleman, in four volumes, 8vo. printed in 1760 or 1761. The author obſerves, that in Scotland an incloſure, containing eight or nine acres, is called a *park*; the proprietor is a *laird*, and his wife a *lady*. A ſhopkeeper, who ſells thread by the ounce, is ſtiled a *merchant*; and he who goes to fetch the thread is ſaid to fulfil his *commiſſion*, and to make his *report*. Of *park* and *merchant*, the gentleman has given the literal meaning. *Laird* and *lady* are indeed uſed in the ſenſes he gives them, but generally with ſomewhat of ridicule or jocularity: and he has added the *commiſſion* and *report*, by way of embelliſhment.

Thirdly, adjectives, participles, and pronouns are uſed by the Scotch in improper, or at leaſt peculiar ſenſes, in the following, among other inſtances.

In addition to the ordinary Engliſh ſenſe of the word *honeſt*, the Scotch often uſe it as a term of endearment, as in this expreſſion, *Honeſt man! he has his own troubles*. Like the Engliſh, they alſo uſe the word *poor* in the ſame ſenſe.

When they ſay, "*the man is very throng*," they mean, he is very buſy.

Clean dirt is a vulgariſm ſometimes heard in Scotland, and which, for impropriety and abſurdity has no parallel in the Engliſh, or, I ſuppoſe, any other language. It means unalloyed, unadulterated dirt.

The compound term formed of the word *back* and the word *ſide*, ſignifies in Scotland a back ground—a ludicrous combination, it muſt be owned, to an *Engliſh* ear, but which, *in itſelf*, conveys no ludicrous idea; nor is any thing of the kind meant by it in Scotland, otherwiſe it would not be applied, as it often is, to grounds ſituated behind the houſes of ladies.

Mr. Bannantine's very proper Scottiſh acceptation of *ſore* head, &c. is well known in the army and navy. A navy-ſurgeon, on making that obſervation to me, jocularly added, that an Engliſhman, when ſick, was apt to complain moſt of his belly, an Iriſhman of his ſtomach, and a Scotchman of his head.

Stripped ſtuff is the vulgar Scotticiſm for *ſtriped ſtuff*.

Situate, compenſate, &c. are too often uſed for *ſituated, compenſated*, &c.

The thirtieth and firſt verſe of the hundredth, fortieth, and ninth Pſalm, ſhould be "the thirty-firſt verſe of the hundred and forty ninth Pſalm." The reſpectable clergy of Scotland will excuſe this remark.

The coat is ſplit new. This no doubt is a Scotticiſm; but is it more improper than the Anglicíſm "ſpick and ſpand new?" The proper phraſe is *quite new*.

The Scotticiſm, *old bread*, ſeems no way inferior to the Anglicíſm *ſtale bread*.

Speaking of diſtant countries, or "the days of other times," the Scotch are very apt to ſay, *theſe regions*, or *theſe ages*. The Engliſh vulgar alſo uſe *theſe* for *thoſe*; but perhaps not ſo frequently as the Scotch of the middle claſs. It ſhould be remembered, that *theſe* is the plural of *this*, and conſequently refers to perſons or things at hand, or to times preſent; whereas, *thoſe* is the plural of *that*, and refers to perſons or things diſtant, or to times paſt.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW ſubſtances have been found to anſwer better for correcting *ſprit* flour, than the farinaceous vegetable Rice: which, beſides correcting its bad quality, adds much to its nutriment. The method made uſe of in my own family, is as follows:

lows: Place ten pounds of flour and one pound of *ground* rice, with the uſual quantity of yeaſt, before a fire for about two hours, then form into bread in the common way.

This excellent corrective of damaged flour is, I believe, known to many; but I wiſh to add to its publicity, by ſeeing it inſerted in your widely extended miſcellany; and further hope, each of your readers will uſe his endeavours to publiſh it in the circle of his acquaintance.

Cheſter, Feb. 12, 1800. Your's, &c.

C. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS RELATIVE TO AGRICULTURE, WITH NOTICES OF NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRACTICE OF THAT IMPORTANT ART.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

THE increaſing dearneſs of moſt of thoſe kinds of grain that are commonly employed in the feeding of hogs, poultry, and other domeſtic animals, ſhould lead farmers to the cultivation of ſuch other ſubſtances as can be advantageouſly grown on the poorer ſorts of ſoil, and employed with equal or ſuperior effects as articles of food for them. Of this ſort is *buck-wheat,* which, from the few attempts that have been made with it, has been found to be readily cultivated; to thrive well on ſoils of inferior qualities, and to be highly productive. For this grain, the ground ſhould be ploughed ſo as to render it tolerably fine; it may then be ſown about the ſame time, and in the ſame way as barley, and at the rate of two buſhels and an half to the acre. Little or no cultivation is neceſſary while the crop is growing, and it may be cut at the ſame period as other grain.

So far as we have been able to aſcertain its powers in fattening animals, it has conſtantly been ſuperior to both oats and barley.

The commoner ſorts of potatoes, ſuch as thoſe that are termed *yams,* may be cultivated with great profit for the ſame purpoſes, as they are not only very productive, but capable of being raiſed on poor land, and when prepared by means of ſteam are highly nutritious and fattening to various ſorts of animals. They go much further than is generally ſuppoſed when given in this way. Beſides, the growing of this root is an excellent preparation for wheat.

In the feeding and fattening of all ſorts of animals, in order to produce the greateſt effects, different kinds of food ſhould be alternately made uſe of: by this method they be made fat at conſiderably leſs expence, and in much leſs time, than by the ordinary mode of confining them to one particular ſort of meat. This is a fact that has long been noticed by graziers, who, to expedite the fattening of their cattle, have frequently recourſe to the change of paſture.

It would ſeem alſo probable, that by proper attention to variety in the food of milch cows, and the more frequent milking of them, much larger quantities of milk might be produced, as the ſecretion of that fluid would thereby be conſiderably promoted. Grains, turnips, cabbages, graſs, and hay might be conveniently enough alternately employed with this view. Some part of this ſyſtem of management has indeed been adopted by intelligent cow-keepers, but the whole, we believe, might very beneficially be put in execution.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH the tragedies of Seneca have many faults, they have beauties which ſhould be revealed to the Engliſh reader. I ſhould, therefore, be happy to learn that a new tranſlation of theſe neglected dramas is in contemplation, particularly ſince Mr. Baden's edition promiſes to ſupply all the deficiencies and correct all the errors in the original text. It appears from a recent publication, that Seneca was a great favourite with the early Italian dramatiſts. In the language of Italy there are ſeveral imitations, and ſome good verſions, of this poet. At the hands of Ludovico Dolce he has received great juſtice.

Permit me to aſk whether there be an Engliſh verſion of the Piſcatory Eclogues of Sannazarius?

May the Engliſh reader hope for a tranſlation of Sophocles from Mr. Potter?

Feb. 20, 1800. A. Z.

P. S. In *Lettioni in deſſeſa della* CANACE, *Ven.* 1597, is the following paſſage, which I ſhall beg leave to ſubmit to ſuch of your readers as have made Holy Writ their peculiar ſtudy.

"*I Salmi ſono compoſti in verſi, non pure dà David, ma dà Moiſé.*"

Probably few of your readers may know that the ſtory of the *Myſterious Mother* occurs almoſt verbatim in a ſcarce and forgotten work, the ninth volume of the Spectator, No. 54.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS very pleaſingly ſurpriſed by the diſcovery of the knowledge of the principle of preparing the American cake, mentioned in one of your preceding Magazines, amongſt the Moors in Barbary. As I have not the book in my poſſeſſion, I muſt preſent you with the ſubſtance of the account, as it is related by Harmer:

"A ta-jen," according to Dr. Shaw, "ſerves for a *frying-pan, as well as for a baking-veſſel*; for (he ſays) the bagreah of the people of Barbary differs not much from our pancakes, only that, inſtead of rubbing the ta-jen or pan, in which they fry them, with butter, *they rub it with ſoap, to make them honey-comb*." Harmer, vol. i. p. 235. Shaw, note i. p. 230.

A correſpondent has obſerved, that amongſt the uſes of oil, which you had enumerated, that of deſtroying inſects had been omitted. This uſe was well known to Pliny, who mentions it in theſe words:

"*Oleo quidem non apes tantum ſed omnia inſecta examinantur, præcipue ſi* capite uncto *in ſole ponantur.*" *N. H. lib. ii. c.* 19.

If it ſhould be aſked, what Pliny underſtood by inſects, we cannot have a more beautiful drawing than the following paſſage: "*Et jure omnia inſecta appellata ab inciſuris, quæ nunc cervicum loco, nunc pectorum atq. alvi præcincta ſeparant membra, tenui modo fiſtulâ cohærentia. Lib. ii. cap.* 1."

To conclude this miſcellaneous article, by an inquiry ſtill more remote, I ſhould be much obliged, if any of your correſpondents would favour me with the title of the beſt French and German Grammar and Dictionary. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

ANTIQUARIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your well-conducted miſcellany there appeared, a few months ago, an excellent paper on the ſubject of REVIEWS. I wiſh the writers in thoſe monthly publications would attend to the hints there ſuggeſted, eſpecially in their accounts of *theological pieces*; with reſpect to which, I have long obſerved a ſhameful neglect, and culpable partiality. Two inſtances have lately ſtruck me as very remarkable, on which I think you would be ſerving the public to inſert a brief animadverſion. One Review, in noticing Williams's Anſwer to Belſham's Letters to Wilberforce, inſtead of giving a view of that publication, takes occaſion to collect from it a ſtring of Mr. Belſham's aſſertions, and to reprobate him, as having "out pained Paine himſelf," and even to call forth the arm of power to ſilence him as a public teacher, and to prevent his conducting the education of youth!

On the other hand, another Review, in noticing Palmer's Apology for the Sabbath, which was written partly againſt Belſham, inſtead of preſenting the reader with a view of its contents, profeſſes to *anſwer* the book, by remarking upon ſome of the moſt doubtful arguments in a ſtrain of ridicule, without even mentioning thoſe on which the controverſy chiefly hinges. Had I not read the tract, I ſhould have ſuppoſed the writer had not ſaid a word to prove that the ſabbath was not a mere *Jewiſh* rite, but inſtituted before the Moſaic œconomy took place, and of univerſal, and therefore perpetual, obligation. This, however, is a leading object. Such conduct on either ſide is unfair and unjuſt. But how are authors to obtain redreſs? Reviewers will ſeldom admit their defence, and will always have the laſt word. I think, Sir, there ought to be a court of appeal; and I know none fitter than your Magazine, in which you have manifeſted your love of

IMPARTIALITY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correſpondents, who, under the ſignature B. A. (p. 128), offers ſome ſuggeſtions reſpecting benefit ſocieties, remarks, that *from the preſent price of the neceſſaries of life moſt of the poor can ſpare nothing from their earnings*. The truth of this obſervation, which is fatal to the inſtitutions he wiſhes to recommend, is too notorious to be doubted by any one the leaſt converſant with the preſent ſtate of the labouring poor; indeed we muſt rather be ſurpriſed, how, under the enormous riſe that has taken place on all the moſt eſſential articles of conſumption, ſuch of the poor as have families in particular, can poſſibly contrive to ſubſiſt on their earnings, which, I believe, the majority would find utterly impracticable, without the aid of the many charities which have lately been inſtituted for their relief. To the promoters of theſe inſtitutions every commendation is due for their intentions, and in many inſtances for their judgment and uſefulneſs in the mode of relief; but it is a truth which ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered, that the neceſſity

ſity which compels thoſe to have recourſe to charity who are able and willing to work, is attended with the moſt injurious conſequences to the true intereſts of the country. The man who finds himſelf unable, by the utmoſt exertions of his induſtry, to procure ſubſiſtence for himſelf, and thoſe to whom nature has given a claim upon him, will naturally ſink into deſpondency, and too often ſeek refuge in pernicious habits, if he is not driven to unlawful practices. Should he ſucceed in obtaining the boon of charity, it muſt be through the ſacrifice of that ſpirit of independence which is the greateſt ſtimulus to honeſt induſtry, and which, while it ſees any probability of ſucceſs, has more influence among the labouring part of the community, than many in a ſuperior rank of life probably conceive: this diſpoſition, ſo eſſential to individual happineſs, and to national ſtrength and proſperity, when once deſtroyed by humiliating circumſtances, ſeldom reſumes its former power; and it cannot be a matter of ſurpriſe, that a conviction of the impoſſibility of living by his labour, and dependence on charity, ſhould frequently cauſe a man to ſink into indolence and ſervility, which are the deſtruction of honeſt uſefulneſs, and generally lead to a further debaſement of character.

The different plans of relief that have been adopted, are neceſſarily partial, and even taken in the aggregate they by no means go to the extent of the evil to be remedied; this can only be done effectually, and conſiſtently with the happineſs and improvement of the condition of the induſtrious poor, by enabling them to *earn* a ſubſiſtence by their labour, by ſuch an advance of their wages as the increaſed price of the neceſſaries of life has rendered neceſſary. Intereſted motives, or falſe policy, alone, can raiſe objections to the meaſure; and, it is to be hoped, that where individuals are prevented from adopting it by injudicious laws or reſtrictions, a more general conviction of its neceſſity will remove the obſtacle. Till it takes place generally, the aid of charity muſt conſtantly, or very frequently, be continued; thoſe who wiſh to preſerve a race of honeſt and induſtrious workmen and labourers, ſhould therefore conſider the beſt means of leſſening, or, if poſſible, preventing, the evil conſequences that attend charitable aſſiſtance. Many manufacturers, and others who employ a great number of hands, have contributed very liberally to the late ſubſcriptions for the relief of the poor; ſuch perſons might perhaps diſpenſe their bounty more judiciouſly themſelves, by purchaſing articles of neceſſity, and diſtributing them among their own workmen as *rewards* for every certain quantity of work performed. Societies which have been formed for diſtributing bread, potatoes, coals, and other articles, might authorize manufacturers, mechanics, or farmers, in the neighbourhood, to iſſue to the perſons they employ, for every piece of goods finiſhed, or fixed quantity of work, tickets, *entitling* them to a portion of the article diſtributed. This would, in ſome degree, render charity the means of encouraging productive labour, by making it a compenſation for inadequate wages; but, even in its beſt poſſible form, all kinds of aſſiſtance originating in the bounty of others, to thoſe who are able to work, ought to ceaſe by the removal of the neceſſity for it, as ſpeedily as poſſible; and ſo far as the advanced price of the neceſſaries of life, which cauſes the preſent difficulty of ſubſiſtence, is likely to be permanent, which it muſt be in a great degree, juſtice ſhould prevent the neceſſity of a dependance on charity. J. J. G.

March 10, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF A DRUIDICAL MONUMENT NEAR PARIS.

CONCEIVING it to be of importance, that accounts of all the monuments, which tend to elucidate the hiſtory of ancient Europe, ſhould be collected, and alſo brought before the Britiſh public, I beg the favour of your inſerting the following extract from the laſt year's Proceedings of the French National Inſtitute*.

ARTICLES OF ANTIQUITIES—On a Monument of Druid Worſhip obſerved near Trie; and on a Superſtitious Cuſtom, which proves that Worſhip to have been common to France and to Britain. By *C Ch. Coquebert*.

"In different countries of Europe there are to be ſeen monuments formed by the aſſemblage of a number of enormous ſtones; two, three, or four ſet upright, and then one generally much larger being placed upon the others, either horizontally, or inclining a little one way. Theſe monuments appear to have ſerved as altars for ſacrifices; and it ſeems that our anceſtors, when as yet barbarous, immolated victims of every ſort, and even of their own ſpecies, upon the upper ſtone. The ſpace about the ſtones, thus placed together, is generally raiſed, and large enough for many perſons to ſtand on. There they probably placed thoſe who invoked the prieſts to obtain a remedy for their diſeaſes, or a remiſſion of their crimes. They believed themſelves cured or abſolved, as ſoon as they were bathed with the blood of the victims.

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* *Bulletin des Sciences, par la Societé Philomatique. Paris, Thermidor, an 7h de la Republique.*

Many of theſe altars are ſtill preſerved in barren countries, at a diſtance from any habitation; and they abound particularly on the heaths of Ireland and in Wales. In the latter they are called *crom-lechi*; that is to ſay, the *inclined ſtones*, or the *ſtones of bowing*. France has ſome of them, eſpecially in the departments heretofore called Brittany, where the country-people believe them to have been reared by the power of the *fairies*. And in thoſe of Limouſin: the *elevated ſtone*, near Poitiers, is a monument of this kind. But hitherto, I believe, no notice at all has been taken of one alſo at a little diſtance from Paris, of which, therefore, I am going to give an account to the Society. It is ſituated in the woods of the Warren of Trie, in the department of the Oiſe, and on the confines of that of Eure, being about thirty-ſeven miles from Paris, in a direct line, and near two miles from Giſors. The neareſt habitation to it is a farm called *Ilhoré*.

The ſtones of which this altar is formed are four in number. Three of them are placed upright, and the other, which is much larger, covers them. They are of a calcareous kind, as are all thoſe of the ſurrounding country. Time has mouldered them a little, and covered them with a thick coating of moſs. There is no mark of the chiſſel to be ſeen; nor is there the ſmalleſt veſtige of any inſcription.

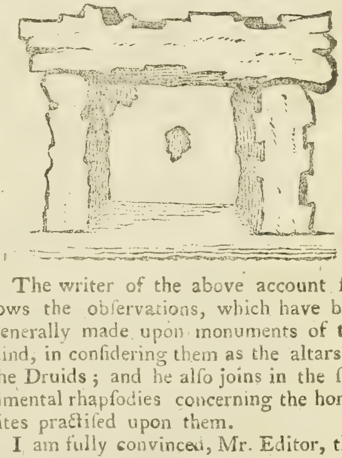
This altar, if we may give it ſuch a name, is ſet againſt a woody hillock, ſo that, though on the ſide fronting the valley, where the ſpectators may be preſumed to have been placed*, it riſes to the height of about four yards; yet, on the ſide towards the aſcent of the hillock, it is at moſt, one *metre* high. On this latter ſide, it is probable, the ſacrificer ſtood; for being thus ſtationed, he was enabled conveniently to exerciſe his functions, and might, at the ſame time, be ſeen by the whole aſſembly. Antique and lofty woods, now reduced to a mere coppice, then lent their gloomy ſhade to the horrible myſteries. Twenty perſons, at leaſt, may ſtand upright under this altar.

The ſtone at the bottom preſents a very remarkable peculiarity; it is pierced through, towards the middle, with an irregular hole, about a foot in dimenſion, through which the people of the neighbourhood have been in the habit, from time immemorial, of making their weak and languiſhing children paſs, in full reliance that this practice would reſtore them to health. It does not appear that this ſuperſtitious opinion has been introduced ſince the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. Near the place there is neither croſs nor chapel: it is neceſſary, therefore, to go farther back for tracing the origin of this cuſtom.

But it is a circumſtance worthy of remark, that in the county of Cornwall in England, there are alſo, according to the account of *Borlaſe*, ſtones bored in the ſame manner, and of which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood make the ſame uſe on the ſame occaſions.

The identity of this ſtrange practice, in places ſo remote from each other, can ſcarcely be attributed to chance; becauſe thoſe people could not coincide in opinions ſo abſurd, and totally void of foundation, if they did not originate from the ſame ſource; this, then, may be regarded as an unanſwerable proof of what was before known from Cæſar, that the religion of the Gauls was the ſame as that of the people of Britain."

The above account is accompanied with a plate, repreſenting the monument, an idea of the outline of which is tolerably expreſſed beneath.



The writer of the above account follows the obſervations, which have been generally made upon monuments of this kind, in conſidering them as the altars of the Druids; and he alſo joins in the ſentimental rhapſodies concerning the horrid rites practiſed upon them.

I am fully convinced, Mr. Editor, that the world has been led into a miſtake with reſpect to this point; and that ſtones ſet up, as above deſcribed, were never uſed as altars, conſecrated to the worſhip of the Bards, or the Druids, to uſe a more familiar, but leſs appropriate, term; but that theſe monuments were really raiſed over the graves of eminent men. Sometimes they appear only as the appendage to the *tomen*, or earth-mound, and the *carn*, or the heap of ſtones; but in many inſtances, they did not divide the honour, for they are frequently found alone.

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* This hillock is the work of art moſt probably. T.

The bardic inſtitution, ſtill preſerved in Wales, clearly ſhews, that the only thing like an altar, which belonged to its worſhip, was the *ſtone of covenant*, and which was always placed in the middle of the *conventional circle*. But the monuments called *cromleçi*, of which that deſcribed above is one, are not found ſurrounded with circles of upright ſtones; and this is one proof of their not being altars; another proof is, that many of them are ſo conſtructed as to render it impoſſible to uſe them for ſuch a purpoſe; and other proofs might be produced from Welſh records, which point out the graves of ſome ancient heroes by ſuch monuments of ſtones, raiſed up in honour of them: ſuch is the following:

Piau y bez pedryval,
Ai bedwar main am y tal:
Bez Madawg marçawg dywal.

To whom belongs the quadrangular grave,
With its FOUR STONES incloſing the front?
The grave of Madoc, a ferocious warrior.

Memorial verſes on the graves of the warriors of Britain.

The ambiguity wherein the ancient monuments of Britain are ſtill involved, may, at a future opportunity, Mr. Editor, induce me to form a claſſification of them, by the aid of records and notices contained in the Welſh language.

March 1. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.
MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the public mind has been ſo much agitated and alarmed, leſt the preſent ſcarcity of corn ſhould riſe to ſuch a height as to produce a famine in the land (though I hope theſe fears are groundleſs); it certainly becomes the duty of every member of the community to contribute all in his power to ſupply the deficiency of corn now in the country.

There is, I believe, no *immediate* danger of famine; whatever, therefore, can tend to produce an early ſupply at the enſuing harveſt, might, I would hope, either prevent this dreadful ſcourge of famine from being felt at all, or at leaſt, in ſome degree, alleviate its calamitous effects, by ſhortening its duration. With this view, I beg leave to recommend to the public an extenſive cultivation of ſpring-wheat, as a ſpecies of grain, which, although ſown ſo late as the 11th of May, I have found, by experience, to ripen with the autumnal wheat. Having cultivated it for ſome years paſt, I ſhall make ſome minutes of my own experience, as well as of the information I have been able to procure from other authors on this ſubject.

Spring-wheat was known to the Romans as a ſpecies diſtinct from the common wheat, and as ſuch is deſcribed by Columella; *Tertium eſt trimeſtre, cujus uſus agricolis gratiſſimus, nam ubi propter aquas aliamve cauſam matura ſatio eſt omiſſa, præſidium ab hoc petitur; id genus eſt ſiliginis. Columella, lib. ii. cap. vi.*

He conceives it, therefore, to be very acceptable to the farmer, when, on account of floods, or rains, or other cauſes, he has been prevented from ſowing the autumnal wheat.

Dr. Dickſon, in his Account of the Agriculture of the Ancients, takes it for granted, that this wheat had never been cultivated in England, and expreſſes a wiſh that the experiment might be made. He conſiders it as well adapted to the wet climate of Scotland, where, owing to heavy rains, the farmers are frequently reſtricted in regard to the quantity of wheat that can be ſown. Common wheat, he ſays, has been ſown in ſpring in Scotland, but has frequently failed: *vide* Dickſon's Agriculture of the Ancients, vol. ii. p. 159.

Linnæus enumerates ſix different ſpecies of wheat.

1. *Triticum æſtivum*, ſummer or ſpring wheat.
2. *Triticum hybernum*, winter or common wheat.
3. *Triticum turgidum*, ſhort, thick, coned wheat.
4. *Triticum Polonicum*, Poland wheat.
5. *Triticum ſpelta*, German or ſpelt wheat.
6. *Triticum monococcum*, St. Peter's corn.

This wheat has four flowers in a calyx, three of which moſtly bear grain: the calyxes ſtand pretty diſtant from each other on both ſides a flat ſmooth receptacle. The leaves of the calyx are keel-ſhaped, ſmooth, and they terminate with a ſhort ariſta. The glumes of the flowers are ſmooth and bellying, and the outer leaf of the glumes in every calyx is terminated by a long ariſta, but the three inner ones are beardleſs. The grain is rather longer and thinner than the common wheat. It is ſuppoſed to be a native of ſome part of Tartary. *Vide* Bryant's *Flora Diætetica,* p. 318.

Mr. Ray claſſes it as a diſtinct ſpecies: *Triticum æſtivum trimeſtre vere ſeritur, et æſtivis menſibus ad maturitatem pervenit.*

Spring-wheat is generally ſuppoſed to have been introduced into this country about the year 1773, under the name of Siberian wheat, Switzerland wheat, or *bled de Mars.* It is, however, mentioned by Harriſon, an hiſtorian in the time of Elizabeth, though, he ſays, it was known only to few huſbandmen.

In Doſſie's Memoirs of Agriculture and other œconomical Arts, vol. iii. a detail is given of ſome experiments on the cultivation of this wheat, communicated by ſeveral gentlemen to the Society of Arts.

The obſervations here recorded agree with my own experience. The lateſt ſown, however, was the latter end of April: the produce is ſtated at three and two quarters per acre.

The experiments ſeem to agree in deciding, that no advantage was gained by ſowing it early. Wheat ſown in April ripened as early as what had been ſown the beginning of March. That it does not tiller like common wheat, but ſhoots up immediately from its firſt appearance above ground. That the grains are ſmaller than common wheat, but increaſe in ſize when ſown on rich land. That it is liable to the ſmut. That it would ſucceed in the Fens and low lands, which are ſubject to winter floods. That it would be worth trying in the mountainous parts of Derbyſhire, Yorkſhire, &c. where little or no wheat is ſown, the ſituation being too cold for wheat ſown in the autumn to ſtand the ſeverity of winter, froſts, and rain, without periſhing.

In the 1ſt volume of the Tranſactions of the Society of Arts, Sir Wm. Fordyce gives an account of an experiment on ſpring or Siberian wheat, in which two buſhels of wheat produced two quarters of grain. It was ſown the beginning of April, after turnips, and was found to prove an excellent nurſe of clover and rye-graſs, ſown at the ſame time. The turnips had been drawn, and not fed off by ſheep. The ſoil is a mixture of gravel and clay.

In the Annals of Agriculture, ſome important experiments on ſpring wheat are recorded by Mr. Ruggles of Clare. *Vide* vol. vii. p. 213; vol. x. p. 199. Seed two and three buſhels per acre; the produce from two to three quarters. Time of ſowing the end of March. Mr. Ruggles obſerves, that this wheat is apt to receive injury from froſt and dry weather. That it requires a dry mouldy ſoil; if moiſt, ſo much the better; but he does not conceive the crop equal to ſpring corn, unleſs the price of wheat ſhould exceed the average difference between that grain and barley; or when, from an uncommon quantity of rain in autumn, the wet lands may not have been ſown. The weight ſixty-three pounds and a quarter each buſhel, containing eight gallons, three pints.

Mr. Ducket has cultivated ſpring-wheat on a large ſcale. He drills two buſhels per acre, about the middle of March. He has grown it on the ſame land for three years ſucceſſively. He has reaped this wheat on the 25th of July, got in turnips, and then wheat again in ſpring.

Mr. Marſhall, in his Survey of the Midland Counties, remarks, that ſpring-wheat is cultivated and approved of in that diſtrict.

In the General Evening Poſt of laſt November 12th, is an account of an experiment made that year on the genuine ſpring-wheat.—A perſon at Bridgenorth ſowed ten acres with the above wheat on the 29th and 30th of April laſt, which produced, on the average, more than twenty-one thraves, common ſized ſheaf, per acre; and, from a trial made of its produce, yielded, more than ſixty quarts of fine wheat per thrave. Seven acres was a two-year old clover ley, cold clay land, ploughed more than ſeven months before ſowing. Four acres of the above ſeven were manured with four hundred buſhels of lime before ſowing, the other three with one hundred buſhels of ſoot ſix weeks after. The remaining three acres were ſown on rather light land after turnips. The whole ſown on one ploughing, and houſed early in September.

The reſult of my own experience on the cultivation of ſpring-wheat is as follows:

1. That it is a diſtinct ſpecies of wheat, as obſerved by Columella, Linnæus, and Ray. I have ſown it in ſpring, at the ſame time, and in the ſame field, with common wheat. The common wheat failed, while the ſpring-wheat roſe to a crop.

2. That being liable to be hurt by the froſt, no advantage is gained by early ſowing. That though the proper ſeaſon may be about the middle of April, yet it may be ſown ſo late as the 11th of May, as I found by experience laſt year, when,

notwithſtanding the unfavourable ſeaſon, it ripened before barley ſown at the ſame time, and on the ſame field, and was cut on the 20th of September, immediately after the autumn-ſown wheat: the crop two quarters per acre.

3. That about two buſhels may be the proper quantity of ſeed per acre; when drilled, leſs; mine has been ſown broadcaſt. That the average produce may be about two quarters per acre, unleſs when ſown after turnips fed off by ſheep, when I have gained three quarters per acre.

4. That the average value may be about 1s. leſs per buſhel than the common wheat. I ſold this year the ſpring-wheat at 10s. while 11s. was given for the common ſort.

5. That being a ſmaller grain than the common wheat, it ripens earlier and with leſs ſun; in a wet harveſt, therefore, it dries ſooner for grinding, as I experienced laſt year. That it receives but little injury from a wet ſummer and autumn, but will ripen earlier than barley in ſuch a ſeaſon.

6. That when harrowed in on autumn-ſown wheat, in places where the crop has failed, it will ripen at the ſame time without injuring the ſample, which would not be the caſe with either barley or oats. It may therefore, on a large farm, deſerve the attention of the huſbandman, and be worth his while always to cultivate a ſmall quantity, as the beſt means of reſtoring a thin wheat crop. — Mazagan beans, when dibbled in, will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, but perhaps not equally well, as they may be longer in drying than the wheat. I remain, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White Webb Farm, Enfield Chace, March 14,

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF FOX AND MOLEVILLE.

THE correſpondence between Bertrand de Moleville and Charles James Fox may do honour to both parties by propriety of compoſition, by the characteriſtic ſentiments which it contains, and the urbanity with which it is conducted; but this very urbanity perhaps throws a veil over the moſt important topic of difference, and prevents its meeting the public eye in all the diſtinctneſs of unintercepted daylight. Mere polemicks would have ſtripped the queſtion nakeder: it is no leſs than this:

Was Louis XVI. a traitor? Did he negociate with foreign powers to bring on a war againſt his country, for the purpoſe of recovering by foreign force his infringed authority? Was a hoſtile coalition formed at his ſuggeſtion againſt France, anterior to its alleged aggreſſions?

It is admitted (p. 16, Dallas's edition), that "M. de Montmorin, who ſecretly kept up a daily correſpondence with the Count de Mercy, was to commiſſion him on the part of the king, to invite the Emperor to form, as ſoon as poſſible, a *feigned* coalition with the Empire, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Spain, and the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, *to declare*, but not to make *actual war* againſt France."

"This coalition once formed, was to publiſh a manifeſto, at which period the Emperor, the Kings of Pruſſia, Spain, and Sardinia, were each to put his army in motion, and *order it to approach the frontiers of France*, by ſhort marches, under pretence of waiting the aſſembling the troops of the other powers, but in fact to give the king time to prepare the different meaſures in the interior, which were to concur in the ſucceſs of the plan."

It is further admitted (p. 15), that this plan was *approved* by the King of France, and *adopted* by the Emperor of Germany.

Now, let any man of common ſenſe anſwer the queſtion.—If foreign powers are to move their forces towards the frontiers, and to declare war againſt France, although the abettors of the plan ſhould all the while aſſert it to be a feigned coalition, and an unreal hoſtility:—is it not the obvious dictate of prudence to take meaſures of defence; to march other troops to the frontiers of the adverſary; to diſbelieve declarations which have the complexion of fraud; to reſent a pantomime really inſulting; and, for its own better ſecurity, to occupy, or *feign* to conquer, Flanders.

Military ſophiſts uſually deſcribe a repulſe as a *feigned* attack; the ſophiſts of deſpotiſm, with imitated dexterity, may deſcribe a baffled conſpiracy as a *feigned* coalition; but while they deny in phraſe, they reveal in fact, that Louis was negociating with the Emperor (p. 20), to declare war againſt his country, plotting to transfer the States General to Metz or Valenciennes, in order to overawe their deliberations by a foreign ſoldiery, to caſhier or diſperſe (p. 21) the repreſentatives of the people, to diſarm the national guards, and (p. 22) to inſtitute a ſummary monarchy. No charges ſo liberticidal have been adduced by the accuſers of Louis, as are here admitted by his defenders.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have given in p. 152, an account of ſome ancient prints, in which the manner of beheading with a guillotine is repreſented; an addition to the liſt may perhaps be not unacceptable, from which it will appear that this mode of puniſhment muſt formerly have been exceedingly common; and yet I do not remember to have noticed, among the numerous accounts of executions in old writers, any deſcription of the inſtrument in queſtion.

1. In an edition of "Pet. de Natalibus Catalogus Sanctorum," printed about 1510, St. Boniface is made to ſuffer by this machine. The ſaint very patiently lays his head over the block, whilſt the executioner holds the ſtring that ſupports the axe.

2. A print engraved ſoon after the year 1500, by Lucas Cranach, of Weſtphalia, repreſenting the martyrdom of Saint Thadeus. The execution is conducted preciſely in the ſame manner as in No. 1.

3. In a ſet of cuts to a German edition of "Petrarchus de remediis utriuſque fortunæ," is a print of a man ſuffering this puniſhment. He kneels on the ground, his hands tied behind him. One executioner holds down the ſufferer's head, another the ſtring of the guillotine. This print was engraved 1520.

4. A print by Aldegreve, dated 1553, repreſenting the death of Manlius, Torquatus's ſon. The father is made to hold down the youth's head. The executioner with the ſtring of the axe in his hand waits the ſignal from Torquatus.

5. A print engraved about 1550, at Frankfort, being one of a ſet repreſenting various martyrdoms of ſaints, with a guillotine, in which the ſtring of the axe is faſtened to a peg on the outſide of the frame.

6. The xviiith emblem in "Achillis Bocchii Symbolicæ quæſtiones. Bononiæ, 1574, 4to."

7. In "Joh. Ludov. Gottfridi Hiſtoriſche chronica, 1674, folio," there is an execution with a guillotine, like that in No. 1. In the ſame work there is another very ſingular inſtrument for beheading, reſembling the lower part of a guillotine. The malefactor kneeling, with his hands tied behind him, has his head placed in a groove, at the top of which one executioner holds an axe, the edge placed near the neck of the ſufferer, while another, with an uplifted mallet, is about to ſtrike the axe with all his force. Something ſimilar occurs in a print for a Livy, engraved by Joſh. Amman, about 1570.

8. In a ſmall Italian print, etched in the manner of Callot, exhibiting a variety of horrid puniſhments, one of them is intitled "Giuſtitie eſſequite contro tranſgreſſori de bandi della ſanita." Here is a guillotine, differing very little from that uſed by the French, the delinquent being extended on a board, the whole apparatus on a ſcaffold. The executioner, having juſt cut the ſtring with his knife, holds up the head to the ſpectators.

9. A print in Catz Emblems, with a guillotine, like that in No. 4. A hand from the clouds cuts the ſtring. This may probably be the ſame print already mentioned in p. 152. col. 2.

10. In p. 654, vol. ii. of the firſt edition of Hollinſhed's Chronicle, is exhibited a decollation by means of a guillotine. A prieſt is exhorting the culprit, whilſt the executioner is in the act of cutting the cord that ſuſpends the axe. It is remarkable that whilſt a great number of decollations in the uſual way are repreſented in this book, this cut ſhould occur only once.

All the above cuts are in the writer's poſſeſſion. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9, were communicated to the author of "A Trip to Paris, in July and Auguſt, 1792, 8vo. 1793." in which ſome particulars of the modern French machine may be found, and I believe the firſt correct repreſentation of it.

In an edition of "Pet. de Natalibus Catal. ſanctorum," printed at Venice, 1506; the martyrdom of ſome of the ſaints is depicted in the following curious, but ſavage manner. An axe like a butcher's cleaver has been previouſly ſtruck into the ſaint's neck, where it remains, and the buſineſs is compleated by the blow of an huge mallet.

It would be needleſs to repeat here what has been ſaid reſpecting the Engliſh guillotine; the maiden, formerly uſed at Edinburgh and Halifax, and of which ſome account may be ſeen in Pennant's Tour in Scotland, vol. ii. p. 363; and it would be as little worth while to inveſtigate the revival of this ſort of puniſhment in France, uſually aſcribed to a phyſician, after whom it is ſaid to have been named, eſpecially as the opinions on the ſubject are contradictory. From the details of the beforementioned prints we may for the preſent, collect that this dreadful engine was anciently uſed in Italy, Germany, and England; but I know of no inſtance of its uſe in France before the Revolution. And, indeed, much evidence might be adduced to ſhew that it was not formerly known in that country.

March 12, 1800. D. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS *of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the* JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, *from its Commencement to the preſent Time; continued from our laſt Magazine, page* 147.

PREPARATION OF COAL-BALLS OR BRICKS FOR FUEL. *By* M. CARREY.

Journ. de Phyſ. I. 433.

IT has long been cuſtomary in the province of Hainault, and throughout the whole of Flanders, to convert, by a very ſimple proceſs, the ſmall duſt of pit-coal, which is generally thrown away, into a very valuable article of fuel, by moulding it up with clay into bricks or balls, of the ſize of a twelve pound cannon ball. For this purpoſe the ſmall-coal is ſifted, and the larger fragments are reduced into a coarſe powder in a mortar, which is then mixed with the general maſs. A tub is then filled about one third with any common tenacious clay, and a quantity of water poured upon it; when the whole is well mixed and is of the conſiſtence of thick cream, a hole is made in the heap of coal-ſlack, and the clay poured in: the coal and clay are then ſtirred together with a rake, or any other convenient inſtrument, till the parts are perfectly incorporated: of this maſs bricks may be made in the uſual manner, or it may be formed into balls by the hand: theſe after being dried, under cover, for a fortnight or three weeks, according to the weather, may be either uſed immediately as fuel, or ſtacked for future conſumption. By this preparation not only the coal refuſe is turned to advantage, but the quantity of heat produced, and the length of its duration, is ſo much increaſed that a buſhel of theſe balls will make a hotter fire and laſt longer than the ſame meaſure of common coal in the proportion of eight to five.

Remarks—The above method has been long practiſed in this country, in Northamptonſhire, Oxfordſhire, and probably ſeveral other counties where coals are ſcarce: it appears alſo by a public advertiſement, that a ſimilar manufactory has lately been eſtabliſhed in London. It is on every account deſirable that the greater part of the ſmall-coal ſhould be diſpoſed of in this way; and the mills at preſent in uſe for grinding brick-clay, will ſerve admirably well to mix the materials. In uſing theſe balls, the moſt convenient way is, firſt to make a fire of common coal, ſo as to half fill the grate, and then to pile the balls a little above the top bar. A common grate thus charged will require no ſtirring, and will need no freſh fuel for ten hours.

Preparation of WHITE COPPER *for* SPECULUMS, MIRRORS, &c.

IT is well known that this mixed metal is an alloy of copper and arſenic; but conſiderable difficulties have occurred in uniting the two, ſince arſenic is readily volatilized at the temperature required for fuſing copper. A very ſimple and effectual way, however, of obviating this difficulty has been diſcovered by an artiſt of Grenoble. When the copper is in complete fuſion, a quantity of arſenic is put into an enameller's pot, and the mouth ſtopped up with a plug of paper; the pot being then inverted in the copper, the arſenical fumes have no way of eſcape but by paſſing through the whole ſubſtance of the copper, which thus, after repeating the operation two or three times, becomes hard, of a ſilvery white, and capable of an exquiſite poliſh.

Remarks—It would be a conſiderable improvement in this proceſs to mix the arſenic with about half its weight of tallow or oil, by which means probably a ſingle doſe of arſenic would be ſufficient. It is alſo a neceſſary caution to warm the enameller's pot before it is inverted in the melted copper, otherwiſe there will be ſome riſk of an exploſion.

Preparation of different kinds of VARNISH. *By* M. WATIN.

Journ. de Phyſ. II. 381.

1. In a pint of ſpirit of wine put half a pound of ſandarach, and two ounces of gum maſtich in tears; when theſe are perfectly diſſolved, incorporate thoroughly with the mixture four ounces of Venice turpentine.

2. Diſſolve in a pint of ſpirit of wine, half a pound of ſandarach, two ounces of ſhell-lac and four ounces of colophony; when the ſolution is complete, add ſix ounces of Venice turpentine. For a red varniſh, diminiſh the quantity of ſandarach, increaſe that of the ſhell-lac, and add dragon's-blood.

3. *Copal varniſh.*

Melt in a perfectly clean veſſel by a very ſlow heat a pound of clear copal; to this add from one to two quarts of drying linſeed oil; when the materials are thoroughly mixed, remove the veſſel from the fire and keep conſtantly ſtirring it till moſt of the heat is gone off; then add a pound of oil of turpentine. Strain the varniſh through a piece of cloſe linen, and keep it for uſe: the older, it is the more drying does it become.

4. *Gold-coloured oil varniſh.*

Take eight ounces of amber, and two ounces of gum-lac, melt them in ſeparate veſſels and mix them well together when fluid; then add half a pound of drying linſeed oil. Into a pint vial put half a pint of oil of turpentine, and digeſt in it a little ſaffron; when the colour is extracted, ſtrain the liquor, and add dragon's-blood and arnotta, finely powdered, and ſmall quantities at a time, till the required tone of colour is produced: then mix this colouring matter with the above ingredients and ſhake them well together till a perfect union takes place. If this varniſh be laid over ſilver leaf or tin-foil, it will be difficult to diſtinguiſh it by the eye from gold.

Preparation of SUGAR *from the* BEET-ROOT. *By* M. ACHARD.

Annales de Chimie.

OF all the kinds of beet the common one (*Beta vulg. Linn.*) is the beſt fitted for the manufacture of ſugar, eſpecially that variety, the root of which is of a long ſpindle ſhape, with white fleſh and a pale red ſkin. The proceſs of extracting the ſugar is as follows: The freſh roots are to be topped and waſhed, and then thrown into a cauldron of water: when the water has boiled about a minute, the roots are to be taken out, and will be found moderately ſoft; they are then cut into ſlices by a machine, and ſubjected to the action of a ſtrong preſs; when all the liquor has been by this means extracted, the *marc* is to be mixed with water, and after twelve hours to be again preſſed, and, even after this ſecond preſſing, there will be found remaining in the pulp a ſufficiency of ſaccharine matter to allow of its being fermented for vinegar.

The juice of both the preſſings is to be mixed; and after ſtraining through a flannel, is to be reduced by boiling to two-thirds of its bulk. It is now to be a ſecond time ſtrained through a thick blanket, and boiled down in a ſmaller copper to half its bulk; after which, being laded into a third ſtill ſmaller copper, it is reduced to the conſiſtence of a thick ſyrup.

This ſyrup, poured into ſhallow pans, is ſet in a ſtove of from 100° to 120° Fahr. in order to cryſtallize: a cruſt forms by degrees on the ſurface, which muſt be occaſionally broken. As ſoon as the cryſtals ceaſe to depoſit, which is known by the appearance of a gummy pellicle inſtead of the cryſtalline cruſt, the evaporation is to be ſtopped, and the whole maſs is to be poured into a canvas bag previouſly moiſtened. The bag is put into a preſs and ſqueezed very gradually as long as any liquid continues to flow; by this ſimple and expeditious proceſs, the ſugar is ſeparated from the extractive matter, and when dried reſembles a cryſtalline Muſcavado: the appearance of this ſugar is ſtill further improved by pounding; it becomes white, is well taſted, and is applicable to all the purpoſes of common loaf-ſugar. From the treacle, or extractive matter, may be prepared a very pure ardent ſpirit analogous to rum. The preſent coſt of the beet ſugar, in the ſtate of Muſcavado, is about twopence half-penny per pound.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY FOR THE YEAR 1799. *By* JEROME LALANDE[*].

THIS year will be ever remarkable by the total completion of that immenſe operation reſpecting the ſize of the earth, which continued ſeven years. The able aſtronomers, Delambre and Mechain, who finiſhed it, arrived in the month of November, 1798, and by the month of January were able to give us the value of the degrees between Dunkirk and Barcelona. But, as theſe degrees did not follow an uniform progreſs, it was ſoon found, that, to deduce from them the value of the *metre*, or the new French meaſure, a diſcuſſion was neceſſary, on the oblate form of the earth, to be adopted. Had they adhered to the arc meaſured between Dunkirk and Barcelona, they would have had $\frac{1}{150}$, or nineteen leagues, for the flatneſs at the poles; but, by comparing it with the degree meaſured under the equator, they found only nine leagues and a half.

On the 8th of April, after a long diſcuſſion, they adopted the latter quantity, and the new metre was determined to be 36 inches 11.296 lines, and the flatneſs of the earth $\frac{1}{334}$.

On the 25th of May, Van Swinden, a celebrated Dutch philoſopher, made a definitive report on the grand labour of the meridian and the metre, which was afterwards read in a public ſitting of the Inſtitute.

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[*] Theſe intereſting Hiſtories for ſeveral former years will be found in the Monthly Magazine.

On the 22d of June the Inſtitute preſented to the two councils the original ſtandards of the metre and kilogramme of platina, which were placed in the magnificent depôt of the national archives in the national palace, formerly the Tuilleries.

On the 17th of November the conſuls propoſed a law to declare that the metre and the kilogramme are the definitive ſtandards of France, and to cauſe a medal to be ſtruck in commemoration of this grand undertaking. On one ſide is to be repreſented the Republic holding the metre and the kilogramme, with this inſcription, "To all ages and all nations;" and on the exergue, "French Republic, year 7." The figure will be on a plinth of five centimetres.

The reverſe will exhibit the globe of the earth, a pair of compaſſes extended from the equator to the pole, the conſtellation of the leſſer bear, and the following inſcription — "Unity of meaſures, ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian."

By reducing theſe meaſures to the temperature of ten degrees, which is the mean degree of the heat at Paris, and that in the caverns below the obſervatory, I find the 45th degree to be 57012 toiſes, inſtead of 57031 which I had adopted in my aſtronomy. This is 19 toiſes leſs; the mean radius of the earth 3268159 toiſes, leſs by 1323 toiſes than my Table, which hitherto has ſerved as a rule in books of natural philoſophy. This, without doubt, is very little in regard to the extent of the earth: we are therefore pretty well acquainted with its ſize, but we are not ſufficiently acquainted with its irregularities; and this, at any rate, is one important reſult from this new labour.

This year has furniſhed us with three new comets. On the 6th of December, 1798, C. Bouvard diſcovered, at the obſervatory, a ſmall one in the conſtellation of Hercules; it was ſeen only during ſix days, and diſappeared on the 11th of December in Aquarius, but C. Burckhardt calculated its orbit with all poſſible preciſion.

Mechain, to whom we are already indebted for the diſcovery of ſo many comets, found one on the morning of the 7th of Auguſt, which is the 90th according to the general catalogue in the third edition of my Aſtronomy. It was very ſmall and without any tail, but exceedingly clear; it was above the Lynx, in the conſtellation which Hell formed in 1790, under the name of the Grand Teleſcope of Herſchel. At three o'clock in the morning it had 107° 47′ of right aſcenſion, and 43° 54′ of north declination. It was among the ſtars which Lefrancais obſerved on the 9th of March, 1794, ſo that very exact poſitions were obtained.

Mechain and Burckhardt each calculated the orbit with that ardour and readineſs which are natural to theſe able aſtronomers: C. Meſſier followed its progreſs, according to his uſual cuſtom, with indefatigable aſſiduity, for more than two months, till the 25th of October, when it diſappeared on the eaſtern knee of Ophiuchus. During this long appearance our collection of 50,000 ſtars has often furniſhed important points for the reduction of theſe obſervations. On the laſt day it was near a ſtar of the ſixth magnitude, the poſition of which I have given in the *Connoiſſance des Tems* for the year 10. All the obſervations of C. Mechain and Meſſier will be publiſhed in detail: ſome of them have a wonderful degree of perfection, becauſe they were made by means of an excellent meridian teleſcope, by Lefrancais and Burckhardt.

This day alſo, December 26, 1799, at half after five in the morning, C. Mechain diſcovered a new comet in Ophiuchus, which will be the 91ſt. It had about 269° of right aſcenſion and 5° of northern declination. It appeared to the naked eye as a ſtar of 5th and 6th magnitude in the teleſcope. Its nucleus was exceedingly luminous, and almoſt bounded: it had a very narrow tail, of a pretty intenſe light, and about 7° in length. It advanced towards the ſouth ſo rapidly that it was apprehended it could not long be obſerved, unleſs it ſhould appear in the weſt, after having traverſed a part of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

As the moſt defective part of aſtronomy at preſent is what relates to comets, I muſt recommend them to all our correſpondents. The Bureau des Longitudes has ſent a night-teleſcope to C. Flaugergues at Viviers, who has promiſed to make uſe of it.

Mougin, in the department of Doubs, has promiſed the ſame thing; but, being a prieſt, he was obliged to quit La Grand 'Combe-des-Bois, where he was curé, and where, ſince 1766, he had made many obſervations and calculations, and had been baniſhed to a hollow valley where he could no longer have a proper view of the heavens. The government has thought proper to ſuffer him to reſume his labours and to return to his ancient habitation, which is more convenient for the ſearching out comets.

To render this ſearch more ſucceſsful, I have propoſed to mount a Newtonian teleſcope in ſuch a manner as to be moveable around the eye-glaſs, by means of a handle, without changing the place of the eye. M. Von Zach has cauſed this machine to be engraved, and I hope that, at a more favourable period, it will be executed, and be the means of diſcovering new comets. If, in the courſe of forty-three years, the ſame number has been diſcovered by ſearching for them with plain teleſcopes without any ſupport, how many ought we not to find by the method I propoſe, which will not ſuffer the leaſt portion of the heavens to eſcape obſervation?

Pictet, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Geneva, and director of the obſervatory, has ſent us the drawing of an Engliſh teleſcope, which, with a hinge and ſmall arch of copper, becomes parallactic, and proper for following the ſtars, and for making the greater part of aſtronomical obſervations. I hope opticians, who make ſtands for teleſcopes will take advantage of this hint, ſince mere amateurs, with an achromatic teleſcope, will thus be enabled, without farther expence, to find out and to follow ſtars in the open day, and to ſearch for comets.

The great work on the ſtars, which I began in 1789, has been carried by C. Lefrançais to nearly 50,000, notwithſtanding the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſons, which has rendered this year one of the moſt diſagreeable and unfruitful ſeen at Paris. Theſe ſtars have been already printed in my *Hiſtoire Céleſte*, the firſt volume of which, as well as my *Bibliographie Aſtronomique*, will appear as ſoon as the ſtate of the finances will admit of funds being applied to the printing-houſe of the republic. Burckhardt has continued to make, with Lefrançais, a great number of important obſervations on the planets and ſtars; for, as there are two excellent inſtruments at the Maiſon du Champ de Mars, theſe are ſufficient to employ thoſe two able aſtronomers.

Citoyenne Lefrançais has made for the *Connoiſſance des Tems* of the year 10, which has juſt appeared, and that of the year 11, now printing, catalogues of 3,000 ſtars reduced and calculated: ſhe has therefore given us in the whole 10,000. But Burckhardt has made tables of a new form, which will enable him to calculate with eaſe the whole of the 50,000 ſtars which have been obſerved.

The obliquity of the ecliptic being one of the fundamental objects of aſtronomy, we have continued to obſerve it at the two ſolſtices of this year. We found it in the month of June 5″ more than what is given in my Table; but Mechain, in the month of December, found it 8″ leſs than in my Table. This difference ariſes probably from the refraction in winter, which is not yet ſufficiently known. This queſtion we hope to reſolve in the preſent year, by comparing better the two ſolſtices.

The obſervatory wanted good inſtruments, and we have at length been able to obtain ſome. The large mural quadrant of Lemonnier, which General Bonaparte procured for us, has been erected, as well as that of five feet, which Lemonnier lent me in 1751 to obſerve the moon with at Berlin, and an excellent meridian teleſcope executed by Lenoir, with an object-glaſs by Caroché. The latter made alſo the large ſpeculum of the twenty-two feet teleſcope which was at La Muette, and which was equal to that of Herſchel of the ſame length. The teleſcope of platina, which they wiſhed to take from us, has been ſecured to the obſervatory, by a deciſion of the Miniſter of the Interior. Thus nothing is wanting to the moſt beautiful obſervatory in the world, to render it at the ſame time the moſt uſeful.

We hope at the peace to have a teleſcope of forty feet, with ſpecula of platina. On the 7th of Auguſt, 7th year, a decree was made by the Inſtitute that the platina we have ſhould be reſerved for the large teleſcope, until we obtain from Spain a greater quantity. We have already 200 pounds, but we muſt procure, at leaſt, 2,000 for the ſpeculum, which the intimate connection between France and Spain gives us reaſon to hope will be the caſe.

Mr. Brown, an able optician of London, has made teleſcopes, the tubes of which always remain horizontal, and in which the image of the object is thrown on the eye-glaſs by means of a plain ſpeculum.

The Miniſter of the Marine has augmented the ſalary of the Aſtronomers of the Marine at Marſeilles, and Thulis has reſumed his obſervations with new zeal.

The obſervatories of Darquier at Toulouſe, Duc-la-Chapelle at Montauban, and Flaugergues at Viviers, have furniſhed us with many uſeful obſervations.

The grand and important work of Laplace, entitled *La Mecanique Céleſte*, expected with ſo much impatience, appeared on the 6th of September. In that work will be found the methods and the noble analyſis which led the author to the important diſcoveries which I have ſeveral times announced and extolled in this hiſtory.

Burckhardt tranſlated it into German with explanatory notes, at the ſame time that he read the proofs of the French edition, and over all the calculations. No author ever had, or was more worthy of having, a tranſlator of ſuch great merit. The *Bureau des Longitudes*, who had long known the zeal and ability of Burckhardt, have unanimouſly elected him to a place vacant three years, though it had been ſolicited for by ſeveral men of letters, of approved talents, and natives of France. But Burckhardt has got himſelf adopted by France; he has preferred it to his own country, which he will no leſs honour by labouring with us. In the laſt century, Caſſini, Huyghens, Romer, and Maraldi, came in like manner to reinforce aſtronomy in France; but at that period it had more need of ſuch aſſiſtance. There were then only two or three French aſtronomers; at preſent we have ſeven or eight.

M. Schubert has publiſhed in German, at Peterſburg, a work on Phyſical Aſtronomy, in two volumes, quarto, in which are found calculations of the perturbations of all the planets.

Cauſſin has finiſhed the tranſlation of the Arabic manuſcript of Ibn Iunis. In this work there are more than a hundred obſervations, thirty of which are of eclipſes. I had found a fragment of it among the manuſcripts of Joſeph de Liſle, my old maſter.

The Inſtitute decreed, on the 2d of December, that the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs ſhould be requeſted to borrow at Leyden the manuſcript of Ibn Iunis, in order that the Arabic text might be printed; and we have reaſon to believe that this requeſt will be granted.

Bouvard has calculated the Greek and Arabic eclipſes, and found that 3′ 13″ muſt be added to the anomaly, 8′ 30″ to the ſecular movement of the anomaly of the moon, and a minute to the ſupplement of the node for 1790, and that its ſecular movement muſt be diminiſhed 2′ 48″.

Laplace has determined by theory two equations of the moon. Two long memoirs, tranſmitted to the Inſtitute in conſequence of the prize we propoſed, contain many obſervations and calculations on the ſame ſubject. Thus this part of our Tables, the moſt intereſting to navigation, has acquired this year a new degree of perfection.

On the 8th of May we obſerved, for the 17th time, the tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's diſk. It is the firſt ever completely obſerved at the deſcending node, and there will not be another of the ſame kind till the expiration of thirty-two years. It was impatiently expected by all the aſtronomers. It was obſerved throughout all Europe; and C. Delambre has drawn up a work, with new *formulæ*, in order to deduce from the tranſits of Mercury all the conſequences thence reſulting.

C. Vidal, our real Hermophilus, has made at Mirepoix, a new ſeries of obſervations of Mercury in all parts of his orbit; ſo that we want nothing more in regard to this planet, ſo difficult to be ſeen in our climates. This aſtoniſhing obſerver has ſent us obſervations alſo of more than a thouſand auſtral ſtars, which can ſcarcely be ſeen at Paris on account of their ſmall elevation.

The Ephemerides of Milan for 1799 have furniſhed us with a new ſeries of obſervations of Mercury, by C. Ceſaris. In theſe I have the pleaſure of finding that the errors of my Tables are almoſt inſenſible. I have had the ſame ſatisfaction with regard to the digreſſion of Mercury in his aphelion on the 12th of Auguſt. The diſtance of the ſun, and the eccentricity of that planet, were found to correſpond with my tables, except a few ſeconds.

The inferior conjunction of Venus, on the 16th of October, 1799, was a phenomenon alſo of importance for the theory of this planet. It takes place only every eight years in that part of her orbit. It was obſerved with as much aſſiduity as ſucceſs by Lefrançais and Burckhardt, in my obſervatory at the military ſchool. I have compared it with that of 1751, which was in the ſame poſition, and for which I had made a great number of calculations, and I have found ſcarcely any thing to be changed in the elements which ſerved for the conſtruction of my Tables of Venus, publiſhed in the third edition of my Aſtronomy in 1792. This labour will be inſerted in the Memoirs of the Inſtitute.

On the 23d of November this beautiful planet was eclipſed by the moon. This phenomenon would have attracted a number of eyes, had it not been at four o'clock in the morning. Jupiter, which is not ſo brilliant, drew together a great crowd at the *Palais Royal*, on the 14th of March 1788, to ſee him on the point of being eclipſed.

Obſervations of Jupiter have proved that about 30″ are to be added to the Tables, which ſhews that we ought to make a little addition to the mean motion: this I before proved in diſcuſſing the ancient obſervations in the Almageſt of Ptolemy. The oppoſition of the 16th December 1799, gave me 30 ſeconds. C. Quenot, an able navigator, who has returned from Egypt, obſerved it with an aſtronomical circle, and obtained the ſame reſult. The latitude alſo was found too ſmall by 15″; from which I conclude, that the longitude of the node of Jupiter, which is in the Tables of Delambre, in the third edition of my Aſtronomy, ought to be diminiſhed 10′.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

[The two intereſting letters which follow, came to hand too late to be inſerted among the other articles of correſpondence. The explanation from Mr. SOUTHEY, we could not with propriety delay, in juſtice to the benevolent object which it is intended to promote. The other from Mr. TITSINGH, the late Dutch ambaſſador at the Court of Pekin, refers to an article in the former part of this Number, which we had the opportunity of ſubmitting to him previouſly to its publication, but not till after it had been worked off at preſs.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT has replied in *the Gentleman's Magazine* for February, to my ſtatement of his conduct towards the family of Chatterton. That ſtatement, it appears, was inaccurate, in ſuppoſing him to have been in orders in 1778. In no other part does it require correction. Sir Herbert does not deny that *he promiſed to return the letters in an hour, when he borrowed them*, nor that *he publiſhed them without the knowledge of the family, for his own emolument.* How far the publication, entitled Love and Madneſs, was indebted to theſe letters for its value, its popularity, and its ſale, the public can judge. Sir Herbert does not deny his promiſes to the family of *after aſſiſtance*, nor that, when Mrs. Newton applied for it, *he required a certificate of her character from the clergyman* of the pariſh.

To the perſonalities contained in Sir Herbert's letter, I make no reply, theſe things do not concern the public. Sir Herbert may ſtill *date his letters from Denmark*, and complain of my attacking him during a north-eaſt wind; it is not my buſineſs to correct theſe mis-ſtatements. But as he has endeavoured to injure the propoſed publication, by declaiming againſt the principles, real and imputed, of the editor. I will not let paſs the opportunity of requeſting, that party prejudices may not injure a work deſigned to benefit the family of Chatterton. *The ſiſter of Chatterton ſupports herſelf by teaching children to read; ſhe is advancing in years, and her ſight begins to fail.* Should the ſubſcription for his works be extenſive, it will render her old age comfortable, and provide for her child.

Sir Herbert intimates that my object is to profit by the ſubſcription;—the liſt of the ſubſcribers ſhall be publiſhed, and the accounts. ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Briſtol, March 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RETURN you many thanks for the ſheets of the next Number of your Magazine, containing a tranſlation of what occurs in the Geographical Ephemerides publiſhed at Gotha, by Major von Zach, from Charpentier's Voyage to Bengal, in 1789, reſpecting ſuch information about Japan as a deceaſed friend had communicated to him, as coming from me.

In peruſing the contents, I could not but regret the impropriety of ſuch a communication,—a texture of inaccuracies, miſrepreſentation, and untruth. Though I cannot recollect any particular connexion with the author, it certainly is evident by the whole, that I muſt have been acquainted with him. That people ſhould be anxious for ſome further knowledge than what is given by Kæmpher and Profeſſor Thunberg, about a country with which Europeans have ſo little intercourſe is commendable; but it is abſurd that a perſon who has only heard a random converſation on a ſubject he is utterly unacquainted with, ſhould preſume to write down as real facts, what his memory or fancy may afterwards ſuggeſt to him.

The kindneſs of my friends in providing me with ſuch books as were deemed the moſt recommendable, on different ſubjects, afforded me the opportunity during my reſidence in Japan, of tranſlating them, with the aſſiſtance of our intrepreter. Theſe tranſlations, and the information obtained from creditable and reſpected characters, form the materials of my collection.

I will not deny a ſtrong predilection for Japan: this ſeems a natural propenſity ty in every one who has made a long reſidence in a foreign country, where he has enjoyed the comforts of life; and operates ſtill more forcibly in reſpect of a country where foreigners are kept under ſo many political reſtrictions, when, by a peculiar indulgence, ſuch reſtrictions are not only ſoftened, or entirely laid aſide, but when every opportunity is afforded for employing time in agreeable and uſeful purſuits.—Such was my fortunate predicament; but, though I ſhall always preſerve a grateful remembrance of this diſtinguiſhed favour, it will never prompt me to make exaggerations, which might ſubject me to rational criticiſm.

I ſhall eſteem it incumbent on me to correct, by a proper detail in one of your future Numbers, all the errors in the abovementioned extract, in order to prevent the wrong impreſſions its contents may make on the minds of your readers. In the meanwhile, you will oblige me by inſerting this letter immediately after the ſaid extract. I am, Sir,

No. 63, *Pall-Mall.* Your's &c.
March 21, 1800. J. TITSINGH.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 4th of January,* 1800, *as publiſhed by the Secretaries.*

AN ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the* LAST QUARTER *of the* YEAR 7, READ *on the 4th of* JANUARY, 1800.—*By* C. CHAMPION, *the* SENIOR *of the* CLASS.

BOUCHAUD read a fourth Eſſay on the Magiſtrates of the Roman Colonies and Municipal towns. Several diſtinguiſhed literati, Sigonius, Marc Welſer, Spanheim, and others, have written upon the Roman Colonies with much erudition. To their reſearches, C. Bouchaud has added ſeveral valuable obſervations. After treating of the eſtabliſhment of the colonies and municipal towns, he proves that they had neither the ſame political rights, the ſame laws, nor the ſame immunities; and he explains the particulars in which the difference conſiſted. He takes a view of the different magiſtracies of the municipal towns and colonies, aſcertains their powers; and thus aſcending to the firſt elements of the ſyſtem of adminiſtration among the Romans, he diſcovers their true manners, and the origin of their uſages. In a word, he ſhows, that their magiſtracies were eſtabliſhed from the very commencement, on the model of thoſe of Rome. Thus Rome, in order to preſerve unity of government, and ſtill more from motives of dextrous policy, left her allies in poſſeſſion of the forms, while ſhe appropriated to herſelf the entire ſubſtance of ſovereignty. Their magiſtrates bore the names of Prætors, Conſuls, and Dictators, as well as thoſe of Rome. Were theſe their primitive or uſurped denominations? This queſtion forms the principal ſubject of the fourth eſſay, which diſplays at once profound erudition and ſound criticiſm.

ANQUETIL read a paper on the progreſs made in collecting the Ordinances of the French Kings of the third race. The Inſtitute is deſirous of continuing that immenſe work, begun by the late Academies, and carried already to the extent of 14 volumes, including the reign of Louis XI. The merit of this collection is, that it preſents, in the order of time, a faithful picture of the manners, the prejudices, the uſages, and the various degrees of the civilization of our anceſtors. But the deſtruction of many archives during the Revolution, the miſlaying and diſarrangement of many others, rendered the labour ſo tedious and painful, that nothing but the moſt inflexible perſeverance could have any chance of ſucceſs. Anquetil, ſtruck with this almoſt irreparable misfortune, determined to reſcue from oblivion certain other curious manuſcripts, never yet publiſhed, of which he will ſoon give us an account. Theſe are the eſſays written in competition for the prizes given by the Academy of Inſcriptions. He has already given us an abſtract of the paper which obtained the firſt prize in 1735, and of which the ſubject is—"What was the ſtate of the ſciences throughout the extent of the French monarchy under Charlemagne?" Theſe labours will preſerve, for the benefit of literature and hiſtory, a collection of reſearches as curious as uſeful.

CAMUS read a paper on the collection of great and ſmall Voyages. Under this name is known an immenſe collection of Voyages made to the two Indies, the firſt editor of which was Theodore Debry. This ſcarce collection is particularly valuable on account of the great number of authentic documents and plates which it contains, and the difficulty of procuring the beſt editions of the works neceſſary to complete it. Camus, after conſulting every thing written upon the ſubject, and having ſearched out the original editions of the memoirs collected by Theodore Debry, has given us a deſcription of a complete copy of that important work. The Claſs, convinced of the merit of theſe reſearches, perſuaded Camus to engage in a new work no leſs uſeful than the preceding, which is to complete the important collection of Melchiſedeck Thevenot, and to give a deſcription of the documents contained in theſe two grand collections. After examining the whole of this work, the Claſs has ordered it to be printed, becauſe it will be alike uſeful to the man of Literature, the Geographer, and the Navigator. It will ſave the latter from a multiplicity of reſearches no leſs indiſpenſable with a view to his inſtruction, than his perſonal ſafety.

GREGOIRE read a paper on the Voſges. The author has carefully ſurveyed that chain of mountains, which are ſo little known, though ſo well worthy of being known. He enters into minute details reſpecting the population, phyſical conſtitution, dreſs, agriculture, the waters and minerals of that diſtrict. He praiſes the induſtry of the laborious inhabitants, who keep up an inceſſant ſtruggle with the cilmate and the elements.—Their ſolemnities, on the occaſions of child-birth and marriage, in the latter of which the man is obliged to purchaſe his young ſpouſe, their funerals, accompanied with diſmal howlings and fantaſtic ceremonies, preſent a picture alike variegated and intereſting. The author accuſes the *Voſgeans* of a pernicious improvidence, in having cut down the beautiful foreſts which crowned the ſummits of their mountains. To this cauſe he attributes the evident diminution of their ſtreams and fountains, that watered their plains, which are now far from being fertile, and which the want of moiſture will ſoon render completely barren. He paints in a touching manner the patriarchal manners of this good and ſimple people, who are ſtrongly attached to their native ſoil, and never leave it but with regret. The author accounts for this attachment, by ſaying, that nature conſtantly preſenting in theſe mountains agreeable images, or grand and terrible ſcenes, the ſoul is powerfully moved, and recollections engraved on the mind which the longeſt life cannot efface. The Voſges have beſides furniſhed the author with ſome facts as curious as unknown. In our own times a vaſſal has been bound to preſent a diſh of ſnow to his lord in the midſt of ſummer. In theſe times alſo, and under the monarchical regimen, the Canton of Breſſe, ſituated in a deep defile of theſe mountains, had formed itſelf into a real Republic. There are a great number of religious ſects. The Anabaptiſts live in peace with the Catholics in this diſtrict, where one would not expect to have found the true practice of philoſophy. Religious opinions are here perfectly free. It will, perhaps, be thought ſtill more remarkable, that there are ſtill to be found in the Voſges evident traces of the worſhip of Fountains, and the ancient religion of the Druids. The writer juſtly obſerves, that, deſpiſing all that ſurrounds us, we frequently ſeek at a diſtance for objects of curioſity, while we remain ignorant of thoſe which ought to intereſt us moſt, and are, as it were, foreigners in our own country.

LESCALIER, an aſſociated member, read ſeveral fragments of his Travels in India. Among the various ſubjects which the author treats, may be particularly remarked a very minute deſcription of the Pagoda of Chalembron. This Pagoda occupies an extent of 600 metres in length, and 400 in breadth. A ſecond compartment contains ſeveral dwelling-houſes and temples, an aſtoniſhing variety of edifices and colonnades, a vaſt pond, ſurrounded with galleries, and a temple ſupported by a thouſand pillars, in front of which ſtands a very high column, remarkable for being completely covered with copper. The author having been invited by the Brahmins to one of their religious feſtivals, gives a very detailed deſcription of it; and alſo of the dances of the *Bayaderes*. He particularly deſcribes the poniard-dance, which was executed with no leſs grace than preciſion. He gives a minute account of the cultivation of rice, the uſages, laws, and religion of the Indians. From ocular teſtimony, he contradicts many erroneous accounts, accredited by authors of high eſtimation, but who have ſpoken of theſe people without ſufficient information.

LEGRAND-DELALEU, an aſſociated member, read a paper on Oſtraciſm. Oſtraciſm had become a fundamental law in the conſtitution of the Athenian Republic. According to the ſpirit of that law, the puniſhment never was inflicted but on merit and virtue, which had acquired a degree of eminence ſuppoſed to be dangerous to liberty. Six thouſand votes were neceſſary to the ſentence; a number difficult to be obtained in a Republic, which had only 20,000 citizens. The period of exile, which laſted ten years, commenced in ten days after condemnation; but it was not followed by the ſequeſtration or confiſcation of property. There were determined periods alſo for pronouncing the ſentence of oſtraciſm, which could never extend, at one time, to more than one perſon. An intrigue, which threatened the liberty of Alcibiades and Nicias, was reflected upon its contemptible author, who was baniſhed. This condemnation, hitherto glorious, ſunk into degradation and was for ever aboliſhed. It was the apparent honour which attended it, that induced Monteſquieu to defend the law of oſtraciſm; but Legrand-Delaleu proves, in contradiction to the opinion of Monteſquieu, that this law, which was eſſentially unjuſt, deprived Athens of the talents and virtues which conſtituted its moſt ſplendid ornaments; and that a number of men, among whom Pericles may be particularly mentioned, illuſtrious from their great ſervices, but not poſſeſſing the more than human virtue of quietly yielding to a ſentence dictated by the caprice of the people, or, more correctly ſpeaking, by the intrigues of their enemies, filled the ſtate with tumult and confuſion. Thence he concludes, that this law cannot have exiſted in a well organized Government. Baudin, whoſe loſs is mourned by the Inſtitute, Legrand, and a multitude of Publiciſts, have written againſt oſtraciſm, which, though not by law, yet, in fact, has been tranſported from Athens to France. All of them eaſily demonſtrate that oſtraciſm, inſtead of being a ſecurity for freedom, is only an inſtrument of tyranny. The law ought to ſtrike the guilty; but a good ſyſtem of legiſlation neither can or ought to admit of oſtraciſm.

(The other Claſſes in our future Numbers.)

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CROMWELL AND WISHART.

OLIVER CROMWELL, when in Scotland, was of courſe extremely deſirous to gain over the Preſbyterians, who ſaw through, and were extremely adverſe to his ambitious ſchemes. A miniſter of the name of WISHART, in one of the churches of Glaſgow, had the courage to inveigh againſt the regicides in the preſence of OLIVER, ſurrounded by the obedient ſatellites of his power. A general officer, who ſat next to Oliver, enraged at the unceremonious freedom of the preacher, aſked him, in a whiſper loud enough to be heard by others, if he ſhould riſe and ſhoot the old dog. No, ſaid Oliver, ſhaking his head, leave him to me. After divine ſervice, Oliver ſent to invite the clergyman to ſupper, when, inſtead of the ſevere reprimand which he expected, he received Oliver's thanks for the ability and zeal which he had diſplayed in his ſermon; lamenting at the ſame time that his zeal, in ſome reſpects, was not more under the guidance of knowledge. He then endeavoured to ſet Mr. Wiſhart right in ſeveral material particulars, in which he was mis-informed or miſtaken. Supper being ſerved up, Oliver roſe, and, by way of a grace, poured forth a long prayer with his uſual ſanctimonious cant and grimace. After ſupper, he repeated the ſame phariſaical farce. In ſhort, ſo dextrouſly did the arch-hypocrite work on the good man's honeſt ſimplicity, that he went home quite convinced of the purity and uprightneſs of Oliver's intentions; and being a very popular preacher, he contributed greatly to remove the groundleſs prejudices and jealouſies, as he now thought them, which many of his countrymen entertained againſt Oliver and his party.

DENUNCIATION OF LOUIS XIV.

A MR. STIRLING, who was Miniſter of the Barony Church of Glaſgow, during the war, which this and other countries maintained againſt the inſatiable ambition of LOUIS XIV. in that part of his prayer which related to public affairs, uſed to beſeech the Lord, that he would take the haughty tyrant of France and ſhake him over the mouth of hell; "but good Lord," added the worthy man, "*dinna let him fa'" in.* This curious prayer having been mentioned to Louis, he laughed heartily at this new method of puniſhing ambition, and frequently afterwards gave, The good Scotch Parſon, as a toaſt.

Both the above anecdotes were communicated to the writer by two gentlemen from Glaſgow, one of the ſons of Mr. Stirling's immediate ſucceſſor, as Miniſter of the Barony church.

SINGULAR CONCEALMENT.

In the reign of Charles II. the preſbyterians in Scotland, who firſt recalled the faithleſs monarch, and placed him on the throne of that kingdom, were rewarded, after his complete reſtoration, by the enactment and barbarous execution of ſevere penal laws againſt them. Many of them, in conſequence, fled to the mountains with their preachers. Of this number was a Mr. David Williamson, a very famous preacher, who was particularly obnoxious to the government, and was hunted continually by parties of dragoons, like a hart upon the mountains. Hence came the name of *Hill-preachers*, otherwiſe called *Cameronians*, from their leader Mr. *Cameron*, who was the firſt ſeparatiſt from the preſbyterian conformiſts of that reign.

Maſter David, or *Meſs* David, as the Scottiſh clergy were then often called, being cloſely purſued one night, took refuge in the houſe of a lady of good faſhion, which he had no ſooner entered, than the dragoons came up. The lady was in great perplexity on this trying occaſion; but, as the ſex often poſſeſs aſtoniſhing preſence of mind, ſhe immediately reſolved to put him to bed with her daughter, a young lady of great beauty. She thought that the place which would be leaſt ſuſpected; and could not imagine, that a man of his cloth and character, ſurrounded with bloody executioners, who inſtantly murdered their unfortunate victims, could be capable of any thing injurious to her daughter's innocence. Maſter David was accordingly put to bed to the young lady, booted and ſpurred, and cloathed as he was, with the addition only of a woman's night-cap. The troopers having ſearched every corner of the houſe, at laſt went towards the young lady's bed-chamber. The mother, with admirable ſpirit and addreſs, told them, that her daughters were in bed, and that ſhe hoped, as they were ſoldiers and gentlemen, they would offer no rudeneſs to unprotected females. She then, with an air of freedom, opened the door. They went in, ſearched a little about the room, and, then ſoftly opening the curtains, they were ſatisfied, by the appearance of the head cloaths, that their prey was not there; and ſo very modeſtly retired. But as they were to lodge in the neighbourhood, ſhe was obliged to leave Maſter David in quiet poſſeſſion of his concealment, for the reſt of the night. Thus ſhe ſaved her preacher; but ſhe was ſo far miſtaken in her judgment of his gifts, that ſhe was forced, a ſhort time after, to give her daughter to him in marriage, to ſave them both from public ſcandal and ruin.

Some years afterwards, the perſecution having abated, Mr. Williamſon was ſent to London, as one of the Commiſſioners from the General Aſſembly of Scotland, to the King. His Majeſty, who had heard the ſtory, was curious to ſee this wonderful man; and accordingly Maſter David and his ſpouſe were invited to a private audience; for ſhe thought it right not to expoſe her huſband to temptation, and accordingly attended him on all his journies. The merry monarch, being fully ſatisfied of the truth of their narration, declared very frankly that, when he was in the oak, after the battle of Worceſter, the moſt beautiful woman in Great Britain would have been in no danger from him; and then diſmiſſed them very favourably.

Mr. Williamſon was afterwards one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, where he died at an advanced age, and with a reſpectable character, of which the author of this article gives no other particulars.

FRAGMENT FROM THE JOURNAL OF A VERY DESERVING RUSSIAN OFFICER.

In the year 1770, the Ruſſians laid ſiege to Lemnos, and in a ſhort time obliged the fortreſs to capitulate. Eight hoſtages were ſent to the camp as ſecurity for the capitulation. But the Turks, who were to march out with the honours of war, not having a ſufficient number of tranſports to get off in immediately, delayed the ſurrender ſo long under this pretext, till ſuddenly a conſiderable ſuccour appeared under the command of Aſpan Paſha; the Ruſſians were now forced to retreat. Count Alexius Orloff therefore abandoned the fort to the Turks, went out to ſea again with the fleet, and took the hoſtages with him. Soon afterwards he received a letter from the Turkiſh commander, which in a faithful tranſlation runs thus:

“ *From the Fortreſs of Lemnos,*
Sept. 28, 1770.

“ Illuſtrious benefactor! courteous and humane! ordained of God to the practice of all goodneſs! Poſſeſſor of every heroic virtue! Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia! Count Orloff.

“ God bleſs you to the end of your days! As to us, we are well.

“ The fortreſs that has been beſieged by you, and which you obliged by capitulation to hoiſt the white flag, and as ſecurity for the terms entered into on both ſides, eight hoſtages are taken away by you, is at preſent in my power, and all conditions ceaſe and are of no effect; for I am ſent by my Sultan to relieve the place; accordingly, I have again hoiſted the red flag. Could the inhabitants and their commander act according to their own good liking, they would aſſuredly keep their word; for never yet did a Turk break a capitulation. Therefore, as to what concerns the hoſtages, I hope with confidence that your great name and heroic courage, ſo famed over all the wide world, will oblige you to grant them their liberty." ASSAN PACHA,

Captain of the Captains of the Sultan.

And Count Orloff ſent back the hoſtages.

P. S. The humanity of the Ruſſian Chief, and the frank and open conduct of the Turkiſh, as here exemplified, will inſtruct us, that thoſe nations whom we are pleaſed to call barbarous, are not ſo.

BOSWELL AND JOHNSON.

IT was a conſtant cuſtom with Mr. BOSWELL to frequent the coffee-houſes, from whence he would repair to the Doctor's lodgings and report to him the news of the day. In one of theſe morning rambles, he had the mortification to peruſe ſeveral ſcurrilous paragraphs directed againſt a late publication of his friend. He purchaſed the papers, and hurrying to the Doctor's apartment acquainted him with the circumſtance.—"Well, Sir," ſaid the Doctor, "and what have they ſaid reſpecting me?" Mr. Boſwell inſtantly proceeded to the peruſal of the paragraphs in queſtion. The Doctor, having heard him to an end, replied peeviſhly, "So, Sir, this is what they ſay with regard to myſelf. Do you know what is ſaid of you?" Mr. Boſwell having anſwered in the negative, "Why then, I will tell you, Sir," reſumed the Doctor. "They ſay that I am a mad dog, and that you are a *tin canniſter* tied to my tail."

EPITAPH *on the late* POPE; *by Mr.* DENIS, *of Vienna, (the German tranſlator of Oſſian's Poems.)*

Papa Pius, patria Cæſenas, Angelus ante
 Braſchius, ingenio vividus, ore decens,
Caſibus adverſis in ſerum exercitus ævum,
 Jure Peregrinus dictus Apoſtolicus *,
Poſt varios tandem vitæque viæque labores
 Oſſa Valentino liquit in exilio.
Perdita ſub Sextis ſemper, teſtante Poeta †;
 Hoc quoque ſub Sexto perdita Roma fuit.
Sed ne crede Pii culpa periiſſe, Viator!
 Prodidit heu Romam temporis impietas!

COINCIDENCES.

I. *Hume and Dryden.*

THE ſly ſarcaſm of Hume againſt the clergy ſeems quite in character, but is not original. He ſays, note (*i*) to the firſt volume, "The ambition of the clergy can often be ſatisfied only by promoting ignorance and ſuperſtition, and implicit faith, and pious frauds; and having got what Archimedes only wanted (namely, another world on which he could fix his engine) no wonder they move this world at their pleaſure."

DORAX to the MUFTI. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

"Content you with monopolizing heav'n
And let this little hanging ball alone,
For, give you but a foot of conſcience there,
And you, like Archimedes, toſs the globe."

II. *Gray.*

Every one recollects Gray's capital conceit concerning our Engliſh Homer's blindneſs.

He paſſed the flaming bounds of ſpace and
  time:
The living throne, the ſapphire blaze
Where angels tremble while they gaze,
He ſaw; but, blaſted with exceſs of light,
Cloſed his eyes in endleſs night.

Johnſon contents himſelf with remarking that, if we ſuppoſe the blindneſs cauſed by ſtudy in the formation of his poem, this account is poetically true, and happily imagined.

I am ſurpriſed that Johnſon's marked diſeſteem for Gray did not prompt him to the recollection that the ſame ſuppoſition had been made concerning the Grecian Homer.

Pope, in his Prefatory Eſſay on Homer, relates, from Hermias, that when Homer reſolved to write "of Achilles, he had an exceeding deſire to fill his mind with a juſt idea of ſo glorious a hero: wherefore, having paid all due honours at his tomb, he entreats that he may obtain a ſight of him. The hero grants his poet's petition, and riſes in a glorious ſuit of armour, which caſt ſo inſufferable a ſplendour that Homer loſt his eyes, while he gazed for the enlargement of his notions." And Pope adds, that if this be any thing more than a mere fable, one would be apt to imagine it inſinuated his contracting a blindneſs by too intenſe application while he wrote his *Iliad.*

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* In Prophetia dicta Malachiæ Ep. Hibern. *Denis.*

† Acc. Sinc. Sannazarius in Epigram. in Alexandr. VI. *Denis.*

ACCOUNT *of a* VISIT PAID *by* BETTINELLI *the* ITALIAN POET *to* VOLTAIRE.

"I FOUND the converſation of Voltaire," ſaid Bettinelli, "like his writings. The ſoul of epigram dwelled on his lips and ſparkled in his eyes. They were two flambeaux; in which, as in his diſcourſe, I ſaw, as it were, wit and malice beaming. He had a ſtyle peculiar to himſelf; and every ſentence had either a pleaſant or a philoſophic turn.

"When I arrived at *Les Délices,* he was in his garden. I approached, and told him my name.

"What!" exclaimed he, "an Italian! A Jeſuit! A Bettinelli! The honour is too great for my cottage. I am a mere peaſant, as you ſee, ſhewing me his garden-tool; which was a hoe at one end, and a pruning knife at the other. With theſe I trim and hoe my garden, plant by plant; and my produce is much greater, than that of all the ſeed I have ſcattered through books for the good of humanity."

"His ſingular and groteſque figure made a very unexpected impreſſion on me. Under a black velvet cap, deſcending as low as his eyes, he wore a large wig, that covered three fourths of his face; which rendered his noſe and chin more pointed and projected. His body was wrapped in a peliſſe, from head to foot. His look and ſmile were abundantly expreſſive.

"I teſtified the pleaſure I felt at finding him in ſuch good health; and thus able to brave the rigour of the ſeaſon.

"Oh, you Italians," replied he, "imagine we ought to bury ourſelves in holes, like the rats that inhabit the ſummit of theſe mountains, covered with ice and ſnow; but your Alps are to us no more than a beautiful perſpective view. On the banks of my lake Leman here, defended as I am from the north winds, I envy you not your lakes of Coma and Guarda. In this ſolitary abode, I live like Catullus in his little iſle of Sirmio. He produced charming elegies, and I good georgics."

"Voltaire could never mention Italy, on which he beſtowed the moſt laviſh praiſe, without ſome ſatirical remarks on Italian ſlavery, the inquiſition, &c.

"The converſation frequently turned on the king of Pruſſia. Information was brought him that, after a battle loſt, he had beaten the duke Deux-ponts, had raiſed the ſieges of Nice and Leipſic, and had driven the Auſtrians into Bohemia. "Is it poſſible!" exclaimed Voltaire. "That man aſtoniſhes me continually. I am ſorry I have quarrelled with him." He admired in the king the rapidity of Cæſar; but his admiration always finiſhed with ſome epigram on Cæſar. He had a monkey that he called Luc, and he diverted himſelf with frequently giving this name to the king of Pruſſia. I expreſſed ſome ſurpriſe at this; and he anſwered, "Do you not ſee how my monkey bites every body, and then laughs?"

"In 1760, at his own requeſt, I ſent him my remarks on ſome miſtakes that had eſcaped him in his Univerſal Hiſtory, relative to Italy and Italian literature. He returned me thanks, in a letter; but, as uſual, launching his thunder againſt the inquiſition, Italian ſlavery, Engliſh freedom, and the hypocriſy of the miniſtry of Geneva. His letter concluded with this paſſage:

"Have you heard of the poems of the king of Pruſſia? He, you will find, is no hypocrite. He ſpeaks of the Chriſtians as Julian once ſpoke. It ſhould ſeem that the Latin and Greek churches, headed by Soltikow and Daun, will immediately excommunicate him with cannon balls; but he will fight like a devil in his defence. You and I know he will be damned; but we are not quite ſo ſure that he will be beaten."

"I was frequently led to reflect on the fruitfulneſs of his mind, contraſted with the meagreneſs of his body. It is true, he often repeats what he had ſaid before; but this is occaſioned by the extreme facility with which he writes. What author ever produced ſo many original things; many of them profoundly meditated, and all of them happily expreſſed?

"I have ſometimes thought, that his ſlow and interrupted manner of ſpeaking was to gain time, till he could recollect ſomething which pleaſed him to ſay; for this manner was become habitual; ſo that, hearing him ſpeak, we might imagine he was reading one of his own works.

"When converſing, he frequently mingled Italian phraſes, and quotations from Taſſo, and Arioſto; but he never could forget his French accent. I one day teſtified my aſtoniſhment at the ill treatment he had beſtowed, in his Eſſay on Epic Poetry, on Arioſto, whoſe mind appeared ſo congenial with that of Voltaire. This produced a diſcuſſion, in which it was not difficult to prove, that the author of Orlando Furioſo was a great poet; that he did not deſerve to be treated as a mere jocoſe fantaſtic writer, and that his faults were the faults of his age, and not of his genius. Voltaire promiſed to read Arioſto

again;

again; and, in a new edition of his Eſſay, he has ſpoken of him with more propriety and juſtice.

"He read ſome of my poems, and ſaid ſome very flattering things, particularly of the eulogiums I had written on the king of Pruſſia, Galileo, and Newton. He continued to declaim againſt ſuperſtition, the inquiſition, the court of Rome, the monkiſh orders, *&c.* and repeated what cardinal Paſſionei ſaid to a traveller, "*It is miraculous that the Church has loſt nothing this year.*"

"I one day went to dine with him, at his new ſeat at Ferney. After dinner, he ſaid,—"I have eaten too much; I ſhall not live to inhabit my new purchaſe. But we muſt enjoy life. I am inclined to gormandize, and ſo was Horace; *trahit ſua quemque voluptas.* The child muſt be rocked till it falls aſleep."

"You perceive he belonged to the Epicurean tribe; though in ſome reſpects he was a Diogenes. His wiſh was to be ſometimes Socrates, at others Ariſtippus. One day, he would ſay he was dying; the next, that he was indebted to Tronchin for life and health, though in the ſame breath he would ridicule phyſic and the phyſician.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ITALIAN PEASANTRY.

From an unpubliſhed Poem, by Mrs. ROBINSON.

TIME WAS, and mem'ry ſickens to retrace
The tablet fraught with wrongs, when ſeaſons roll'd
O'er the ſmall hut of lowly induſtry
In dim ſucceſſion of eternal gloom;
Though roſy morn upon the eaſtern cliff
Burſt wide her ſilver gates, and ſcatter'd round
A bright ethereal ſhow'r! When nature's breaſt
Unveil'd its fragrance, and its gloomy tints,
Spangl'd by twilight's tears, to weary eyes,
Unbleſs'd with ſweet repoſe! Poor, toil-worn race!
The hardy bloſſoms of a fervid ſoil;—
What was their hapleſs lot? To ſigh, to pant,
To ſcorch and faint, while from the cloudleſs ſky
The noon-tide beam ſhot downward. By their hands
The burning ploughſhare thro' the Tuſcan glebe
Purſued its ſultry way: The ſmoking plains,
Refreſh'd by tepid ſhow'rs, receiv'd the pledge
Of future luxury. The tangling vine,
Nurs'd by their toil, grew fibrous: the brown rind,
Dried by the parching gale, wove cloſe and firm,
Guarded the rich and nect'rous diſtillation.
The tendrils twin'd, to ev'ry point minute
The od'rous bev'rage ſtole, till the ſwoln fruit,
Empurpled by the ſun, the labourers preſt
To yield its luſcious burthen. Yet, for THEM
Did ſummer gild the plain? Did autumn glow?
Did auſtral breezes fan the tepid ſhow'r,
Scarce whiſp'ring as it fell? Did the day's toil
Enſure the night's repoſe?--ſweet recompence,
That well befits the PEASANT's guiltleſs toil!
Could THEY, when down the crimſon plains of light
The lord of day retir'd, when ev'ry bird,
The plumy trav'ller of unbounded ſpace,
Claim'd the ſhort hour of reſt, could LABOUR's ſons
Shake from their freckled brows the ev'ning dew,
And homeward, blitheſomely, return to quaff
The honey'd cup of joy? Could THEY ſuſpire
Health's breezy hour; on THEIR OWN cultur'd plains
Reap the full harveſt, pen their fleecy ſtore;
Or, as the night-miſt gather'd o'er the heath,
Call home their wand'ring herds?—O! *ſuff'ring* CARLE!
When the rich vintage heap'd the lordly board,
Moiſten'd the feaſted lip, or flaſhing foam'd
Within its cryſtal priſon, amber-dyed;
When nectar, thrice diſtill'd by burning gales,
Sated the palate of the pamper'd fool;
What were THY poor rewards?—A niggard boon!
Dealt out with freezing ſcorn, or brutal pride;
A ruſhy pillow, and a mountain hut,
Whoſe ſides of clay, and tempeſt-ſhatter'd roof,
Scarce ſcreen'd thy boſom from the wint'ry blaſt;
(The very DOGS of PRINCES warmer houſed!)
While the long hour, 'till morning's dawn, ſtole on
In ſullen ſadneſs, or in fruitleſs pray'r!

Turn to the marble PALACES of PRIDE,
The velvet hangings and the golden ſhows,
That made their tables groan! Behold their feaſts
Of luſcious fruits, and blood-inflaming ſpice;
Their oily ſyrups of ambroſial flow'rs,
Conſerves, thrice eſſenc'd in Phœnician dews,
Fit for the ſick'ning palate of the wretch

By luxury unnerv'd! Beneath his feet,
The poliſh'd pavement muſt be ſprinkl'd o'er
With perfumes of Arabia! From above,
The lattic'd roof, with ſummer flow'rs o'erhung,
'Midſt aromatic ſweets, ſhed cooling airs
On his feaſt-fever'd cheek! On ev'ry ſide,
In ſumptuous colonades of Parian ſtone,
Or glitt'ring granite, or the fibrous earth
Of rich Sienna's hills; ſlow-breathing flutes,
In dulcet ſtrains, take captive the dull ſenſe
Through the long hour of feaſting; cheating time
With enervating bliſs! O! Contraſt infinite!
Yet who, amidſt the mortal myriads,
Moſt labour'd to embelliſh Nature's plan
Of boundleſs wonders? Who, with ceaſeleſs toil,
Dug from the beamleſs mazes of the earth
The boaſt of varying climes, from Lybia's groves
To caves Armenian, guarded by the rocks
Of wild Euphrates? Who, but the Sons of Toil,
Enrich'd the ſculptur'd dome, reviv'd the Arts,
Sinking, o'erwhelm'd, amidſt the wrecks of time?
  Look round the lofty palaces of Pride,
Behold the breathing Canvas, wond'rous proof
Of imitative pow'r! where human forms,
Colours, and ſpace, miraculouſly rang'd,
Drew order out of chaos! where the vaſt
Of bold perception varied hues diſclos'd,
From the rich foliage of embow'ring woods
To mountains, azure capp'd, ſcarce viſible
Amid the duſk of diſtance. Trace the lines
That form the graceful statue, Grecian born
From rough-hewn quarries! See the rounding limb,
The modeſt look ſerene! which marks the nymph
Of Medicean fame: proud monument
Of Heav'n-inſtructed Genius! thou ſhalt charm
When pomp and pride ſhall mingle in the maſs
Of undiſtinguiſh'd clay, inanimate,
That, having borne its hour of buſy toil,
Shrinks into ſhapeleſs nothing! Dreadful thought!
To mingle with the cold and ſenſeleſs earth;
In ſpells of dull inanity to reſt;
The nobleſt paſſions, and the living pow'rs
Of intellectual light, the Soul's pure lamp,
All, all extinguiſh'd! Tell me, *Nature's* God!
Then what is the warm magic that ſupplies
The ſtrong life-loving flame, which fills the breaſt,
Enliv'ning Time's ſlow journey? Liberty!
If thou art not the impulſe exquiſite,
Where does it dwell? What elſe can teach the wretch
(Lab'ring with mortal ills, diſeaſe and pain,
Deep-wounding poverty preſumptuous ſcorn,
High-creſted arrogance, affection's ſpurn'd,)
To bear the weight of thought, and linger out
This weary taſk of being? Bleſt with thee,
The Peasant were as happy as his Lord—
For Nature knows no difference! Summer ſmiles
For the poor cottager, and ſmiling ſhews
The vegetating ſcene, diffuſing fair
And equal portions for the ſons of earth!
But Man, proud Man, a bold uſurper, takes
The law of Nature from its deſtin'd courſe,
And faſhions it at pleaſure! Hence we trace
The gloomy annals of receding time
Spotted with gore, and blurr'd by pity's tears,
Where Genius, Virtue, Nature's progeny!
Mark'd by th' Eternal's hand with ev'ry charm,
Have ſhrunk beneath Oppreſſion!—bow'd the neck
Before the blood-ſtain'd ſhrines of impious fraud,
Flouted by fools, the gilded dregs of earth,
And forc'd to hide the guſhing tear of ſcorn,
Till driv'n to mountain caves, and deſart glooms,
The godlike wonders fled. The first, ſublime,
The darling of his race; majeſtic! grand!
With eyes, whoſe living luſtre beam'd afar
The blaze of intellect, Promethean-touch'd,
And infinitely radiant!——
                        By his ſide,
Beauteous and mild as Morn's returning Star,
The maiden, Virtue, mov'd! and who can tell
But in ſome hovel low, whoſe ruſhy roof
The barren cliff defends from wint'ry ſtorms,
The godlike pair, ſcorning the din of fools,
(Ambition's clamour, which the deſpot, Death,
Awhile obſerves, then, with his iron hand,
Locks in eternal ſilence!) who can tell,
But the proud pair, by Reason's pow'r ſuſtain'd,
Cheriſh a glorious race? Statesmen and Chiefs,
Poets, and ſage Philosophers, whoſe lore
Might rival ancient Greece, and nobly prove
The *ſolitude* of Virtue—Wisdom's School!

LINES TO THE RED-BREAST.

LONE ſongſtreſs of the waning year,
  The firſt amid the feather'd choir
That warbling many a wild note clear
  Attunes the lay to young deſire;

Why ſwells with grief thy little throat?
  Why do thy plumes diſorder'd lie?
Say from what cauſe that penſive note
  Proceeds, and why that alter'd eye?

Has Fate, beneath the fowler's form,
With cruel aim thy bliſs annoy'd ?
Or truant-boy, intent on harm,
With ſavage hand thy young deſtroy'd ?

If 'tis thy lot theſe woes to prove,
Thy plaintive ſtrains ſtill let me hear;
For as thou wail'ſt thy injur'd love,
I'll ſoothe thy ſufferings with a tear.
Exeter, Feb. 24, 1800. R. H.

TO A LADY, ON HER DEMAND OF A PROMISED ODE.

AN ode, my dear lady ! though ſhort be the word,
So much it imports of high merit,
That Collins and Gray have not left us a third
To ſoar with ſo daring a ſpirit.

The flights of a bard thus are out of the queſtion,
Did rhyme more than reaſon poſſeſs me;
Though as my raſh promiſe politely you reſt on,
I wiſh now Apollo would bleſs me.

Then what ſhould the verſe be ? A moment's too long
To puzzle my head with a choice:
For her what ſo fit as the cadence of ſong,
Who rivals the nightingale's voice ?

Yet unlike be your ſtrain, and your boſom at eaſe,
Nor aſk the gay world for a ſmile,
While love and content join their efforts to pleaſe,
And hope can ev'n ſorrow beguile !

Yes—quick may you paſs, as my light-tripping meaſure,
O'er the troubles of life's rugged road;
But long be your ſtay in each region of pleaſure,
Where virtue ſhall fix her abode !

Your cares may a huſband's affection repay,
With duty delight may you blend ;
And when time ſteals your bloom, and your treſſes are grey,
Still greet him the lover and friend !

Thus, as poets crown all things, your days I would crown.
With ſweet flow'rs that never ſhall fade ;
Such I've witneſs'd to charm 'midſt the glare of the town,
And haſte to enjoy in the ſhade.

J. T. R.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*The intereſting and authentic Article relative to* GENERAL WASHINGTON *will be concluded in our next.*]

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* LABOURS *of the Celebrated* SPALLANZANI, *being the Tranſlation of an* ELOGE, *delivered by* JEAN SENEBIER, KEEPER *of the* LIBRARY *at* GENEVA, *read to the* SOCIETY *of* NATURAL PHILOSOPHY *and* NATURAL HISTORY *of* GENEVA, *Sept.* 17, 1799.

IN attentively contemplating the aſtoniſhing progreſs of the ſciences, we ſearch with inquietude after thoſe men to whom it is indebted. We preſently behold human vanities upon the theatre; thoſe bright flambeaux expire which appeared to have ſome reality there; and the regret we then experience covers, with a kind of funeral crape, the admiration which before we had ſo grateful a ſenſe of. Such is the ſad impreſſion produced by the death of great men; their loſs diminiſhes the courage which their genius gave to the age in which they lived, by drying up a fountain of light that was poured out for it with ſo much utility; and it robs the world of that which Nature, who reproduces as faſt as ſhe deſtroys, is not always diſpoſed to reſtore. However, if the fruits of genius are few in number, it muſt be acknowledged that their vigorous conſtitution eterniſes their freſhneſs and their flavour; and that their imperiſhable durability recompenſes in ſome degree the poſterity of thoſe who ſaw them grow, for not having had the advantage of gathering them: but thoſe who knew thoſe excellent beings, who have maintained with them the relations of friendſhip and confidence, who were the witneſſes of their thoughts and of their virtues, alas! they can only have the remembrance of the paſt to aggravate their ſufferings!—what did I ſay? whilſt age, in ſilvering their hairs, renders new attachments more difficult to them, they are forced to renounce the ſweets of friendſhip; in the inſtant of life, too, when they conſtitute all its happineſs. Sentiments thus painful, dictate to me this hiſtorical Memoir on my friend SPALLANZANI, whom I tenderly cheriſhed during twenty-five years, and whom I ſhall regret to the end of my exiſtence. Oh! my reſpectable friend! thou haſt no need of an eulogium, which would be below thy merit, and which thy modeſty would reject; thy name alone will always be one to thee; thy works have already publiſhed it throughout the earth, they will repeat it through all ages, and for thee, thou ſhalt ſtill honour in this, all thoſe enlightened virtuous ſouls who have had the felicity to be united to thine!

Lazarus Spallanzani was born at Scandiano, in the department of Croſtolo (in the Ciſalpine Republic), the 10th of January 1729; he was ſon of Jean Nicholas Spallanzani, an eſteemed juriſconſult; and of Lucia Zugliani; he commenced his ſtudies in his own country, and, at the age of fifteen years went to Reggio de Modena in order to continue them. The Jeſuits, who inſtructed him in the belles-lettres, and the Dominicans, who heard of his progreſs, were deſirous of attaching him to them; but his paſſion for extending his knowledge led him to Bologna, where his relation Laura Baſſi, that woman juſtly celebrated for her genius, her eloquence, and her ſkill in natural philoſophy and the mathematics, was one of the moſt illuſtrious profeſſors of the Inſtitute and of Italy. Under the direction of this enlightened guide, he learnt to prefer the ſtudy of nature to that of her commentators, and to judge of the value of the commentary by its reſemblance to the original: he inſtantly availed himſelf of the wiſdom of that lady's counſels, and was not long before he experienced the happy effects of it. How agreeable it is to ſee him in 1765 painting his gratitude for his inſtructor, to whom he dedicated a Latin diſſertation at that time, in which he mentions the applauſes that Laura Baſſi received at Modena, when ſhe entered the auditory of her pupil, then become profeſſor. The taſte of Spallanzani for philoſophy was not excluſive: he already thought, like all great men, that the ſtudy of antiquity and the belles lettres was indiſpenſible to give to ideas that clearneſs, to expreſſions that accuracy, and to reaſonings that connexion, without which the fineſt thoughts become barren. He ſtudied his own language with care; and perfected himſelf in the Latin tongue, but above all he attached himſelf to the Greek and the French. Homer, Demoſthenes, St. Baſil, were his favourite authors. I have as often heard him recite paſſages from Homer and Virgil, as from Arioſto and Taſſo. Spallanzani applied himſelf to juriſprudence at the inſtance of a father whom he tenderly loved: he was upon the point of receiving the degree of doctor of civil law, when Anthony Valliſneri, profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Padua, perſuaded him to renounce this vocation, by promiſing to obtain the conſent of his father, who was ſenſibly touched by his ſon's devotion to his will, and who thereby left him at liberty to follow his own inclinations. From that moment he gave himſelf up with more ardour than ever to the ſtudy of mathematics, continuing that alſo of the living and dead languages.

Spallanzani was preſently known all over Italy, and his own country was the firſt to do homage to his talents. The univerſity of Reggio, in 1754, choſe him to be profeſſor in logic, metaphyſics, and Greek. He taught there for ten years; and during that period conſecrated all the time he could ſpare from his leſſons to the obſervation of nature. Now and then an accidental diſcovery would increaſe his paſſion for natural hiſtory, which always augmented by new ſucceſſes. His obſervations upon the animalculæ of infuſions fixed the attention of Haller and of Bonnet; the latter of whom aſſiſted him in his glorious career, and thenceforth diſtinguiſhed him as one of the learned interpreters of nature.

In 1760 Spallanzani was called to the univerſity of Modena; and although his intereſt would have made him accept the advantageous offers of the univerſity of Coimbra, of Parma, and of Ceſena; yet his patriotiſm and his attachment to his family confined his ſervices to his own country. The ſame conſiderations engaged him to refuſe the propoſitions made him by the academy of Peterſburg ſome years after. He remained at Modena till the year 1768, and he ſaw raiſed by his care a generation of men conſtituting at this time the glory of Italy. Among them may be counted *Venturi*, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Modena; *Belloni*, biſhop of Carpi; *Luccheſini*, ambaſſador of the late king of Pruſſia; and the poet *Angelo Mazzo* of Parma.

During his reſidence at Modena, Spallanzani publiſhed, in 1765, *Saggio di Oſſervazioni Microſcopiche concernente il Siſtema di Needham e Buffon.* He therein eſtabliſhes the *animality* of what had been called, but not generally aſſented to as, microſcopic animalculæ, by the moſt ingenious, and at the ſame time ſolid, experiments; he ſent this work to Bonnet, who formed his opinion of the author accordingly, and who lived to ſee the accompliſhment of the prophecy he drew from it. From that moment, the moſt intimate acquaintance was formed between them, and it laſted during their lives, of which it conſtituted the chief happineſs. In the ſame year Spallanzani publiſhed a diſſertation truly original: *De Lapidibus ab Aqua reſilientibus*; in that work he proves, by ſatisfactory experiments, contrary to the commonly received opinion, that the ducks and drakes (as they are called) are not produced by the elaſticity of the water, but by the natural effect of the change of direction which the ſtone experiences in its movement, after the water has been ſtruck by it, and that it has been carried over the bend or hollow of the cup formed by the concuſſion.

In 1768 he prepared the philoſophers for the ſurpriſing diſcoveries he was about to offer them throughout his life, in publiſhing his *Prodromo di un Opera da Imprimerſi ſopra le Riproduzioni Animali*. He therein lays down the plan of a work which he was anxious to get up on this important ſubject; but this ſimple proſpectus contains more real knowledge than all the books which had appeared, becauſe it taught the method that ought to be followed in this dark reſearch, and contained many unexpected facts; ſuch as the preexiſtence of tadpoles at the fecundation, in many ſpecies of toads and frogs; the reproduction of the head cut off from ſnails, which he had already communicated to Bonnet, in 1766, and which was diſputed for ſome time, in ſpite of the repeated confirmation of this phenomenon by Heriſſant and Lavoiſier. He demonſtrated it again afterwards in the *Memorie della Societa Italiana*; as alſo the renewal of the tail, the limbs, and even the jaws, taken from the aquatic ſalamander. Theſe facts continue to aſtoniſh even at this day, when they are thought of, notwithſtanding every one has had the opportunity of familiariſing himſelf with them: and we hardly know which we ought moſt to admire, the expertneſs of SPALLANZANI in affording ſuch deciſive proofs, or his boldneſs in ſearching after them, and ſeizing them. We have to regret that the project of his great undertaking is not realized, but various circumſtances prevented him from giving way to the ſolicitations of his friends for its accompliſhment. I ſhould ſuſpect that he deſpaired of throwing upon every part of it all the light which at firſt he thought he might be able; and that he found it prudent to mature his ideas by new meditations: this, perhaps, may have been as powerful a cauſe, as that other calls and occupations, perpetually accumulating, ſhould not have allowed him to purſue it as he had intended. He has always laid nature open to full view, and the thinneſt veil darkened her till he ſucceeded in removing it altogether.

The phyſiology of Haller that SPALLANZANI ſtudied, fixed his attention upon the circulation of the blood, in which he diſcovered ſeveral remarkable phenomena. He publiſhed, in 1768, a ſmall tract: *Dell' Azione del Cuore ne' Vaſi Sanguigni nuove Oſſervazioni*, and he reprinted it in 1773 with three new diſſertations. *De' Fenomeni della Circolazione oſſervata nel' Giro univerſali de' Vaſi*; *de' Fenomeni della Circolazione Languente*; *de' Moti del Sangue independente del Azione del Cuore e del Pulſare delle Arterie*. This work, but little known, contains a ſeries of obſervations and experiments, of the moſt ingenious and delicate nature, upon a ſubject of which the ſurface only is known. This work merits the attention of thoſe who are intereſted in the progreſs of phyſiology.

When the univerſity of Padua was reeſtabliſhed upon a larger ſcale, the empreſs Maria Thereſa directed the Count de *Firmion* to invite him to fill a chair, as profeſſor of natural hiſtory; his great reputation rendered him eligible for this diſtinction, ſolicited by many celebrated men, and he merited it by his ſucceſs, and by the crowd of ſtudents who thronged to his leſſons. Only great men make excellent maſters, becauſe their ideas are the moſt perſpicuous, the moſt extenſive, and beſt connected.

SPALLANZANI united a vaſt extent of knowledge to a fine genius; a method ſimple, but rigorous in its nature, and he connected what he knew to principles firmly eſtabliſhed. His ardent love of truth made him diſcuſs, with the utmoſt care, the theories which prevailed; to ſound their ſolidity, and diſcover their weak ſides. The great art which he had acquired, of interpreting nature by herſelf, diffuſed ſuch a light over his leſſons as made every thing perſpicuous that was capable of affording inſtruction. An eloquence at once plain and lively animated his diſcourſe; the purity and elegance of his ſtyle charmed all who heard it: in ſhort, it was known that he always occupied himſelf about the means of rendering his leſſons uſeful, which he prepared a year beforehand. They became always new and engaging, by his new obſervations, and by the enlarged views that his meditations preſented to him. The learned perſons who attended his lectures were pleaſed to become his ſcholars, in order to know better what they already knew, and to learn that which otherwiſe they would perhaps never have known.

In arriving at the univerſity, SPALLANZANI took the *Contemplation de la-Nature* of Bonnet for the text of his leſſons: he filled up the vacancies in it, he unfolded the ideas, and confirmed the theories by his experiments. He believed with reaſon, that the book which inſpired him with the love of natural hiſtory by reading it, was the moſt proper to give birth to it in the minds of his diſciples.

He tranſlated it into Italian and enriched it with notes; he added a preface to it, wherein he pointed out the ſubjects of the vegetable and animal œconomy, which in an eſpecial manner deſerved the attention of his pupils: and ſometimes pointing out to them the means of ſucceeding in their reſearches. It was thus he at firſt devoted himſelf to the pleaſing employment of inſtructor of his countrymen, and that he became the model of thoſe who were deſirous of inſtructing uſefully. He publiſhed the firſt volume of his tranſlation in 1769, and the ſecond in 1770.

The connexion of SPALLANZANI with Bonnet had an influence upon his genius, which bent to the ſevere method of the philoſopher of Geneva. He prided himſelf in being his pupil, and he unceaſingly meditated upon his admirable writings; and thus it was that he became deſirous of ſeeking in nature for the proofs of Bonnet's opinion upon the generation of organized bodies, and that this charming ſubject fixed his attention for a long time.

He publiſhed, in 1776, the two firſt volumes of his *Opuſcoli di Fiſica Animale e Vegetabile*: they are the explanation of a part of the Microſcopic Obſervations, which had already appeared.

If the art to obſerve be the moſt difficult, it is nevertheleſs the moſt neceſſary of all the arts; but it ſuppoſes every quality, every talent: and further, though each believes himſelf more or leſs conſummate therein, yet it is obvious that only great men have exerciſed it in a diſtinguiſhed manner. Genius alone fixes the objects worthy of regard; that alone directs the ſenſes to the obſcurities which it is neceſſary to diſſipate; it watches over them to prevent error; it animates them to follow by the ſcent, as it were, that which they have but a diſtant view of: it takes off the veil which covers what we are looking after; it ſupports the patience which waits the moment for gratifying the ſight in the midſt of obſtacles multiplying one upon another: in ſhort, it is genius that concentrates the attention upon an object, which communicates that energy to him for imagining, that ſagacity for diſcovering, that promptneſs for perceiving, without which we ſee only one ſide of truth, when we do not happen to let it eſcape altogether. But this is not all; for after nature has been read with preciſion, it is neceſſary to interpret her with fidelity; to analyſe by the thought the phenomena anatomiſed by the ſenſes; to conſider of the ſpecies by obſerving the individual, and to anticipate the general propoſitions by conſidering the unconnected facts. Here, prudence and circumſpection will not always ſecure us againſt error, if an ardent love for the truth does not aſſay obſervations and their conſequences in its crucible, and thereby reduce every thing to *ſcoriæ* which is not truth.

Such was SPALLANZANI in all his reſearches; ſuch we ſee him in all his writings. Occupied by the great phenomenon of generation, he examined the opinion of Needham to demonſtrate its want of foundation: the latter, not ſatisfied with the microſcopic obſervations of SPALLANZANI, which weakened the imagined vegetative force to put the matter in motion, challenged the profeſſor of Reggio to a reperuſal of what he had written; but he proved to the other, that we in common practice always ſee that which has been *well obſerved*, but that we never again ſee that which we have been contented with *imagining we ſaw*.

I make no remark on the ſevere logic and amiable politeneſs of SPALLANZANI in his refutation, or the art with which he demonſtrates to Needham the cauſes of his error; but it will always be underſtood with pleaſure, that the animalculæ of infuſions are produced by germs, that there are ſome of them which defy, like certain eggs and ſeeds, the moſt exceſſive cold, as well as the heat of boiling water. On this occaſion he treats on the influence of cold upon animals, and proves that the lethargic numbneſs of ſome, during winter, does not depend upon the impreſſion the blood may receive from it, ſince a frog, deprived of his blood, becomes lethargic when he is reduced to the ſame cold ſtate by an immerſion in ice, and ſwims as before when reſtored to warmth. In the ſame manner, he ſhews that odours, various liquors, the vacuum, act upon animalculæ as upon other animals, that they are oviparous viviparous, and hermaphrodite. Thus, in running over theſe diſtant regions of nature with this illuſtrious traveller, we are always meeting with new facts, profound remarks, precious details, and ſome curious anecdotes; in ſhort, an univerſal hiſtory of thoſe beings which are the moſt numerous of the globe, although their exiſtence is ſcarcely ſuſpected, and whoſe organization is in many reſpects different from that of known animals.

The ſecond volume of this work is a new voyage into the moſt unknown parts;

a ſublime pencil had already painted it, but the picture was not done after nature. SPALLANZANI here gives a hiſtory of the ſpermatic animalculæ, which the eloquent hiſtorian, above alluded to, always confounds with the animalculæ of infuſions. We cannot but admire the modeſt diffidence of this new demonſtrator, ſtruggling againſt his own opinion and the authority of Buffon, and he appears to admit with repugnance the reſults of his multiplied and in a thouſand ways varied obſervations, which expoſe the feebleneſs of the ſyſtem of organic moleculæ.

SPALLANZANI afterwards deſcribes the volvox and the ſlow-moving animalculæ (*rotifère* and *tardigrade*) thoſe coloſſuſes of the microſcopic world, ſo ſingular by their figure and organization, but more ſingular ſtill by their faculty of reſuming life, after a total ſuſpence of all the apparent acts of it during many years.

I do not here ſpeak of the experiments of SPALLANZANI on the death of animals in cloſe veſſels, becauſe he took up the ſubject again; and enlarged and exemplified it by the new lights of chemiſtry; but this collection he concludes with another on the hiſtory of vegetable mould growing on the ſurface of liquors and moiſt ſubſtances, the ſeeds of which he ſhews to float in the air; and he remarks that theſe microſcopic champignons or muſhrooms diſtinguiſh themſelves from other plants by their tendency to grow in all directions, without conforming to the almoſt univerſal law of perpendicularity of ſtalk to the ground.

SPALLANZANI was placed at the head of the univerſity's cabinet of natural hiſtory, but he was little more than titular depoſitary of a treaſure which no longer exiſted. He laid the foundations however for its renewal, and, by his care, it is become one of the moſt precious and uſeful. He enriched it through his repeated travels by land and ſea, in Europe, in Aſia, acroſs the Apennines, the Alps, the Krapacks, at the bottom of mines, on the top of volcanoes, at the mouth of craters: ſupported by his ardent paſſion in the midſt of perils, he preſerved the *ſang-froid* of the philoſopher to contemplate theſe wonders, and the piercing eye of an obſerver to ſtudy them. It is thus that he always diſtinguiſhed the proper objects for improving ſcience by favouring inſtruction; it is thus that he filled this depoſitary with treaſures, that all the gold in the world could not have obtained, becauſe gold never ſupplies the genius and the diſcernment of the enlightened naturaliſt.

In 1779 SPALLANZANI ran over Switzerland and the Griſons; he then went to Geneva, where he ſpent a month with his friends, who admired him the more in his converſations after having admired him in his writings. I have ſeen him enjoy the pleaſure he afforded to Trembley, Bonnet, and Deſauſſure; his feeling ſoul came to meet that of theſe great men; he unravelled the thread of his vaſt thoughts, and animated himſelf by reflecting on the grand views they gave birth to. It would be highly uſeful to recal theſe friendly converſations, not only for the honor of thoſe who held them, but alſo for the inſtruction of poſterity. But it will be always important to know that the geniuſes of this great caſt reliſh the ſweets of friendſhip, and experience as great joy in diſcloſing their hearts as in diſcovering the ſecrets of nature. Cruel remembrance! theſe illuſtrious men, who have been the ornaments of their age, by their knowledge, their diſcoveries and their virtues; who have accompliſhed the happineſs of their friends by their indulgence, their ſenſibility, their inſtructions, and their examples; all theſe immortal men are now dead; and have left, to thoſe who have loved and admired them, only the deſpair of ſeeing them replaced, and the painful conſolation of having been cheriſhed by them. SPALLANZANI returned to Pavia, and publiſhed, in 1780, two new volumes of his *Diſſertazione di Fiſica Animale e Vegetabile*. He therein reveals the ſecrets of the interpretation of two very obſcure phenomena, concerning the vegetable and animal œconomy.

Some experiments made by SPALLANZANI upon *digeſtion*, for his leſſons, engaged him to ſtudy this dark operation; he repeated Reaumur's experiments upon the gallinaceous birds; and he obſerved that the trituration, which is in this caſe an aid to digeſtion, could not however be a very powerful means. He ſaw that the gizzard of thoſe birds which pulveriſe the ſtones of fruit to pieces, as if done with needles or other ſharp-pointed inſtruments, did not digeſt the powder ſo formed: that it was neceſſary it ſhould undergo a new operation in the ſtomach, before it could become fit chyle for affording the elements of the blood and other humours. He eſtabliſhed the point that the digeſtion was performed in the ſtomach of numerous animals, by the powerful action of a juice which diſſolves the aliments; and to render his demonſtration the more convincing, he had the courage to make ſeveral experiments on himſelf which might have proved fatal, and had the addreſs to complete his proofs by artificial digeſtions, made in glaſſes upon the table, by mixing the chewed aliments with the gaſtric juice of animals, which he knew how to extract from their ſtomachs. But this book, ſo original by the multitude of experiments and curious obſervations which it contains, is ſtill more worthy of attention by the philoſophic ſpirit which detected it.

This ſubject is one of the moſt difficult in phyſiology; the obſerver is always compelled to act and to look with darkneſs around him; he is obliged to manage the animal with care, to avoid the derangement of his operations; and when he has laboriouſly completed his experiments, it is neceſſary that he ſhould well diſtinguiſh the conſequences, ſometimes erroneous, which may be drawn from thoſe of obſervation, which never deceive when they are immediate. SPALLANZANI, in this work, is truly a fine ſpectacle; ſcrupulouſly analyſing the facts in order to diſcover their cauſes with certainty; inventing happy reſources for ſurmounting the obſtacles which renew themſelves; comparing nature with his experiments, to judge of them; catching hold in his obſervations of every thing that is eſſential in them; meaſuring their ſolidity by the augmentation or diminution of ſuppoſed cauſes; drawing the beſt-founded concluſions, and rejecting the moſt plauſible hypotheſes; modeſtly expoſing the errors of thoſe who have gone before him, and employing analogy with that wiſe circumſpection which inſpires confidence in an inſtrument at once ſo dangerous and ſo uſeful. But let it be known, SPALLANZANI had a capacity in particular for diſcovering the truth: while the greater part of obſervators ſcarcely ever attain it, and then, after having deſcribed around them a circuitous trace; he runs upon it by a ſtraight line, and poſſeſſes himſelf of it ſo as that it cannot eſcape him.

This work put John Hunter out of humour; I know not the cauſe, but he publiſhed, in 1785, *Some Obſervations upon Digeſtion*, wherein he threw out ſome bitter ſarcaſms againſt SPALLANZANI, who took ample revenge by publiſhing this work in Italian, and addreſſing to *Caldani* in 1788: *Una Lettera Apologetica in Riſpoſta alle Oſſervazione del Signor Giovanni Hunter*. He expoſes with moderation, but with an irreſiſtible logic, the overſights of the Engliſh phyſiologiſt, and points out his errors in a manner which left him no hope of a reply.

The ſecond volume treats of the generation of animals and plants. SPALLANZANI proves, by experiments, as ſatisfactory as they are ſurpriſing, the pre-exiſtence of germs to fecundation; he ſhews the exiſtence of tadpoles in the females of five different ſpecies of frogs, in toads, and in ſalamanders, before their fecundation: he recounts the ſucceſs of ſome artificial fecundations upon the tadpoles of thoſe five ſpecies, and even upon a quadruped. He in the ſame manner ſhews the ſeed in the flowers before the emiſſion of their farina, and, by a ſubtile anatomy, of which one can hardly form an idea, he exhibits to the eye in the flower of the *ſpartium junceum*, the ſiliqua, its ſeeds, with their lobes, and the embryo plant; he purſues them in their expanſion before and after fecundation, and leaves not a doubt, but that the ſeeds and the pericarpia exiſted long before the bloſſoming of the buds, and conſequently a long time before they could have been fecundated. He has repeated theſe obſervations upon various ſpecies of plants with the ſame reſults; in ſhort, he has raiſed the individuals of plants with female flowers which have borne fecundated ſeeds, although they were out of the reach even of ſuſpicion of a communication with the farina of the male flowers. Such is the ſeries of ſurpriſing phenomena SPALLANZANI adds to the hiſtory of nature. I will leave the mind to repoſe a moment upon theſe fine diſcoveries, in order to occupy myſelf more particularly with the great man to whom we owe them.

SPALLANZANI, according to cuſtom, availed himſelf of the academical vacation of 1781, to make a journey, the object of which was to add to the cabinet of Pavia. He ſet out in the month of July for Marſeilles, where he commenced a new hiſtory of the ſea, which had preſented him with a crowd of novel and curious facts upon numerous genera of the inhabitants of the ocean. He went likewiſe to Finale, to Genoa, to Maſſa, and to Carrara, to obſerve the quarries of marble ſo famous with the ſtatuaries; he returned to Spezzia, and thence brought to Pavia an immenſe harveſt of fiſhes cruſtaceous and teſtaceous, which he depoſited in that cabinet of which his voyages and travels had rendered him ſo worthy to be the guardian. He viſited in the ſame view, and with the ſame ſucceſs, the coaſts of Iſtria, in 1782; the Apennine Mountains in 1783, where he noticed the terrible hurricanes, and the ſurpriſing vapours which rendered that year ſo famous in meteorology. The cabinet of Pavia thus every year ſaw its riches increaſe; and in the ſame proportion it became the object of ſtrangers' admiration; but every one admired ſtill more the immenſe labour of SPALLANZANI, who had collected every part of it.

The Emperor Joſeph knew this when he came into Lombardy; he deſired to have a converſation with SPALLANZANI, and his majeſty expreſſed his approbation, by preſenting him with his medal in gold.

The univerſity of Padua offered to SPALLANZANI, in 1785, the chair of natural hiſtory, which the death of *Anthony Valliſneri* had left vacant, promiſing him more conſiderable advantages than thoſe which he enjoyed at Pavia; but the archduke doubled his penſion, and allowed him to accompany to Conſtantinople the Chevalier Zuliani, who had juſt been nominated ambaſſador from the republic of Venice.

He left this city the 21ſt of Auguſt; and during his voyage made ſeveral obſervations upon the marine productions he met with in thoſe climates, as well as upon the meteorological events of every day, among which he had the advantage of beholding a ſpecies of water-ſpout. He touched at ſeveral iſlands in the Archipelago, which he examined, and went aſhore at Troy to viſit the places ſung by the poet whom he preferred to all others; and in treading upon that ground ſo anciently famous, he made ſome geological obſervations truly original. One may judge before hand of the intereſt we ſhall feel in reading the Voyage of SPALLANZANI, by ſome memoirs which have appeared in the *Memorie della Societa Italiana* upon the water-ſpouts at ſea, the ſtroke of the torpedo, divers marine productions, and the iſland of Cytherea, where he diſcovered a mountain compoſed of various ſpecies of foſſils. SPALLANZANI arrived at Conſtantinople the 11th of October, and remained there eleven months: he muſt have been greatly out of his element in that country of ignorance and ſuperſtition, if he had not had nature to ſtudy, and Zuliani to hear him. The phyſical and moral phenomena of this country, quite new to him, fixed his attention; he ſtrayed over the borders of the two ſeas, and climbed up the neighbouring hills; he viſited the iſland of *Chalki*, where he made known to the Turks a mine of copper, the exiſtence of which they never ſo much as ſuſpected. He went to the *Principi* Iſland, at a few miles diſtant from Conſtantinople, where he diſcovered an iron mine equally unthought of by the Turks. He returned to Europe loaded with ſpoils from the Eaſt, compoſed of the creatures of the three kingdoms, peculiar to thoſe regions: after having been uſeful to the Orientals, who were incapable of appreciating his merit, or rather of imagining he could have any; he ſet out on his return for Italy the 16th of Auguſt, 1786.

A journey by ſea was in every reſpect the moſt ſafe, and the moſt commodious; but SPALLANZANI conſidered the dangers and the inconveniencies of the road as nothing when employed in any beneficial purſuit; he braved all the perils of thoſe deſert regions, where there is no police, no ſecurity. When he arrived at Bachareſt, he was retained there during nine days by the celebrated and unhappy *Mauroceni*, hoſpodar of Wallachia. This prince, the friend of ſcience, received him with diſtinction, preſented him with many of the rarities of his country, and furniſhed him with horſes for travelling, and alſo gave him an eſcort of 30 troopers throughout the whole extent of his dominions. SPALLANZANI paſſed by Hermanſtadt in Tranſylvania, and arrived at Vienna the 7th of December, after having viewed the numerous mines of Tranſylvania, of Hungary and of Germany, which lay in the neighbourhood of his route. SPALLANZANI remained five days in this capital of Auſtria; he had two very long audiences with the emperor Joſeph II.; was well received by the higheſt nobility in that metropolis, and viſited by the men of letters. At length arrived at Pavia; the ſtudents came to meet him out of the gates of the city, and accompanied him home, manifeſting their joy all the way by repeated ſhouts. Their great deſire to hear him, drew him almoſt immediately to the auditory, where they forced him to aſcend the chair from which he had been accuſtomed to deliver his lectures to them. SPALLANZANI, affected by this ſcene, teſtified with eloquence his gratitude and attachment;—friendly wiſhes, cries of joy, clapping of hands, recommenced with more force, and he was obliged to requeſt them to deſiſt, and allow him to take in his houſe that repoſe which was more neceſſary than ever. He had in the courſe of this year above 500 ſtudents.

SPALLANZANI had acquired glory enough to merit the attacks of envy; but his diſcoveries were too new, too original, too ſolid to be diſputed, envy itſelf was therefore forced to admire him; but that unworthy paſſion, being tired out by the increaſing reputation of that great man, watched the moment to prove that it had not forgotten him. Envy and malignity then called in queſtion his uprightneſs in the adminiſtration of the cabinet of Pavia; the whole of which was the fruit of his own labours; but the darts aimed at his honour, only made it ſhine with new luſtre. The integrity of SPALLANZANI appeared even more pure, after the juridical examination of the tribunals. But let us ſtop here, SPALLANZANI had the fortitude to forget this event which had torn his heart to pieces; the greater part of his enemies acknowledged their miſtake, abjured their hatred, and did not deſpair of regaining his friendſhip.

The cabinet of Pavia was always the object of SPALLANZANI's thoughts; amidſt the numerous rarities which he had placed there, he only ſaw thoſe that were wanting. Struck with its deficiency in volcanic matters, which had neither ſeries nor order, and conſequently excited little intereſt, being a mute article with reſpect to inſtruction, (although Italy was the theatre where the fires of volcanoes had for ſo many ages exerciſed their deſolating powers); he took the reſolution, with which his talents, his courage, and his zeal, inſpired him. He was deſirous to inſtruct his pupils, his nation, himſelf, concerning the phenomena ſo ſtriking, and yet ſo little known, and to collect the documents of their hiſtory in the places where they have always been the terror of thoſe who ſurrounded them, and where they have been uſeleſsly the ſubject of the obſervations of the philoſopher. He therefore prepared himſelf for this great enterprize by deep ſtudies. He ſet out for Naples, in the ſummer of 1788, and aſcended mount Veſuvius; he looked attentively into its crater, examined and made notes in his books, and embarked for the Lipari iſlands. He diſſected, as it were, the uninhabited volcanoes, with the exactneſs of a naturaliſt anatomizing a butterfly, and the intrepidity of a warrior defying the moſt imminent dangers. It was then that he had the boldneſs, like our countryman Deluc, to walk over that ſulphurous cruſt, cleft with chinks, trembling, ſmoking, burning, and ſometimes treacherouſly covering the hearth of the volcano. He paſſed into Sicily, where he climbed up to Etna, and coaſted its immenſe crater. His curioſity not being exhauſted, he would collect around him, and have in his mind all the ſingular phenomena that Sicily contained; he examined the ſtones and the mountains, and diſcovered many new marine animals; he approached Scylla and Charybdis, and in a boat croſſed the frothy billows of thoſe deadly rocks, celebrated for ſo many ſhipwrecks, and ſo often ſung by the poets; but in the very midſt of their frightful waves, he diſcovered the cauſe of their fury. It was thus, that at the age of 60, he picked up thoſe numberleſs anecdotes which fill his Voyages in the two Sicilies; and that he compared the deſcription which Homer, Pindar, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, have given of theſe ever famous places, with that which he made himſelf. In this manner he ſhewed the connection of ancient literature with natural hiſtory, as Citizen Millin has done in his Mineralogy of Homer.

We find in the Voyages of SPELLANZANI a new volcanology; he therein teaches the way to meaſure the intenſity of the fire of volcanoes, to glance at the cauſes, to touch almoſt, in the analyſis which he makes of the lava, that particular gas which reſembling a powerful lever, tears from the bowels of the earth, and raiſes up to the top of Etna, thoſe torrents of ſtone in fuſion which it diſgorges; to ſurvey the nature of thoſe pumice-ſtones, which he has ſince explained in his artificial pumice ſtones. But here let me ſtop. I wiſh to ſpeak of the fires of Barigazzo and of various other places, ſome of which burnt ſtill unknown, but of which the cauſe is aſcertained by the carbonic hydrogene gas which enflames it. Let us not forget to mention, that he knew how to render theſe fires uſeful in the making of lime. He was greatly ſurprized when I informed him, ſome years after the publication of his work, that Kæmpfer in his *Amœnitates exoticæ*, deſcribed the ſame fires, that he had ſeen at *Beku* in Perſia, and that they employed them in the ſame manner. SPALLANZANI concludes this charming work, with ſome intereſting inquiries into the nature of ſwallows, their mild diſpoſitions, rapid flight, ſuggeſting that an advantage might be drawn from them in the way of aerial poſt: their migrations determined by the temperature of the air, and the birth of inſects it occaſions: in ſhort, he diſcuſſes the famous problem of their remaining benumbed during winter; and proves, that artificial cold, much greater than that ever naturally felt in our climates, does not render theſe birds lethargic. He next ſpeaks of a ſpecies of owl, hitherto very ill deſcribed; and laſtly, of eels and their generation, which is a problem ſtill in ſome meaſure to be ſolved; but he carries it on by his inquiries to that ſtep which alone remains to be made for obtaining a complete ſolution; or to get over it eaſily by a ſmall number of obſervations in thoſe times and places pointed out, but which the academical occupations of SPALLANZANI forced him to give up to others.

SPALLANZANI followed the progreſs of the French chemiſtry with much ſatisfaction, nor was he long before he adopted it; it was calculated for a juſt conception like his, delighting to give an account of every phenomenon he obſerved. The ſolidity of principles in this new doctrine, the preciſion in its way of proceeding, the elegance of its interpretation, the generality of its conſequences, preſently replaced in his mind the heſitations and the obſcurities of the ancient chemiſtry; and his heart anticipated with pleaſure the triumphs that it was about to obtain. I cannot but call to mind that, when Gottling had publiſhed his Experiments upon the Combuſtion of Phoſphorus in Azote, I wrote the reſults of them to SPALLANZANI, and my doubts upon their truth; he was at firſt ſurprized; but, as his favourite ideas had been attacked, he was deſirous of putting to the proof, the temper of the darts aimed at them; he therefore publiſhed in the 5th year of the Republic, his *Chemico eſame degli eſperimente del Signore Gottling, profeſſore a Iena*, where he refuted the concluſions of this chemiſt, by wholly over-turning the facts which had given riſe to them.

In 1791, SPALLANZANI publiſhed a letter addreſſed to profeſſor Fortis, upon the Pennet Hydroſcope; he there relates the experiments which he had directed to be made for aſcertaining the degree of confidence which might be allowed to the ſingular talents of this man; but he ingenuouſly confeſſes, that he is not decided upon the reality of the phenomenon.

SPALLANZANI has often diſcovered that which might have been deemed impoſſible. In the 2d year of the Republic he made a diſcovery of this nature, which he pubbliſhed in his *Lettere ſopra il ſoſpetto d'un nuovo ſenſo nei Pipiſtrelli*; we therein learn that the bats, if blinded, act in every reſpect with the ſame preciſion as thoſe which have their eyes; that they in the ſame manner avoid the moſt trifling obſtacles, and that they know where to fix themſelves on ceaſing their flight. Theſe extraordinary experiments were confirmed by ſeveral natural philoſophers, and gave occaſion to ſuſpect a new ſenſe in theſe birds, becauſe SPALLANZANI thought he had evinced by the way of excluſion, that the other ſenſes could not ſupply the deficiency of that ſight which he had deprived them of; but I know that the anatomical details of profeſſor Jurine, upon the organ of hearing in this ſingular bird, made him incline afterwards towards the idea, that the ſenſe of hearing might in this caſe ſupply that of ſight, as in all thoſe where the bats are in the dark.

SPALLANZANI concluded his literary career for the public, by a letter addreſſed to the celebrated Giobert; *Sopra la piante chiuſe ne' vaſi dentro l'aqua e l'aria, eſpoſte a l' immediàta lume ſolare e a l'ombra.* It is a misfortune for this part of the ſcience, that his death has deprived us of the diſcoveries he was about to make in it.

Theſe numerous works, printed and applauded, did not however contain all the ſeries of SPALLANZANI's labours. He had been occupied a conſiderable time upon the phenomena of reſpiration; their reſemblances and differences in a great number of ſpecies of animals; and he was buſily employed in reducing to order his reſearches upon this ſubject, which will aſtoniſh by the multitude of unforeſeen and unexpected facts. He has left a precious collection of experiments and new obſervations upon animal reproductions, upon ſponges, the nature of which he determines, and upon a thouſand intereſting phenomena which he knew how to draw out of obſcurity. He had almoſt finiſhed his Voyage to Conſtantinople, and had amaſſed conſiderable materials for a Hiſtory of the Sea. This univerſal man ſaw nothing, heard nothing, uſeleſsly; and his thought, as rapid as his ſenſations, and as juſt as his perceptions were faithful, penetrated in an inſtant every thing which could produce it.

What idea ſhall we at preſent form of this philoſophic naturaliſt? There are men for whom the unanimous judgment of their cotemporaries becomes that of poſterity; the print of genius engraved upon their thoughts, is a ſeal of immortality, which ſtrikes all eyes, which defies envy, and which will be remarked in every age.

If we judge SPALLANZANI by the number of his works and the variety of their objects, ſomething immenſe ariſes in the mind. A man who ſhould be merely erudite, might compile volumes upon volumes without having had one original thought; but a naturaliſt who would paint nature after herſelf, and diſcover her ſecrets, walk in the midſt of darkneſs which his genius alone can enlighten, is forced to ſeek his road, to follow it by the compaſs, to clear it, and thereby force the day-light into it. He ſtands alone againſt a hoſt of obſtacles renewing themſelves, and conſpiring to deceive him; he would be always wandering round about truth, if his mind were not exerciſed by much ſtudy, ſupported by the imagination, and directed by judgment.

If we would judge SPALLANZANI by the objects which have occupied him, that would be the moſt important, and at the ſame time the moſt difficult way: the generation of animals and of plants, the circulation of the blood, the digeſtion, the reſpiration; the ſpermatic animalculæ, thoſe of infuſions; mineralogy, volcanoes, combuſtion, the deſcription of many unknown animals, ſhoals of cruſtaceous and teſtaceous fiſhes; the ſolution of ſeveral phyſical and chemical problems, all deſiderata till his time. A man may in the courſe of ſome years form a hiſtory of any particular object without poſſeſſing very diſtinguiſhed talents; but to treat on ſo many obſcure ſubjects in an original manner, to tear off ſo many veils, to diſcover ſo many truths, is to announce an extraordinary energy, and the employment of means which are by no means common. Great men produce ſuch numerous and fine works, becauſe all their hours are marked by great ideas, and becauſe all their thoughts are emiſſions of light which throw a brightneſs over every part of the objects they contemplate, and becauſe all their thoughts are rays which penetrate them.

If we pronounce on SPALLANZANI by his method; it is uniformly the moſt ingenious, the moſt eaſy, and the moſt ſcrutinizing; he never leaves any doubt, he cannot be contented under any; and he always ſhews as much in the nature, and in the ſolidity of his explanations. His diſcoveries have defied the ſagacity of the keeneſt obſervers, and the perſpicacity of the moſt envious. It is in the whole of his labours, that his vaſt conceptions are to be underſtood, they are always the happy expoſition of a grand idea, which attaches itſelf to the great principles of natural hiſtory; and, as he takes great pains to remark this preciſe union, one would imagine he poſſeſſed the plan of the univerſe.

In ſhort, if we decide on SPALLANZANI by his ſtyle, which is a characteriſtic trait of genius, when it is pure, clear, poliſhed, and melodious; we know that the countrymen of this naturaliſt place his works by the ſide of thoſe which are the beſt written. But I ought to ſtop here it was my wiſh to make known the merits of this rare man, by recounting that which he has done, and in ſumming up the judgment of all thoſe who read him, or who have had an opportunity of knowing him. Such is that of Haller *, Trembley, Bonnet; it has been repeated by the illuſtrious profeſſors of Pavia, by all the celebrated men of Italy and of Europe, with whom he was in correſpondence. France, Germany, England, all were eager to avail themſelves of his works by means of tranſlations. He was admitted into the academies and learned ſocieties of London, Stockholm, Göttingen, Holland, Lyons, Bologna, Turin, Padua, Mantua, and Geneva. He was a correſpondent of the academy of ſciences of Paris and of Montpelier: and received from the great Frederic himſelf the diploma of member of the academy of Berlin, holding even often a direct correſpondence with him. It is two years ſince C. Salicetti, commiſſary of the Directory of the Republic to the army of Italy, offered him a chair of natural hiſtory at Paris, which he refuſed on account of his advanced age. The laſt year, the college of medicine at Madrid received him as one of its body.

The ſtature of SPALLANZANI was tall rather than ſhort; he had a high forehead, lively and dark eyes, a brown complexion, a robuſt frame, and had never felt during the whole of his life but one fit of a fever, and that he caught in coming out of the mines of Schemnitz, in very cold weather. In the 3d year of the Republic, he was attacked with a ſlight retention of urine, and ſome ſymptoms of the gout, which however did not in the leaſt ſuſpend his ſtudies.

SPALLANZANI cuſtomarily worked every day, following a methodical order which he had preſcribed himſelf: he then preferred retired ſituations: but he loved hunting and fiſhing, in which ſports he was very expert; he played well at *ballon* and at cheſs; his converſation was always filled with energetic expreſſions, with original ideas and happy references.

A ſtrong and rich memory enabled him to embrace and retain, in an inſtant, all that was known upon the ſubjects which occupied him; an infallible judgment kept out every thing like confuſion; his ardour for acquiring the ſciences equalled his patience for entering profoundly into them. His extenſive and enterprizing view inſtantly maſtered the matter he treated, but he was circumſpect even to timidity in forming his opinion; he was never long in ſeizing the whole of a queſtion, and in the twinkling of an eye diſtinguiſhed all its parts with their relations, pointing out with equal promptitude that which ſhould neceſſarily connect the others; paſſionately fond of truth, he was unwearied in his purſuit of it, and ſpoke it unceaſingly. It ſeems as if nature inſpires thoſe who know her, with her character of ſimplicity and grandeur, nearly the moſt ſtriking trait of moral perfection.

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* Haller dedicated to him the 4th volume of the laſt edition of his grand Phyſiology, "LAZARO SPALLANZANI, SUMMO NATURÆ IN MINIMIS INDAGATORI, OB EJUS IN VERI FINIBUS EXTENDENDIS MERITA, D. HALLERUS."

SPALLANZANI was univerſally eſteemed; his virtues, without any auſterity, were diſplayed on all occaſions: he knew how to make ſacrifices to friendſhip; and, in particular, rendered himſelf amiable to his family: it is there, however, that the man is ſeen in the utmoſt diſhabille, and where his defects put off the maſk which covers them in the world. He was adored by his relations, whoſe delight he always was; he never quitted them but with regret, and he ever returned to them with eagerneſs. He had inſpired them with ſimilar taſtes to his own: his brother Nicolas, a doctor of laws, aſſiſted him when he returned to Pavia. His ſiſter is a diſtinguiſhed naturaliſt, ſhe is perfectly acquainted with her brother's cabinet of natural hiſtory, and knows the properties of each piece it contains, being moreover able to reaſon upon them. Her mind is modelled upon that of this great man, whom it was a pleaſure to her to ſtudy and imitate.

SPALLANZANI carefully directed the education of his nephews, and he has had the pleaſure to ſee the eldeſt, an honorary profeſſor of medicine at Padua.

On the 15th *Pluvioſe* (Feb. 4.) 1799, SPALLANZANI had freſh attacks of a retention of urine, the ſame night was unquiet, and in the morning he loſt all powers of reaſon, which he never recovered but during very ſhort intervals. His intimate friends, citizen Tourdes, a French phyſician, and the celebrated profeſſor Scarpa, did every thing which could be expected from genius, experience, and friendſhip, to ſave him; but he died the 17th, after having edified thoſe around him by his piety. This lamentable event overwhelmed all his family in ſorrow, occaſioned the tears to flow from all his friends, filled his diſciples with a deep affliction, and excited the regret of a nation proud of having given him birth. The 25th, his colleague, the profeſſor Gregorio Fontano, made an eloquent motion in the council of juniors at Milan, for erecting a monument to the memory of his departed friend, to be placed by the ſide of thoſe of Friſi, Beccaria, and Verri, who had given luſtre to the Ciſalpine Republic.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

⁂ *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BARRETT, ſenior fellow and librarian in the Univerſity of Dublin, is employed on a Hiſtory of Ancient Aſtronomy, in which that gentleman's univerſal and profound learning will be fully diſplayed.

ARTHUR BROWNE, eſq. L.L.D. and Member of Parliament for the ſame Univerſity, has applied, for ſome time, with conſiderable ſucceſs, to the ſtudy of Oriental literature, and is ſaid to be now engaged in the tranſlation of a curious Perſian Manuſcript. The example of this gentleman has, we are informed, induced ſome others, in the ſiſter kingdom, to devote their attention to Eaſtern literature; and the eſtimation in which that ſtudy is held there, may be underſtood from the unanimous vote of a degree of *Doctor of Laws*, lately conferred on the learned Sir WM. OUSELEY, by the Univerſity of Dublin, an academic honour well deſerved, but peculiarly flattering, as Sir William is the firſt literary character ſince Dr. Samuel Johnſon, who has been thus highly diſtinguiſhed. By order of the provoſt, alſo, a complete font of Arabic and Perſian types is to be ſent over for the Univerſity Preſs.

By the Rev. Dr. RENDER, teacher of the German Language in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and well known as the elegant tranſlator of ſeveral claſſical German works into the Engliſh language, has made a new Tranſlation of the admired ſtory of the *Sorrows of Werter*. There has never yet appeared in England a genuine tranſlation of this celebrated piece. That which was publiſhed ſome years ſince, was merely a tranſa tranſlation from a tranſlation; a French tranſlation being the baſis upon which the author of it founded his ſuperſtructure. The ſcene of the event was but a few German miles from the place of Mr. Render's education; one of Charlotte's brothers was his fellow-ſtudent; and he lived on the moſt intimate footing with the family; he therefore propoſes to preſent to the world, not only the real names of the perſons and places, but likewiſe the profiles of Charlotte and Werter, and the muſic and words of ſeveral favourite ſongs of Charlotte's, to which he has many times liſtened with admiration as ſhe ſung them, accompanied by her harpſichord. This new tranſlation will be printed in an elegant manner, and decorated with ſome beautiful engravings.

PETER PINDAR, with whoſe inimitable productions *in verſe* the public have been delighted many years, is preparing a ſatirical work *in proſe*, in the manner of a novel, of which report ſpeaks highly.

Mr. RENWICK, ſo long known to the public for his profeſſional attention to the welfare of the Britiſh navy, is about to publiſh Memorials tranſmitted to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, on the ſubject of Medical Service, together with an Addreſs to Parliament on the Scarcity of Corn.

The *gaſeous oxid of azote*, carefully prepared from the *nitrate of ammoniac*, was inhaled at the houſe of the ROYAL INSTITUTION, in Albemarle-ſtreet, in the preſence of ſome hundreds of ſpectators. The firſt gentleman who made the experiment, inhaled it without any perceptible effects: he had inhaled this gas before, both in large and ſmall quantities, without its producing any ſenſible effects. On another gentleman it produced a ſtrong diſpoſition to involuntary laughter, which continued about ten minutes; he afterwards felt his ſpirits uncommonly lively for the remainder of the day, took his dinner with a better appetite than uſual, and ſaid that he felt a particular activity and ſenſe of lightneſs, as if he could have mounted into the air. The pulſe of the third gentleman gradually diminiſhed in ſtrength, and increaſed in frequency during the inhalation; at laſt his viſion and hearing became indiſtinct and confuſed, and a ſyncope was with difficulty prevented. No other effect than ſlight head-ach and conſiderable languor ſucceeded. The quantity of gas inhaled by each gentleman was about two gallons.

Mr. LUNN, Bookſeller, of Oxford-ſtreet, has recently imported ſome very rare claſſical books, from the Continent: amongſt them are a few EDITIONES PRINCIPES.

Mr. CHARLES LLOYD's Edmund Oliver has been publiſhed in French at Geneva.

The firſt volume of the abridged edition of Dr. DODDRIDGE's Family Expoſitor will be ready for delivery in a few days, to ſuch ſubſcribers as ſend for it to the publiſhers.

Mr. E. PALMER, Stationer, in Cheapſide, has invented a method of binding large account-books, which open ſo as to admit of being written in cloſe to the back, and are even ſtronger than thoſe bound in the common method. They are found to anſwer the purpoſe better than any that have been made upon other principles.

Plan and conditions of the New Greek and Engliſh Lexicon, propoſed to be publiſhed by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

1. This Lexicon will be a thick volume in quarto; and is propoſed to be publiſhed by ſubſcription: the price 2l. 2s. one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the book.

2. It will be ready for the preſs ſoon after the editor's releaſe from Dorcheſter Gaol, on May 30th, 1801, as the principal materials have been long ſince provided; and will be printed off with all poſſible expedition.

3. The execution will be conducted on the plan of Hederic, as enlarged and corrected by Morell, (from the commodiouſneſs of that plan for common uſe); but with great and very important improvements in many reſpect on that lexicon. The compilation and compoſition of a *complete* lexicon for the Greek language would be an enterpriſe of far greater labour, and ampler compaſs, ſo as to require a much more liberal ſubſcription and general patronage, than is expected for the preſent undertaking.

4. The interpretation of the Greek words will be univerſally in Engliſh, as incomparably preferable in every reſpect for domeſtic uſe, to a Latin interpretation; and this ſingle variation will render, it is preſumed, this projected lexicon a moſt eligible acquiſition to ſchools, and all private ſtudents in the Greek language. A Latin interpretation muſt generally appear inadequate to an Engliſh ſtudent, is frequently no leſs obſcure and unintelligible than the original, and often ſerves only to conceal the doubts and ignorance of the lexicographer. On the contrary, the true power and nice peculiarities of the Greek idiom may be communicated more fully and clearly in the Engliſh language, which is, for the moſt part, extremely well calculated to repreſent the elegances and proprieties of the Greek tongue.

5. An addition will be made of many words, not fewer than from 15,000 to 20,000, or upwards, almoſt entirely accumulated by the editor, in a courſe of years during the

proſecution of his ſtudies, with an immediate view to his own private uſe, but with ſome proſpect of the preſent undertaking: words not inſerted in Hederic, nor, as the editor believes, in any extant lexicon whatever.

6. A retrenchment of ſuperfluities will take place, and a correction of errors and abſurdities without number.

7. Greater accuracy and ſimplicity will be obſerved, in ſtating the primary, and the derivative, or inferible ſenſe of words, in conformity to the original principles, and ſubſequent proceſſes, of all learned and long prevailing languages.

8. This lexicon will be enriched alſo by a very conſiderable addition of legitimate conſtructions, elegant phraſes, and varieties of formation in verbs and nouns, from the moſt approved writers of antiquity; all highly neceſſary to a juſt perception of the beauties and proprieties of the languge.

9. Laſtly, numberleſs words will be aſcertained and confirmed by the moſt claſſic authors, which now appear in the beſt editions of Hederic, with exceptionable, or no authority at all.

As the execution of this work, both in point of labour and expence, appears very formidable to the editor, and is indeed a moſt arduous enterpriſe for an individual; and as the public literature of the country is materially intereſted in a work of this nature, he ſhall not feel himſelf induced to proceed in the printing of it with a leſs encouragement than a ſubſcription for 2000 copies.

Subſcriptions are received, and propoſals may be had at Mr. J. T. Rutt's, No. 139, Upper Thames-ſtreet; and at Mr. Phillips's, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Dr. OGILVIE has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription an epic poem, entitled Britannia, the ſubject of which is the landing of Brutus on the iſland, his wars with the Aborigines or natives, and the ſubſequent ſettlement and civilization of the country by him and his followers. This well known legend or fable has engaged the attention of various poets, but particularly of Pope, the plan of whoſe projected performance has long been before the public. If we except the Æneid of Virgil perhaps no poem, ancient or modern, has ſo juſt a title to the appellation of a National Epic as the preſent, whether we conſider the general ſubject, which reſpects the origin of the nation, or particular parts, which embrace a ſuccinct view of the moſt intereſting periods of the Engliſh hiſtory. The price to be one guinea.

The Third and Laſt Volume of that truly ſplendid, and valuable work, Mr. BEAUMONTS's Travels through the Lepontine Alps, illuſtrated with 26 large Views, beautifully engraved, and a Chart of Places connected with the Rout from Lyons in France to Turin and Lombardy, including the principal peaks of that chain of the Alps from the Bochetta to Mount St. Gothard in the Lepontine Alps, which has been lately delayed on account of the advanced and extravagant price of paper, will ſpeedily be finiſhed.

There is now among the French priſoners at Liverpool, a young man of 21, born on the frontiers of Poland, very remarkable for his powers of devouring food, eſpecially raw meat, which is his favourite aliment. In one year he devoured 174 cats, many of them while alive; and when The Hoche, on board of which he was taken, ſtruck, after a ſevere action, his hunger led him to lay hold of a man's leg which had been ſhot off, and on which he was making a hearty meal when it was taken from him. In an experiment, made at the priſon laſt September, before the commiſſioner of ſick and wounded ſeamen, and other reſpectable witneſſes, he devoured in one day, of raw cow's udder, 4lb. raw beef, 10lb. candles, 2lb. in all 16lb. with five bottles of porter. He is never ſick; is healthy and lively, and not remarkable in any other conſtitutional circumſtance, except that he is extremely hot in the night, and ſweats profuſely, by which evacuation nature ſeems chiefly to get rid of her burden. He is ſix feet, three inches, in height, pale, of a pleaſant countenance, and good-tempered. His father and eight brothers are all diſtinguiſhed for voracity of appetite. *Med. and Phyſ. Journal.*

The ſurgeons of the Mancheſter Infirmary have advertiſed a commencement of gratuitous inoculation for the cow-pox on March 10th; at the ſame time they mean to continue the uſual inoculation for the ſmall-pox.

In PALLAS's new Travels is mentioned a method practiſed in Ruſſia, by which the quantity of ſpirits producible from a given quantity of grain, is greatly increaſed. It conſiſts in reducing the temperature of the hot water uſed in the maſh, by the addition of cold water and ice, whereby the eſcape of the ſpirituous particles, during fermentation, is prevented.

A long liſt has been publiſhed of near a hundred works, in French and Latin, which were forbidden in April, May, and June laſt, at Vienna, to be circulated in Germany. Among theſe is one, entitled "the Birth of William Pitt, Son of the Earl of Chatham; or, Angelina *a true Hiſtory*;" "the Taking of Paris," a drama in one act; "the Travels of the Duc de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, in the United States of America,"

M. SONNENLEITHER, of Vienna, who is at this time on his travels in the north, has publiſhed his Proſpectus of his Hiſtory of Muſic, and the moſt celebrated Compoſers, with their Biography and Portraits. It is to conſiſt of fifty volumes in folio; the price of ſubſcription to be 100 ducats of Holland. The text is to be in four languages, viz. German, French, Engliſh, and Italian.

The Ukaſe, which forbids the ſubjects of Ruſſia from ſtudying in foreign parts, is exerciſed in full vigour. In No. 45 of the German Gazette of Peterſburg, it is mentioned, that a Ruſſian gentleman has been refuſed permiſſion to leave his ſons to finiſh their education in Pruſſia. Notwithſtanding all this, however, the Imperial Economical Society of Peterſburg continues to occupy itſelf concerning public inſtruction. It has juſt publiſhed, in the Ruſſian language, the ſecond and third number of a book for the uſe of the lower people, under the title of a Guide to the Country People.

Various experiments have been tried in the north of Europe, for diſcovering ſubſtitutes for coffee. In Sweden, a powder has been uſed, compoſed of the flour of rye, and yellow Engliſh potatoes, which are a ſweet ſort. The ingredients are firſt boiled, then made into a ſort of cake, which is dried in an oven, and afterwards powdered. In Germany the different kinds of beet have been uſed; and the hip or fruit of the dog-roſe, roaſted like coffee-berries, has been employed in union with the real coffee.

A ſeries of experiments have been made in France, by **VAUQUELIN**, to aſcertain the important fact of the higheſt proportion in which tin may be ſafely alloyed with lead in the preparation of drinking-veſſels, and veſſels for meaſuring vinegar and wine. From theſe it appears, that neither of the above liquors is capable of diſſolving lead without the preſence of atmoſpherical air; but that the edge of the veſſel, in contact with the ſurface of the liquor and air, will in a few hours be ſenſibly corroded. That the tin is diſſolved firſt, and that the precipitation of the colouring matter of red wine is owing to the tin. That veſſels for meaſuring or drinking out of, may ſafely be alloyed with a conſiderable proportion of lead, provided they are kept clean; but that neither tin nor lead ſhould enter into the compoſition of veſſels in which wine or vinegar is to be kept for any length of time. The common wine teſt for aſcertaining the preſence of lead in wine, cyder, or vinegar, is imperfect, as it precipitates not only lead but iron. A teſt that will indicate lead but not iron, is prepared as follows: To ſixteen parts of calcareous liver of ſulphur, and twenty parts of cream of tartar, add ſome diſtilled water, and ſhake the whole in a phial; pour off the clear liquor, which is the teſt. A few drops of this put into any ſuſpected liquor will precipitate lead of a dark-brown colour, but will not alter a ſolution of iron.

M. **JUCH** has been making a number of experiments which ſeem to prove the exiſtence of gallic acid in Gum Arabic: if this is really the fact, it accounts ſufficiently for another lately diſcovered property of this gum, viz. the precipitation of Mercury from its ſolution in nitrous acid.

On the laſt 5th complementary day, the pupils of the *National Inſtitution of the Colonies* (*ci-devant College de la Marche*) were publicly examined. The numerous aſſemblage of perſons of both ſexes preſented a variety of three colours, blacks, mulattoes, and white creoles, united. Upon the walls ſurrounding the hall, were affixed pieces of writing which atteſted the progreſs of the ſcholars. In the middle was placed the portrait of the black general, Touſſaint-Louverture, whoſe children are among the number of the pupils of this inſtitution. Citizen **LECHAT**, a young negro, opened the examination by a diſcourſe, delivered with grace, upon the benefits of a revolution, which had reſtored the rights of men to ſuch a great claſs of mankind, who had been condemned, by tyranny and avarice, to ſlavery. In his diſcourſe he made an apoſtrophe to the other colonial pupils; but in turning his eye to his young comrades, reſtored to liberty, his heart became too full, and the tears flowing from his eyes produced the ſame effect on his auditors, whilſt reiterated applauſes filled the interval till the reſuming his diſcourſe. The pupils were interrogated upon the Latin language, mythology and the mathematics, to all which they anſwered in a manner highly ſatisfactory to the audience. At length the miniſter of marine diſtributed the prizes of talents and wiſdom; he embraced all the pupils, ſome of whom had obtained three or four prizes. It was remarked of a young black, that, on receiving a crown, agitated by the ſentiment of joy, and embarraſſed by his modeſty, he placed the crown on the head of the miniſter, and the miniſter repeated his embrace amidſt loud applauſes. The National Inſtitution for the Colonies is under the ſuperintendance of Citizen **COISNON**. It is propoſed to place the pupils, who are expected every day to arrive from Corcyra, in this inſtitution, and all thoſe of the tranſ-marine departments, it having been found much better to unite the means of inſtruction, in the ſame eſtabliſhment, than to create new ones, as emulation is known to produce the happieſt fruits.

At the death of VOLTAIRE, the apothecary charged with embalming him, had permiſſion to retain that part of his brain which the French call *cervelet* (cerebellum.) It was preſerved by him, in ſpirits of wine, with a ſort of religious care, from that time till the death of the poſſeſſor; the ſon of whom has juſt made an offer of it to government, who has accepted it. This intereſting remain of the patriarch of Ferney, is to be included in a monument, and conveniently placed in the midſt of the *chefs d'œuvres* of his works, with which the public library is enriched.

In France, as in England, there have been diſputes, without end, as to the commencement of the 18th century. LALANDE, the aſtronomer, has been applied to on the occaſion, by a number of perſons. He endeavours, in the following manner, to put an end to the queſtion, which he ſays was equally agitated at the end of the laſt century. "Many perſons," ſays he, "imagine, that, becauſe after having counted ſeventeen they count eighteen, that the century muſt be changed; but this is an illuſion: for when a hundred pounds are to be counted, we muſt paſs from ninety-nine and we arrrive at a hundred; we have changed the ten before we have finiſhed the hundred. Whatever kind of calculation (he adds) is to be made, we commence by 1 and finiſh by 100: nobody has ever thought of beginning at 0 and finiſhing by 99: thus he concludes the year 1800 to belong inconteſtably to the eighteenth, or old century. In the year 1700, ſeveral pamphlets were publiſhed on a ſimilar conteſt; the aſtronomer obſerves that he has four of them in his library, and they are moſt probably not all that were written upon it.

The *Courier of Egypt*, of the 10th Vendemaire, (30th Sept.) year 8, gives the particulars of a fête celebrated at *Cairo*, for the anniverſary of the foundation of the Republic, at which the Aga of the Janiſſaries, the Divan, the heads of the law, and the Pacha Haſſan Muſtapha, made priſoner at the battle of Aboukir, are ſaid to have been preſent. The General in Chief, Kleber, pronounced, on this occaſion, ſeveral diſcourſes, which, when he had finiſhed, the cries of *Vive la Republique*, were univerſally heard; and the acclamations followed by a diſcharge of artillery, and the fire of muſketry. The Turks, who generally retire early to their homes, were detained later than uſual by ſplendid fireworks, which Grobert, the chief of the brigade of artillery, had the direction of. Cairo was illuminated in the evening.

C. SAINTE-CROIX has juſt publiſhed his learned reſearches concerning the libraries of Alexandria. He has taken pains to deſtroy the too much accredited fable, that Omar was conſulted by Amrou, concerning what he ought to do with the books contained in the libraries, and that having ordered him to deſtroy them, the latter diſtributed them to the baths of the city, which they ſerved to heat for ſix months. The author thinks that Abulpharage, the firſt hiſtorian who has recounted this anecdote, had no other view in it, than to compoſe a romance to amuſe the Arabs, for whom he wrote. In fact, Abulpharage only wrote ſix hundred years after the date of this pretended conflagration, which took place in the ſeventh century, and it is very unlikely that he would have been the firſt to recount ſo important a tranſaction. The Citizen Sainte-Croix next ſhews that the moſt ancient and the moſt conſiderable libraries of Alexandria did not exiſt further back than the fourth century. Therefore (he obſerves) we are compelled to place the anecdote of the *baths heated ſix months* by the ſide of that which Kotbeddin relates. He ſays, ſeriouſly, that at the taking of Bagdat by Hulagou (the deſtroyer of the empire of the califfs) the Tartars threw into the Euphrates the books of the colleges of that city; that the number was ſo great they formed a bridge, over which the foot ſoldiers and the cavalry paſſed, and that the water of the river took a black colour from them.

The Agricultural Society of Seville, in Spain, held on the 23d of laſt November, its annual public meeting, which was moſt reſpectably attended by the nobility and gentry of the town and its environs. Count del Aguila, Vice-director and Preſident of the Society, opened the meeting with an able diſcourſe on egotiſm, conſidered as the moſt deſtructive enemy of patriotic ſocieties, at the end of which he enumerated the labours of the ſociety in the courſe of laſt year, and pointed out their tendency to promote the public welfare. The meeting took then into conſideration the memoirs preſented to the ſociety on the prize-queſtions, propoſed the preceding year, one of which only was judged worthy of the announced prize, treating "On the influence of Foreſtalling upon the liberty of Trade and Commerce, and on what Principles, and under what Reſtrictions it may be permitted." The prize was accordingly adjudged to the author, D. Joachim Yriaſte y Landa, an inhabitant of Seville, who was alſo elected a member of the Society in the department of Political Economy.

At Naples there exiſts a ſeminary of native

tive Chineſe. Excited by the enthuſiaſts which the catholic miſſionaries ſent to China, have left behind them; they enter into this eſtabliſhment in order to be inſtructed in the doctrines of the Chriſtian religion, and after a few years return to China, where, upon their arrival, they are hanged. This is what they deſire, being perſuaded that by it they obtain the palm of martyrdom. Upon this eſtabliſhment, and its tendency, it was obſerved, by a member of the National Inſtitute, that, as Naples was then in the hands of the French, it was deſirable to make choice of a few of the moſt intelligent of that ſeminary, and invite them to Paris, where they might be made extremely uſeful by the knowledge they might communicate concerning their literature. He further obſerved, that the National Library of France contained many thouſands of Chineſe books, which remain there only as objects of curioſity, no one being able to decypher them.

The Cardinal **Borgia** had, at Veletri, a muſeum, which might be regarded as the richeſt of the kind, in monuments of every kind; and eſpecially in thoſe relating to erudition. Beſides numerous particular monuments learnedly explained by Viſconti, Seſtini, Heeren, Munter, Schow, Adler, Wad, Zoega, Georgi Marini, &c. there was a ſeries of Etruſcan, Grecian, and Roman monuments, for the moſt part undeſcribed, but accompanied with rare and pleaſing inſcriptions; alſo a great number of Egyptian monuments, and a ſet of Indian monuments, after which Father **Pauli** compoſed his *Syſtema Brachmanicum*; a cuptrique globe and ſome Mexican paintings, further enrich this muſeum. A French writer and a member of the National Inſtitute ſays, "It were to be deſired, ſhould this collection become the property of the Republic by conqueſt, that it might be brought entire to Paris, without taking any thing from it; for that in it are ſome pieces, which may appear of little value, and which, nevertheleſs, like the *Teſſera Hoſpitalis*, &c. are monuments of great importance and value."

Malta. The following ſtatiſtical accounts relative to that iſland, are extracted from a letter of a literary man, who reſided there a long time. The chiefs of the order, principally at the inſtance of the Knight and Aſtronomer D'Angos, had undertaken a general numbering of the people. But the clergy, who were apprehenſive of being called to account for their negligence in keeping the regiſters of births, perſuaded the people that it was done with the view of eſtabliſhing a militia; and on account of the commotions which aroſe from this miſtaken notion, the execution of the plan was deferred. Vanity has greatly exaggerated the number of the inhabitants; in both iſlands they were reckoned to amount to 150,000, but I hardly believe they contain 80,000. There are only two cities, one of which, viz. the Old Town, is far from being populous, on account of the inſalubrity of the air; and 27 villages or *cazals*. The iſland of Gozo contains a very ſmall town, and 8 *cazals*. The greateſt length of Malta, from S. E. to S. W.; is 14,000 toiſes. The breadth, from N. E. to S. W. is from 6 to 8000 toiſes. Gozo extends in length 7000 toiſes from E. to W. its greateſt breadth from N. to S. is 4000 toiſes. The number of all the knights belonging to the order was not made public. Of the French and Italians only were liſts printed. In the year 1788 there were 1298 French knights, and 356 chaplains, that is, plebeians, who likewiſe had penſions and commanderies, which were peculiarly appropriated to them. The iſland is far from fruitful, and in many places rocky: the chief product is cotton. The Malteſe were always tried by their peers. The people are laborious, temperate, and frugal. A colony of them is eſtabliſhed in Sicily, where they form a ſtriking contraſt with the natives.

The following intereſting Letter from the preſent **King** of **Prussia**, relative to the ſtate of Poliſh Pruſſia, appeared in the laſt number of the European Repertory, an Engliſh work written at Hamburgh:

"To my well-beloved, the miniſter of ſtate, von Voss, and Baron von Schrötter.

"During my journey through the provinces of New Eaſt and South Pruſſia, I remarked, that the lower claſſes of my lately acquired ſubjects live in a ſtate much below that attained by the ſame claſſes in the ancient provinces of the kingdom. This appears in the moſt evident and diſadvantageous manner, by the want of cleanlineſs, within the houſe and without, as well as by a ſervile mode of behaviour, which is baſe beyond meaſure. Such evils muſt indubitably be attributed to the former want of laws, and the arbitrary oppreſſion that want occaſioned, to which the inhabitants of the flat country in particular, and the ſmall towns, were expoſed, on the part of their lords. The want of law, and arbitrary domination, have ceaſed, and the equality of men in the eye of the law has been their ſubſtitute. To me, as to the law, the leaſt of my ſubjects is a man. He owes fidelity and obedience to his ſuperior, and the magiſtrates; but, having fulfilled theſe duties, he has the ſame unalterable right to the protection of his perſon, and the ſecuriry of his property, as any other man, whatever his rank. My new ſubjects, however, are yet unacquainted with the character of man, to which they are raiſed, and with the rights of enjoyment, for which they are indebted to the Pruſſian ſceptre. Moſt of the under-officers miſconceive their duty; and, inſtead of protecting the oppreſſed, deliver them up to violent abuſes. It is almoſt become proverbial among them, "That the former Poles can only be ruled by the rod," and I have myſelf received many complaints, occaſioned by perſonal aſſault and bad treatment of the peaſants, though I am convinced, that the new Pruſſians are a good and a tractable people, who do not deſerve theſe evils. Remonſtrances are made likewiſe againſt the immoral, indecent, and truly horrible conduct of theſe under-officers, towards thoſe with whom they have any buſineſs, in the exerciſe of their functions. All theſe various complaints excite my diſſatisfaction and indignation the more, becauſe it is only by an oppoſite and regular conduct, on the part of theſe public agents, that the yet uncultivated part of the nation may be civilized, rendered ſuſceptible of the good contained in the conſtitution of Pruſſia, and finally acquire the love, devotion, and fidelity of the ſtate, the head of which regulates all his ſteps by the general welfare, which he is urgent to attain, by promoting the happineſs of all and each of his ſubjects. Theſe conſiderations have induced me to charge you with the deſtruction of ſuch abuſes. *(Here follow the ordonnances.)*—The ſooner and the more completely you ſhall have fulfilled theſe views, the better you will acquire claims to my favour, and to the benevolence with which I am,

Your affectionate king,
Charlottenburg, FREDERICK WILLIAM.
July 10, 1798.

We learn, from a ſketch of the Hiſtory of Swediſh Poetry, lately publiſhed, that GEORGE STIERNHIELM was the firſt who endeavoured to introduce the Greek and Roman verſification into the Swediſh tongue, and who choſe the ancients as his model. He was born in 1593; for his learning and ſervices was promoted to various important employments; and died at Stockholm in 1672, having attained the rank of counſellor at war. His principal poem, Hercules, contains 531 maſterly hexameters; and was printed for the firſt time, at Upſal, in 1653. There are beſides ſome ballads written by him, but without rhime, and according to the metrical art of the ancients; as likewiſe ſome lyric and other light poems. His poetical works have been collected and publiſhed in 1668, under the title of *Muſæ Suethizantes.* Samuel Columbus, a ſon of the provoſt Jonas Columbus, was the friend and ſcholar of Stiernhielm. He came to Upſal in 1658, where he not only ſtudied the ſciences but, likewiſe exerciſed his poetical talents. He died at Stockholm in 1679, and a ſecond edition of his works appeared in 1687. There is a long poem by him, entitled, *The Scriptural World*; and, among his other writings, a *Song to Love.* A long didactic poem, entitled *Radrük*; or, *The Guide to Virtue,* was written by him at Leipſic in 1676, and conſiſts of a ſtring of ſentences, but which are connected with each other. Next to theſe, among the poets of the laſt century, may alſo be diſtinguiſhed LASSE JOHANNSON; or, as he called himſelf, Lucidor the Unfortunate.

Extract from two letters written by BROUSSONET who has been ſent into Africa, by the National Inſtitute of Paris, to his friend L'HERITIER, dated Mogador, giving an afflicting picture of the ravages of the PLAGUE on the coaſt of Barbary. "The plague, my dear friend, ſurrounds us; and what a plague may it be conſidered! Already the population of ſeveral large towns has diſappeared. At Morocco 1800 perſons have died in one day. The dead bodies fill the ſtreets; the conſternation is general, and no precaution whatever, is taken; I have great reaſon to believe that the diſorder is within the town from which I write. I have witneſſed the tumors in the affected (*des bubons*) thoſe fatal diagnoſtics of this ravaging diſtemper; and the mortality increaſes every day. It is almoſt impoſſible to ſhut oneſelf up in the view of ſelf-defence. This malady is not publicly declared to be in this city as yet, but I fear it cannot be long before it is. It is already at Saffi, where the firſt day twenty-eight perſons died. Morocco is literally a deſert, where the dogs and birds of prey diſpute their right to the putrifying and putrified carcaſes of the dead. The king (emperor as he is generally called) lives alone in a garden at a conſiderable diſtance from the city. One of his wives, ſeveral of his children, and the greateſt part of his domeſtics, have already fallen victims to this cruel peſt. A detachment of 1200 ſoldiers, ſent from the coaſt of Tamdant, has, in leſs than a month, been reduced to two men only. The Moors repreſent the population of Morocco to amount to a hundred thouſand ſouls; though they appear to me to have exaggerated the number, and that it cannot contain above ſixty thouſand. In the Old and New Fez there were at leaſt a hundred and twenty thouſand inhabitants. At Rabat, where the ravages of the diſtemper have ſo far abated that no more than from 140 to 150 perſons die daily, the whole of its inhabitants might have been reckoned at a little leſs than thirty thouſand, and it is affirmed that more than twenty thouſand have periſhed by this cruel viſitation. The very fields in theſe neighbourhoods are forſaken, the corn has not been reaped, the cattle, and eſpecially horſes, ſell for almoſt nothing at all. The Moors ceaſe to purchaſe any thing, but cloth for winding-ſheets. The moſt bigoted dig their graves, which they fill with wheat or barley, that it may be diſtributed to the poor the day they take its place. Whole families ſtray from ſpot to ſpot, not knowing what to do, nor where to fix. The Muſſulmen are admitted into this city; but the Jews die of want in the ſands. The progreſs of the plague is ſlow but uniform. It is a good while before it declares itſelf, and from my attentive obſervation, it appears, that the body muſt be in ſome degree previouſly diſpoſed for receiving the infection. For example, at Saffi, although numbers of infected perſons have entered the town every day for ſome time paſt, yet it has but juſt broken out. Thus it would appear that the habit muſt be ſaturated with *miaſmata* before it will freely receive the infection with its deadly train. The French conſul at Tangiers has retired to Tariſa, as well as all the other conſuls of different nations." Thus it appears that upon this land of deſolation Brouſſonet, the writer, continues his reſearches of every kind. He flatters himſelf that he has diſcovered the true gum-tree (*gommier*), of which he has ſketched the deſcription. He is indefatigable too in cauſing engravings of their money to be taken, which he propoſes to ſend without delay to Citizen Sylveſtre de Sacy, another member of the Inſtitute.

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During his ſtay in England (on his way to America), he uniformly refuſed every intreaty, even from perſons of rank and diſtinction, to ſit for his picture; but Miſs C. *Andras* having had repeated opportunities of being with him, took his portrait in wax, from memory; the correctneſs and characteriſtic likeneſs of which has been readily acknowledged by all who have had the opportunity of ſeeing them. The drawing from this, we believe, was made by Stothard.

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BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL. *Painted by Trumbull, engraved by J. G. Muller, and publiſhed by Poggi, 4l. 4s.*

To preſerve the memory of thoſe men to whom America owed her independence, and delineate a ſeries of thoſe actions by which that independence was acquired and maintained, is an idea worthy of Rome, when in the zenith of its glory. It induces the riſing generation to conſider their anceſtors with reſpect, and incites them to emulate the examples ſet before them, in ſuch characters as their late revered preſident, who muſt in future ages rank very high among the legiſlators, who by the prudence and moderation of their government have given ſtability, or at leaſt a great probability of it, to the ſtates which were founded by their wiſdom. Stuart's portrait of this great character we noticed in our laſt; and, like the medals of the heroes of Greece in its beſt ſtate, it will give to future ages the countenance of the man to whom America has been ſo much indebted.

The Battle of Bunker's Hill is a grand deſign. The point of time is intereſting: it repreſents two officers, one of the Britiſh, the other of the American, army, deſperately wounded. The young American is the principal figure, and is evidently in the agonies of death. An Engliſh grenadier is prevented from giving him another wound with his bayonet, by an American ſoldier, and a Britiſh officer, the latter of whom humanely arreſts his arm in its progreſs. Theſe form the firſt groupe. In the ſecond, a Britiſh officer is carried off in the arms of the ſoldiers. It is a very fine print, and in deſign much ſuperior to the *Sortie*. The engraving does the higheſt credit to the artiſt, J. G. by whom we do not recollect to have ſeen any print of much conſequence beſides this.—May his labours be ſucceſsfully continued!

THE DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY. *J. J. Clemens ſculp.*

This print is not equal to the preceding, either in deſign or execution. The deſign is formal and too ſtudied; and the drawing, engraving, and general effect, inferior. The deſign of each, in the mode of thinking, diſtribution of light and ſhade, drawing, and indeed every thing that appears in a print, is much, *rather too much*, like the manner of the Preſident of the Royal Academy.

Portrait of Bonaparte, whole length; painted at Milan, by A. Appiani; engraved in mezzotinto by J. R. Smith, from the original picture in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Wycombe, publiſhed Jan. 24, 1800. 1*l.* 1*s.*

This is a good print; and, for aught we know to the contrary, may be a likeneſs; but in all the portraits which we have yet ſeen of the preſent Chief Conſul of France, there is a heavy vulgarity, by no means conſonant to the character of the man. From all the ſpecimens we happen to have ſeen, portrait-painting appears to be at a very low ebb on the continent, and to this we may perhaps aſcribe the want of any ſhadow of that dignity with which the late Preſident of the Royal Academy impreſſed many of his portraits of the diſtinguiſhed characters of this country. Added to this, we have ſome little doubt of the good faith of many of the importers of theſe *ſtriking likeneſſes*.

The Fairing. The Savoyards. Painted by Singleton; engraved by C. Turner; and publiſhed by Colnaghi, price 1*l.* 1*s. the pair.*

Theſe, though not very particularly ſtriking in either deſign or execution, are ſimple and pleaſing ſubjects. In the firſt, we are preſented with a lady diſtributing toys among a number of children, who ſeem not a little to exult in their acquiſitions. In the ſecond, ſome children are liſtening with attentive glee to a Savoyard muſic-grinder and his companion an infant tamborina.

Rolla throwing himſelf at the Feet of Pizarro. The Death of Rolla. The R. H. F. B. inv. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley del. publiſhed by Bovi, at 10*s.* 6*d. each.*

Theſe are right honourable deſigns, and, conſidered in that light, are entitled to great praiſe; as it is highly creditable to ladies of rank to employ themſelves in repreſenting what requires a portion of talent, and cultivates and improves their taſte, while ſo large a number of their contemporaries are totally abſorbed in their unremitting attention to cards or the faro-table. The deſigns are pleaſing; the ſubjects, from the well known popular play of Pizarro, are explained in the titles: each of them has the name of Bovi, as engraver; but, we think, there are parts in each, in which the hand of Bartolozzi is plainly diſtinguiſhable.

Portrait of Mrs. Arbuthnot. Hoppner pinxit; S. W. Reynolds ſculp. Publiſhed for Reynolds, No. 47, *Poland-ſtreet.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

This portrait is in a very good taſte, and intended as a companion to a print of Mrs. Bouverie. The general effect is ſtriking, but it would not be a leſs pleaſing print, if it were not of quite ſo ſombre a hue.

Several prints, in a manner that ſo exactly imitate the drawings, that it requires a very cloſe attention to diſtinguiſh one from the other, have lately been publiſhed by Weſtal, and beam with that exquiſite taſte, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes guiſh the productions of that artiſt. His *Storm in Harveſt* is not yet finiſhed, but, from the preſent appearance, gives every promiſe of being a firſt-rate production.

At the late Sir William Muſgrave's, and ſome other late ſales, the rare prints ſold at prices beyond all calculation; and thoſe purchaſers *who would have made mouths at many of the originals, have now given twenty, thirty, nay fifty, pieces for their pictures in little!* This *mania* is, however, ſome encouragement to collectors;—it pays them higher intereſt for their money than the funds; for in every ſale, the prices are higher than they were in thoſe that preceded them.

The ſale of the prints which belonged to the late Mr. Dalby of Liverpool, will, we have been informed, be at Colnaghi's the beginning of the month. He collected at a period when there was as great a *rage* for the works of Rembrandt, as there has been of late years for the works of our juſtly admired countryman, Hogarth: though, as the prints of the former had little to recommend them, except their *effect*, and thoſe of the latter are invariably marked with character, truth, and nature, it is reaſonable to think, that, while men reaſon, they will continue to be held in high eſtimation.

The pictures and prints collected by the late Mr. Strange, many years reſident at Venice, were ſold by Chriſtie the latter end of laſt month, in Portland Place. It was rather a collection than a ſelection, but ſome of the pictures, and prints too, ſold at a high price.

Fuſeli's Milton Gallery is again advertiſed, with additional pictures. Of this very great undertaking, by one man, we ſhall give a more particular account.

The Central Muſeum of Arts is charged by the Miniſter of the Interior, with the taking moulds from the antique ſtatues arrived from Italy. It is to ſell theſe plaſter figures to artiſts, and to the central ſchools, at very eaſy rates. The Muſeum is alſo authorized to ſell at the ſame low prices thoſe which it poſſeſſes at this time, ſuch as thoſe from *Germanicus*, from the groupe of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, from *Apollo*, &c. &c.

The bronze of *Mars aſleep*, which was in the Muſeum, has been transferred, with the *horſes* and *lion* from Venice, into the *ci-devant* church of the invalids, which is hereafter to be called the *Temple of Mars*.

The Miniſter of the Interior has appointed the celebrated antiquary, VISCONTI, (Ex-conſul of the Roman Republic, and author of the excellent Deſcription of the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum) to the place of Antiquary of the Central Muſeum of Arts.

Account of nine of the principal Paintings compoſed by living Artiſts, which have been lately exhibited at Paris.

It may not be improper, by way of prelude, to remark, that the French ſchool of the preſent day has been divided into three different claſſes. The firſt conſiſts of the pupils who have lately ſallied forth from the workſhops of Vien, of David, of Renaud, &c. and who, by diſplaying unuſual talents, have, at the ſame time, impreſſed the public with unuſual hopes.

Along with theſe, are to be ranked all who propoſe to themſelves a ſevere and ſyſtematical ſtudy of antiquity, a correct obſervance of nature, the manner, at once charming and grand, of Raphael, the energetical ſtyle of Julio Romano, the admirable *naïveté* of Leonard da Vinci, the ſublime art, and what ſome even term the profound philoſophy, of Pouſſin.

The ſecond claſs comprehends the old academy, which ſtill affects its theatrical majeſty, and its ancient manner and ſyſtem, now deemed *obſolete*.

The third conſiſts of thoſe who lean towards the new ſchool, but who continually diſplay the early impreſſions of education on minds not calculated to ſoar above its prejudices.

If we are to believe ſome of their countrymen, theſe various diviſions of the art diſplay the age of ignorance, that is about to diſappear; the age of true taſte, that begins to dawn; and the age of philoſophy, that already ſhoots forth the firſt rays of its ſplendor.

1. *Marcus-Curtius devoting himſelf for his Country. By* Callet.

The principal ſubject and acceſſories are equally theatrical. On one ſide are the prieſts, and all the appendages of a ſuperſtition long ſince exploded. The popular curioſity and admiration; a horrid gulph, emitting a dreary, doleful flame: all theſe prepare the mind for the hero, who precipitates himſelf on horſeback!

This is a grand ſubject, but the critics have pronounced (to adopt a *vulgariſm* frequently made uſe of by our own artiſts), that *it is badly handled*. In the firſt place, it is ſaid to be pantomimical, the deſign devoid of judgment, and the colouring far too gaudy. In ſhort, the artiſt is adviſed to ſtudy Sadolet's picture on the ſame ſubject, and to re-peruſe Livy.

> "Mota loco tellus ſpatii diſcrimine vaſto
> Abſtiterat, medioque foro patefacta vorago
> Abrupta in præceps, immenſa, oriſque profundi,
> Tartareas reſerans fauces."
>
> "Acer erat bello et primis ſpectatus in armis
> Curtius, eductum Curibus quem antiqua vetuſtis.
> Nobilitas laude et ſerie decorabat avorum.

2. *The Releaſe of Ariſtomenes.* By Debret, *one of David's ſcholars.*

The ſcene is the inſide of a ruſtic manſion. The warrior is ſeen ſtanding near a table, with his hands tied together by cords. A young and beautiful female, animated by the preſence of the hero, and favoured by the ſlumber of the guards, who had been made drunk on purpoſe, cuts the unworthy bands, by means of a ſword taken from one of the ſoldiers. An old woman holds a lamp, the melancholy reflection of whoſe light ſpreads a myſterious air over the whole ſcene. The moon, at the ſame time, is ſeen to riſe, and the beholder is actually afraid, leſt her indiſcreet light ſhould betray the flight of the warrior.

This is a moſt intereſting compoſition, and nothing more can be wiſhed for by the claſſical ſpectator, than that the head of the ancient matron had been leſs harſh, and the figure of the young heroine more diſplayed.

3. *Olympias. By* Taillaſſon, *a Scholar of Vien.*

Certain aſſaſſins, ſent by Caſſander, gain admittance into the palace of Olympias, where, as if ſuddenly penetrated with horror at their intentions, they caſt their eyes on the ground and drop their daggers on the appearance of the queen-dowager. This princeſs, with wonderful majeſty diſplayed on her forehead, and indignation and reproach beaming from her countenance, while her arms are extending towards the ſtatue of her ſon, and her breaſt uncovered, exclaims, "Would you dare to attempt the life of the mother of Alexander?" This picture diſplays great talents; the faults are but trifling, and it would, in this caſe, be ungracious to point them out—

> "Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
> Offendar maculis."

4. *The Country in Danger*; *a Sketch by* Lethiers.

A coloſſal figure, ſeated on an immenſe baſe, repreſents Fame ſupporting Liberty and Equality. Around are ſeen arms and military enſigns, intermingled with groupes of warriors, women, and children. A magiſtrate receives the oath, on the part of the ſoldiers, either to conquer or periſh, while a ſecretary by his ſide inſcribes their names. A father preſents his five ſons, and receives a civic crown in return; the women confer arms and embraces at the ſame time on the young men, burning with a love for their country, and panting after the laurels that are to be earned in the blood-ſtained field of Mars. This is allowed on all hands to be an effort of genius.

5. *Combats of the firſt Inhabitants of the Earth with Wild Beaſts, according to the Deſcription of the Poet Lucretius. By* Perrin.

On the fore-ground of the picture are women and children in flight; at a diſtance are ſeen men and monſters ſtruggling for ſuperiority; between the parties is a torrent. So much for the ſubject: as to the compoſition, the painter has erred, in converting the ſubordinate into a principal, and the principal into a ſubordinate; for it appears evident that the combat ought to be next the eye, while the effects of female terror, although ſtill viſible, ſhould recede from it:—but the artiſt was reſolved to paint women and children, in which he excels; and, in that caſe, he ought to have choſen another ſubject.

6. *The Return of Marcus-Sextus. By* Guerin, *a Scholar of Regnault.*

Marcus-Sextus, eſcaping from the proſcriptions of Sylla, on his return to his own houſe finds his wife dead, and his daughter mourning over her corpſe. The head of the inconſolable huſband is ſublime, and the attitude mournful; he appears to be motionleſs and diſtracted, and reſembles not the Ugolino of Reynolds, but of Dante.

This charming picture will form not only an epoch in the French ſchool, but even in the hiſtory of the art, for the expreſſion of Sextus rivals that of Brutus, by David; and of Beliſarius, by Gerard.

The French painters have, on this occaſion, exhibited another inſtance of diſintereſtedneſs, for they have expreſſed their admiration by means of a wreathe attached to the picture, with the following inſcription:

"Laurier donné par les Artiſtes."
(Laurel preſented by the Artiſtes.)

On this occaſion, in conformity with the French cuſtoms, a banquet, at which all the artiſts and ſeveral men of letters aſſiſted, took place.

Vien, the reſtorer of the French ſchool, was ſolemnly crowned, while the palms which had been decreed to the two pupils of Regnault and David (one of whom was the author of this picture) were entwined around the temples of their maſters:

7. *Dædalus and Icarus. By* Landon, *a ſcholar of Regnault.*

This alſo is a charming picture; the ſubject is from Ovid.

> ———"Geminas opifex libravit in alas
> Ipſe ſuum corpus, motâque pependit in aurâ;
> Inſtruit," &c.

8. *Vertumnus and Pomona. By* Merimée, *a ſcholar of Vincent.*

This compoſition, at one and the ſame time, exhibits grace and voluptuouſneſs, but it abounds with ſeducing faults. The grove, which is charming, appears to envelope the forward god and the fainting nymph in its ſhade; on the other hand, the landſcape is harſh, and the drapery ungraceful. Beſides, Vertumnus is far too tall, and the right foot of Pomona is diſtorted.

9. *A Hiſtorical Landſcape. By* Van der Burch.

The French government being deſirous to perpetuate the memory of the combat between Philip Rouzeau, a huſbandman in the department of *l'Arriage*, and a monſtrous bear, that ſpread terror and deſolation through the neighbourhood, ſeizes the moment when, being deprived of his arms by his adverſary during the conflict, the brave peaſant, as a laſt effort, plunges his hand into the throat of the monſter, and inſtantly choaks him!

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diſeaſes admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The Diſtrict, in which the Patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary are viſited, comprehends the Pariſhes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Leſs; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glaſs-Houſe Yard; the Town of Iſlington; the Pariſhes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Weſtern Diſtrict of the Metropolis.

Liſt of Diſeaſes, &c. from Feb. 20, to March 20.

	No. of Caſes.
CONTINUED FEVER	15
Catarrhal Fever	3
Scarlet Fever	7
Aphthous ſore throat	3
Pneumonia	3
Peripneumonia notha	4
Eryſipelas	1
Hæmoptyſis	3
Rheumatiſm	4
Dyſentery	2
Pulmonary complaints without fever	54
Dyſpepſia	8
Aſthenia	11
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	3
Nephralgia calculoſa	3
Hyſteria	2
Hypochondriaſis	2
Cephalæa	4
Enterodynia	2
Diarrhœa	11
Conſtipatio	2
Inteſtinal Hæmorrhagy	2
Phyſconia abdominalis	3
Dropſy	6
Gout	2
Paraplegia	1
Hemiplegia	1
Pulmonary conſumption	5
Urinæ Incontinentia	1
Hooping Cough	3
Infantile Fever	4
Meſenteric Fever	2
Chronic cutaneous diſeaſes	9

The periodical account of diſeaſes, thus offered to the public, is not intended as an exact epitome of the ſtate of epidemics, whether of the acute or chronic kind, which prevail throughout the whole of the metropolis. The different circumſtances of the rich and poor occaſion a ſtriking diverſity in their diſeaſes. While, by cleanlineſs and a free circulation of air, by a generous diet, warm cloathing, and a dry and comfortable habitation, the one claſs eſcape the effects of febrile and other contagions, and neither feel the debility of want, nor the inclemency of winter; a plain and ſcanty meal, earned by the ſweat of the brow, a hardineſs of conſtitution, and a mind little agitated by care, exempt the other, though not in an equal degree, from the diſorders which luxury, indolence, and mental anxiety entail on their opulent, and apparently more enviable, neighbours. A faſhionable phyſician attending on the rich, and another in the ſame diſtrict, and at the ſame time, viſiting the ſick poor, would preſent liſts of diſeaſes widely different: gout and hyſteria might ſtand foremoſt in the one; contagious fever, and dyſentery in the other. It is to be lamented, however, that from the ſedentary life to which a great portion of the poor in large cities are ſubjected, and from the univerſal and exceſſive uſe of tea, and particularly of ſpirituous liquors, which prevails amongſt them, a conſiderable number of complaints, which were once almoſt peculiar to the rich, are now ſuperadded to thoſe which more eſpecially attend a ſtate of poverty; ſo that a report of the diſeaſes of the lower claſs may, in too many inſtances, be regarded as a general ſpecimen.

It is well known, that an acute diſeaſe is often epidemic in one part of an extenſive city, while in another few or no traces of it are to be found; that frequently it does not, till after a conſiderable time, ſpread itſelf univerſally; or perhaps after a partial extenſion only, it becomes extinct, leaving many parts wholly untouched by its influence.

It is obvious alſo, that of many kinds of epidemics, a ſmall proportion of caſes only fall under the notice of medical practitioners. This obſervation applies particularly to thoſe diſeaſes of the poor which are of ſhort duration, or are mild in their nature. Hence, in a public diſpenſary, it is found, that the caſes of meaſles, of ſcarlet fever, and of hooping-cough, bear not the ſame ratio to the actual prevalence of thoſe complaints, as the caſes of moſt other diſeaſes which occur in ſimilar practice. It may be noticed alſo, that an inſtance of ſmall-pox is rarely to be met with at a diſpenſary, owing probably to the general uſe of inoculation, and to the eſtabliſhment of a ſmall-pox hoſpital.

Notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, however, it is preſumed, from the example of ſimilar reports lately preſented to the public, that ſuch an one as that now propoſed to be given, may afford ſome uſeful information reſpecting many epidemic diſeaſes both chronic and acute, ſuch for inſtance as of fevers, pneumonia, dyſentery, diarrhœa, rheumatiſm, catarrhal affections, &c.

Were a certain number of phyſicians, in different parts of the metropolis, as well thoſe who belong to medical charities, as thoſe who are engaged in extenſive private practice, to unite in publiſhing periodically the reſult of their obſervations; an accurate and comprehenſive view would then be regularly obtained of the ſtate and progreſs of all the diſeaſes which prevail throughout London; and there is good reaſon to believe, that, from ſuch a plan well conducted, a body of evidence might, in no long time, be produced, which would elucidate many obſcure and intricate points relating to epidemic diſeaſes. That it would, in the mean time, prove a uſeful guide to practitioners in general, no one who is ignorant of the influence of epidemic diſorders on each other will venture to deny.

The moſt important claſs of diſeaſes, enumerated in the foregoing liſt, is that of continued fevers. Under this term are comprehended the typhus and ſynochus, in their different degrees and varieties, whether ariſing from contagion, or from cold and other debilitating cauſes. Fevers, we are happy to ſay, have, for ſome time paſt, been graduall declining, both as to the frequency of their occurrence, and the malignity of their ſymptoms. The number of caſes during the months of October, November, and December of the laſt year, were to thoſe which have happened ſince the beginning of the preſent, nearly in the proportion of four to one.

The accurate deſcription of the fever which prevailed at the latter end of the autumn in another quarter of the town, inſerted in the *Medical Journal for November, accords in general with the ſymptoms of that which occurred within the ſame period in the Finſbury diſtrict: there were, however, ſome circumſtances of diſtinction. The latter was decidedly of a leſs malignant nature; for, of between fifty and ſixty caſes, which fell under the obſervation and treatment of one of the phyſicians, in October and November, three only terminated in death; whereas, in the former, the proportion of fatal caſes was as one in four,—ten out of forty-one having died. In the latter alſo, a diſtinct criſis was ſeldom or ever obſervable, the ſigns of amendment ſhewing themſelves in the moſt gradual manner, ſo that it was difficult to mark the exact time of their appearance. Theſe ſigns for the moſt part were, the patient becoming compoſed, and falling into an eaſy and refreſhing ſleep, after a ſtate of watchfulneſs and irritation; his expreſſing himſelf to be more comfortable in his general feelings; the eyes and countenance reſuming their natural aſpect; the edges of the tongue beginning to look clean; the pulſe becoming ſtronger, more ſteady, and leſs frequent; a diminution of the heat of the ſkin, and a return of its uſual ſoftneſs. Of theſe beneficial changes, ſometimes one, ſometimes another, gave the earlieſt notice of recovery; but the firſt ray of hope was generally reflected from the eyes, and the features of the face.

The moſt common period of the termination of this fever was the end of ſecond week, or about the fourteenth or fifteenth day. In a few caſes, the diſeaſe was protracted to an unuſual length, in one of which, a univerſal yellowneſs of the ſkin, pain about the region of the liver, and violent vomiting, twice occurred, at firſt during the third week, and the ſecond time at the end of the ſixth, when it proved fatal. The patient, who was

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* See Report of Diſeaſes, by a Phyſician at the Weſt End of the Town.

was a woman rather advanced in life, there was reaſon to believe, had been addicted to habits which particularly injure the hepatic ſyſtem. In ſeveral, the diſeaſe terminated within the firſt week: in the greater part of theſe, there had been an opportunity of adminiſtering an emetic ſoon after its commencement. The decided power of emetics, in cutting ſhort the fever, or in rendering it more mild in its ſymptoms, was ſtrikingly exemplified in a variety of inſtances. A ſtate of watchfulneſs and irritation was more than uſually common, and proved exceedingly diſtreſſing. During the firſt ſtage of the fever, it was ſeldom removed, and often aggravated, by remedies, particularly by opium. This medicine, however, about the middle or end of the ſecond week, was employed with the very beſt effects, eſpecially when given in doſes not exceeding a quarter of a grain, repeated at intervals of about five or ſix hours. In one caſe, the *tinct. opii*, with a ſuitable quantity of *linim. ſaponis*, was rubbed on the legs and thighs, and was ſucceeded by profound ſleep, after it had been adminiſtered internally without any ſoporific operation whatever. In ſome patients there were excruciating pains of the limbs, ſo that they cried out as though they had been affected with acute rheumatiſm. In ſome alſo, eſpecially about the beginning of November, there were conſiderable apthous ulcerations of the throat. A cough was a moſt common attendant, and not unfrequently was ſo violent and harraſſing as to require particular attention. In a few, pneumonic inflammation ſupervened, forming a combination of ſymptoms than which there are few more embarraſſing to the phyſician in the hiſtory of acute diſeaſes. To abate the inflammation in theſe circumſtances, it is ſeldom that more powerful means are admiſſible, than the application of leeches and bliſters about the thorax. The cautious uſe of antimonials and opiates may be joined to that of demulcents and diluents, and a gentle emetic may ſometimes be had recourſe to with advantage, if there be not too great debility. Perhaps calomel, in alterative doſes, joined with opium, as recommended by Drs. Hamilton, Duncan, and Wright, is here eſpecially indicated. In one caſe which ended favourably, it was tried to the amount of about 5 grains in forty-eight hours, joined with a ſmall quantity of opium and antimonial powder. What was its preciſe effect, or whether it had any effect at all in removing the inflammation, could not be determined from a ſingle inſtance, when other means, as bliſters and an emetic, had alſo been employed.

The bark, although it did not appear poſitively hurtful, was certainly attended with no advantage in the early ſtage of the diſeaſe; in the later periods, however, it was manifeſtly uſeful in ſupporting the ſtrength, and apparently in accelerating the extinction of the fever.

The waſhing the body with cold water was tried on a few patients, in ſome of whom it ſeemed to bring on ſevere catarrhal ſymptoms, and it was very unpleaſant to the feelings of others; it was preſcribed only when there was a preternatural degree of heat, and an increaſed action of the arterial ſyſtem; circumſtances pointed out by Dr. Currie as demanding and rendering ſafe its adminiſtration. Bliſters were not employed, except for the relief of topical affections.

The fever, as it has prevailed during the preſent month, has aſſumed the character of the typhus mitior.

It is not wonderful, that, of all diſeaſes, thoſe affecting the organs of reſpiration ſhould ſtill continue the moſt numerous, when it is conſidered how much they are influenced by the ſenſible qualities of the atmoſphere, which for a long time paſt have had a peculiar tendency to produce them.

Of the caſes of ſcarlatina, noticed in the liſt, four were ſucceeded by anaſarca, which yielded with difficulty to the remedies employed. The patients were children.

A diarrhœa has lately been very common, and has ſupervened on many other diſorders, both chronic and acute.

The caſe of paraplegia occurred in a delicate girl, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, without any obvious cauſe. It took place in the night during ſleep, on awaking from which, ſhe found herſelf totally deprived of the power of motion, with ſome diminution of ſenſation in the lower extremities. At the expiration of a fortnight, on awaking again from ſleep, ſhe was agreeably ſurpriſed at being able to get out of bed, and walk about the room. She has been ſimilarly affected three or four times within the laſt two years. During the complaint ſhe is low-ſpirited, and loſes her appetite; her bowels alſo are remarkably torpid.

March 20, 1800. W. W. J. R.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BURNS FOR FIRE GRATES.

A PATENT was granted to James Burns of the city of Glaſgow, Builder, for an invention of certain improvements applicable to fire grates, ſtoves, &c. The principal circumſtance in this invention is that of bringing the air which ſupplies the fire through a pipe which communicates with the external air out of the room, which is warmed by the fire place, in common fires it is well known that the air neceſſary for conſuming the fuel, is ſupplied from the room itſelf, chiefly the lower part: and hence where there is a briſk fire, and the chimney only wide enough to convey away the ſmoke and heated air, there is a conſtant current of cold air ruſhing in under the door, between the window frames and through every crevice of the room, in order to keep up the neceſſary ſupply. On this account the room is indeed well ventilated, but not ſo much or ſo uniformly heated as if the fire were ſupplied from without with air, and that in the room not ſo conſtantly changed. The fire-place here recommended is an elegant ſtove of the form of an urn, open at the top, and ſet in the uſual receſs for the fire. This ſtove has a grate at the part where it begins to grow narrow, and beneath this, an air pipe not communicating with the room, but paſſing, where it can be done, between two of the joiſts under the floor, and opening at the outſide of the houſe. The ſpace lying between the grate and the air pipe, or that which forms the pedeſtal of the urn-ſhaped ſtove, is a kind of moveable drawer that collects the aſhes as they fall from the fire, where they remain without flying about into the room, and may be taken out and emptied at any time. The air pipe is ſo contrived as to paſs quite under the pedeſtal, and to be then reflected backwards and upwards, ſo as to enter the cavity of the ſtove juſt above the drawer for the aſhes. Where the further orifice of the air pipe cannot be conveniently carried to the outſide of the houſe, it may be made to open into a cellar or any cool room, and it will alſo have the advantage of keeping this room always fully ventilated without giving it any heat whenever a fire is burning at the grate in the other end of the pipe.

The patentee has beſides connected with this invention, a contrivance for applying a ſemicircular ſafeguard or high fender of wire-work, to prevent the dreadful accidents that have ſo frequently ariſen from the cloaths of ladies or children catching fire.

The improvement here introduced appears to be one which merits public attention, for it is unqueſtionable that in the preſent way of warming our apartments, we recieve much leſs benefit than we ought from the quantity of fuel conſumed. This defect will certainly be remedied in part by the preſent contrivance, and will render rooms leſs obnoxious to thoſe currents of cold air ſetting in from the door to the fire place, which are ſo juſtly complained of. At the ſame time the view of a fire, which is ſo neceſſary to Engliſh ideas of a comfortable fire ſide, will be in a great meaſure retained by the open ſpace at the top of the ſtove. With regard to the novelty of this invention, it is ſimply in applying to the parlour a very well known and not very uncommon conſtruction for furnaces for chemical purpoſes. The ſuperior advantage of bringing a ſtream of cold air from without to ſupply the furnace, inſtead of the heated air of a laboratory, has been known to every chemiſt in every country for centuries; and the very conſtruction here mentioned of confining the draught of a fire place to an air tube communicating to a diſtant part, has been practiſed in various inſtances.

MR. CLAY'S FOR BUTTONS.

A PATENT was granted in February laſt, to Mr. HENRY CLAY of Birmingham, Japanner, for a new method of manufacturing buttons out of a material not before uſed for that purpoſe.

The material here made uſe of is ſlate, cut into thin layers, ſo as to be readily worked. The piece of ſlate is firſt cut or filed into the form of a button, leaving a croſs at the top to receive the knot of the catgut or ſilk, which is to be put through holes perforated through the ſlate, and the ends afterwards tied in a knot, to keep them faſt to the ſlate. Then another piece of ſlate is to be glued to the top of the former piece, and the button finiſhed by turning in a lathe. A metal ſtud and ſhank may be added, if neceſſary, by cementing it to the ſlate cut in a proper form.

MR. HINDMARSH's FOR A POWER.

A PATENT was granted laſt November to Mr. ROBERT HINDMARSH of Walworth, Surrey, Printer, for a method of applying an elementary power to any kind of machinery.

The curious and aſtoniſhing effects of the preſſure of water in proportion to its height, and not depending on its bulk, is known to every one acquainted with the firſt elements of hydraulics, under the appellation of the hydroſtatical paradox. The invention claimed by the patentee, is in the application of this law of fluids ſo as to produce a regular power, for the purpoſes of machinery. This is done in the ſimple method given in this ſpecification, by providing a cylinder, containing a moveable piſton water-tight, with a rod working through a ſtuffing box, alſo water-tight; and adding two tubes opening within the cylinder, one at the top, and the other at the bottom; and each tube connected with a longer one placed perpendicularly or nearly ſo, and riſing to as great a height as a fall of water can be procured. The upright tube being then filled from the top by a ſtream of water, it is cut off, by a cock or valve, from that going to the upper part of the piſton, whence the water enters below the piſton by the inferior orifice, and forces it up: the lower cock is then ſhut, the upper one opened, and the preſſure of the column of water admitted above the piſton, which forces it down again, and thus an alternate motion is procured. The water contained in the cylinder, when it has performed its office, paſſes off through orifices above and below, being forced out by each ſucceeding motion of the piſton. If the height of water in the perpendicular tube be ten feet, the preſſure on the piſton of a three feet diameter cylinder will be equal to a power of 5368 lb. if 20 feet high, the power will be 10737lb. and ſo in direct proportion to the height.

The more complex application of this power deſcribed by the inventor, conſiſts (with regard to its general principle) in applying the hydroſtatic preſſure to the bottom only of the piſton of another cylinder, by means of a pipe with a funnel or reſervoir attached to its higheſt parts, whilſt a great weight laid on the top of the piſton, ſerves as a counter-balancing preſſure, but not quite equal to that of the column of water. When this laſt is admitted to the bottom of the cylinder, it raiſes the piſton with its ſuperincumbent weight; but when this motion is performed, the cup-reſervoir on the top of the tube now emptied, together with the upper part of the tube which is full, are depreſſed by a wheel that is moved by a power from the firſt mentioned cylinder; and the actual height of the incumbent water in the tube being leſſened, the weight on the piſton becomes now the heavieſt, and again unites it to the bottom. Thus an alternate motion is produced; and by means of two cylinders in alliance with each other, the one may, beſides an actual gain of power for mechanical purpoſes, pump up the waſte water from the other, and return it to a proper height to perform again its office as an hydroſtatical power.

DIXIE'S AND MAPLESTONE'S FOR RAISING WATER.

A PATENT was granted to MESSRS. DIXIE and MAPLESTONE, of Woodſtreet, Cheapſide, for a method of raiſing water from wells and other deep places.

This machine conſiſts of an endleſs tubical chain, deſcending to the bottom of the well and revolving round a vertical wheel, placed over the aperture at top. Every link of the chain is a bucket, made of pewter, copper, or iron, which aſcends full, and, in turning over the wheel, empties its contents into a trough, which conveys away the water from the mouth of the well.

Several machines of a conſtruction ſomewhat ſimilar to the preſent, have been uſed for various purpoſes. In Spain and Portugal one on this principle, but of much ruder workmanſhip, is in common uſe for drawing water. The machine uſed in ſome of the ports in this kingdom for cleanſing rivers of their mud is founded on the ſame principle, being compoſed of a ſeries of wooden troughs revolving round an axis which aſcend full, and in deſcending empty themſelves into the hold of a lighter ſtationed cloſe by. One of the moſt ſimple and ingenious machines on this conſtruction is one uſed by the Chineſe, a plate of which is given in Sir G. Staunton's Account of Lord Macartney's Embaſſy, for raiſing water to a conſiderable height, where there is already a ſlight fall, which is conſtructed entirely of bamboo veſſels in the form of a piſtol barrel fixed to the circumference of a large wheel of the ſame material and revolving along with it.

The invention of the patentee applies this principle in an ingenious manner and, by means of the tubical chain revolving round a ſmall axis, unites the advantages of very ſimple apparatus with the power of application to any depth.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE government of Bonaparte aſſumes every day not only the vigour of a well compacted monarchy, but ſomething of that ſplendour ſo congenial to the habits and diſpoſitions of the French. He has his regular *levees*, his magnificent proceſſions, and his triumphant entrances to the Palace of Republicaniſm. The name of Bonaparte in the mouth of the Pariſian populace is as favourite and proud an expreſſion as that of Louis the Great a century ago; and the Firſt Conſul poſſeſſes all the power without the reſponſibility of a king. It cannot, however, be denied that he has exerciſed his diſcretionary ſway (for ſuch it in a great meaſure is, notwithſtanding the *Tribunates*, *Legiſlative Bodies*, and *Councils of State*) with a *clemency* and *moderation*, which would have reflected honour on any cauſe.

The preparations for opening the campaign, are very formidable on both ſides. In *Italy*, unleſs ſome extraordinary viciſſitude takes place, the fortreſſes and ſtrong places in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, muſt prove an inſurmountable barrier againſt the renewed aggreſſions of the French; Switzerland is ſo completely exhauſted, that it will probably be ſuffered to enjoy the benefits of neutrality, that it may recover from the horrid exceſſes, and cruel ravages, committed by its allies and enemies; and we may therefore naturally look to the *Lower Rhine*, as the great ſcene of action between the belligerent powers.

The general eſteem in which national banks have been held for above a century, has induced the government of France to the recent eſtabliſhment of a bank at Paris, under the direction of ſeveral of the leading merchants and bankers of that city. It is called the Bank of France, and in the act of its incorporation, which is juſt publiſhed, its capital is ſtated at thirty millions of livres; this capital is divided into 30,000 ſhares, and the bank is to diſcount bills of exchange, notes payable to order, and to iſſue notes payable to bearer.

The order of the day for the 12th of Febuary, for the Conſular guard, and all the troops of the Republic, was as follows: "Waſhington is no more—That great man fought againſt tyranny—He firmly eſtabliſhed the liberty of his country—His memory will ever be dear to the French People, as it muſt be to every friend of freedom in the two worlds, and eſpecially to the French ſoldiers, who like him and the Americans bravely fought for Liberty and Equality." The Firſt Conſul in conſequence orders, that for ten days black crape ſhall be ſuſpended to all the ſtandards and flags of the French Republic."

The ſtrength of General Moreau's army on the Rhine, is eſtimated in the Paris papers at 130,000 men, without including a corps of reſerve. The cavalry conſiſts of nearly 20,000 men, and there are eight regiments of flying artillery, having attached to each of them a train of 32 field-pieces and 16 howitzers.

Letters from the right bank of the Rhine ſtate, that the whole Auſtrian army is quitting its cantonments, to proceed to the banks of the Rhine and Necker. The militia and troops of the Empire are to join the army. A German paper publiſhes the following liſt of the forces, which are to ſecond the Imperial army, viz. 12,000 Bavarians, 4500 Wirtemberghers, 4000 Mentz troops, 2000 Bamberghers; beſides the militia of the Voralberg, and of Anterior Auſtria, of Suabia, and Franconia, which will form a total of 20,000 or 24,000 men; but it muſt be obſerved, that theſe militia troops are little uſed to military operations.

The plan of a law recently introduced into the French legiſlative body, for inveſting the executive power, with the right of enrolling and embodying for the military ſervice all the young men who on the 23d of laſt September had completed their twenty-firſt year, is almoſt the only act which bears any affinity to the proceedings of the late government. The conſcription, which would produce a diſpoſeable force of about 300,000 men, muſt be conſidered as a meaſure intended to inſpire the allies with terror rather than to produce a powerful and immediate effect, for a very important part of the campaign muſt elapſe before the troops newly levied, could be in a ſtate of readineſs to take the field.

PRUSSIA.

An offenſive and defenſive alliance between this court and that of France is ſpoken of, againſt certain deſigns which other powers are ſuppoſed to entertain. It is ſaid, that the miniſters were ſeriouſly engaged with the object in the late conferences which they have had with the French ambaſſador. Although this important intelligence be yet but a report, it is nevertheleſs given ſo circumſtantially, that it is difficult not to give credit to it, particularly when we ſee Ruſſia aſſembling ſo many troops on the frontiers of Pruſſia.

AMERICA.

The funeral oration on the death of General Waſhington was delivered by Major-general Lee, Member of Congreſs from Virginia. It reverts to the period of youth, when he was aid-de-camp to the gallant and ill-fated Braddock. It traces him from the commencement to the concluſion of the American war; from the acknowledgment of American independence, to the eſtabliſhment of the

American conſtitution; it accompanies him through the eventful period of his magiſtracy; it follows him to his final retirement and death. "His fame," ſays the orator, "ſurvives, bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He ſurvives in our hearts—in the growing knowledge of our children—in the affection of the good throughout the world: and when our monuments ſhall be done away, when nations now exiſting ſhall be no more, ſtill ſhall the glory of Waſhington ſhine unfaded, and die not until the love of virtue ceaſe on earth, or earth itſelf ſink into chaos." As a literary production, this oration cannot be commended.

According to letters from Paris, dated the 8th of March, it appears that the American miniſters, David, Elſworth, and Murray, are to be immediately engaged in negociation, and a commiſſion has been named to that effect by the Firſt Conſul, compoſed of Joſeph Bonaparte, Fleurieu, and Roederer; Niourgeres, ſecretary.

EAST INDIES.

The Marquis Welleſley has been pleaſed to grant penſions for life, to the following principal ſurviving Sirdars of the late Tippo Sultaun, to the amount ſpecified after the name of each, viz.

	Star Pagodas per annum.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor	3000
Gholum Ali Khan, Vakeel	3000
Ali Reza Khan, ditto	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan	2400

And to perſons who held inferior officers under the late government of Myſore, ſtipends or allowances equal to half the amount of their ſalaries granted by the Sultaun, ſuch ſtipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or ſo long as they ſhall remain unemployed, either by the Company or its allies.

The ſale of the captured property at Seringapatam, commenced on the 15th of Auguſt, for the purpoſe of making a dividend to the army; the articles conſiſted of cloths of different kinds, precious ſtones, &c.

IRELAND.

In the Iriſh Parliament, on the 17th of February, Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered into an hiſtorical account of Ireland, attributing the late rebellion to the writings and ſpeeches of Mr. Grattan, and to ſimilar cauſes, and concluded by moving a reſolution in favour of an union. Mr. Grattan replied with much warmth, rebutting the charge againſt him, and attributing to the corruption of the partiſans of government all the calamities with which the country had been afflicted. Mr. Corry repeated his ſtatement, to which Mr. Grattan replied, in terms of peculiar ſeverity. Mr. Corry retired, and ſent by General Craddock a meſſage to Mr. Grattan, who inſtantly left the houſe, attended by Mr. Metge. The parties fought, and the fifth ſhot Mr. Grattan's ball lodged in Mr. Corry's arm; but it being extracted, he returned to the houſe; where on a diviſion, the numbers were, for the motion 161, againſt it 115. Majority in favour of a Legiſlative Union 46.

Lord Caſtlereagh, in a committee of the whole houſe, (Feb. 21ſt) moved the firſt article of the Union, which was to the following purport.

Article 1ſt. Reſolved, that for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a union, upon the baſis ſtated in the reſolutions of the two houſes of parliament of Great Britain, communicated by his majeſty's command, in the meſſage ſent to this houſe, by his Excellency the Lord-lieutenant, it would be fit to propoſe, that the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall upon the 1ſt day of January in the year 1801 be united into one kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.—Upon this reſolution a debate took place, but the motion was in the end carried without a diviſion.

Article 2nd. Went to propoſe, that it would be fit that the ſucceſſion to the Imperial crown of the ſaid united kingdom ſhall continue limited and ſettled in the ſame manner as the ſucceſſion to the Imperial Crown of the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now ſtands limited and ſettled, according to the exiſting laws, and to the terms of the Union between England and Scotland.

Article 3d. Reſolved, that for the ſame purpoſe it would be fit to propoſe, that the ſaid United Kingdom be repreſented in one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtiled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Some further debate took place on each of theſe reſolutions, but they were alſo carried without a diviſion; after which the houſe adjourned.

Lord Caſtlereagh, on the 24th of Feb. called the attention of the gentlemen to the ſeventh article, relating to finance and contribution, and moved its adoption.

The motion was oppoſed by the Speaker, Sir John Parnell, Meſſrs. J. C. Beresford, Ogle, and Lee; and ſupported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Colonel Maxwell moved, that the chairman do leave the chair. The houſe then divided upon that motion,

Ayes 108—Noes 152—Majority 44.

The houſe on the 28th of February, reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Union, when the commercial article was taken into conſideration.

The Right Hon. John Beresford moved the reſolution. The ſpeaker oppoſed it; aſked what advantage this arrangement gave, which was not offered the country by the propoſition of 1785. Mr. Bereſford replied, that by this arrangement the prohibitory duties of England on her raw materials of manufacture would be removed. In the courſe of the debate, the Settlement of 1782 was alluded to.

Lord Caſtlereagh treated the Settlement of 1782, as a chimera with reſpect to ultimate arrangement, and hoped he ſhould hear no more of the ſilly doctrine of final adjuſtment.

Mr. Grattan replied in very ſtrong terms to his lordſhip, whom he conſidered as a young man that laughed at an argument which he was unable to anſwer. Mr. Commiſſioner Beresford, Lord Caſtlereagh, and Sir John Blaquiere, argued in favour of the commercial article, which was combated by the Speaker, Mr. Goold, Colonel Barry, and ſeveral others; when the committee proceeded to the examination of ſome principal merchants and traders, with reſpect to the probable effect of the commercial arrangements propoſed.

The firſt witneſs, Mr. Pim, ſaid he was of opinion, that if the protecting duties on the importation of Engliſh cotton were taken off, it would ruin the Iriſh manufacture.

The next witneſs, Mr. Orr, concurred in the ſame opinion: his examination laſted till near two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the committee adjourned, and agreed to proceed in the evening to the examination of other witneſſes.

The ſame day, after ſome ordinary buſineſs, the Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſtated

The total of the ſupply wanted for the year, at	£.7,159,201
To ſatisfy this, there remained in the treaſury a ſurplus of	500,000
The revenues he eſtimated at	2,300,000
Making together	2,800,000
Which, deducted from the total of the ſupplies wanted, left a reſidue of leſs than 4,500,000l. but the difference he would let ſtand for unforeſeen charges, and would therefore take the ſum to be provided for, at	4,500,000

He proceeded to ſtate thoſe ſources from which he propoſed to raiſe the ſums wanted to defray the intereſt of the loan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Houſe of Commons, on the 21ſt of February, in a committee of ſupply, voted for the extra of the army

	£.2,500,000
Deficiences of Grants laſt year	447,000
Foreign and Secret Services . .	150,000
Addreſſes of that Houſe . .	26,000
French Emigrants, and American Loyaliſts	242,000
Deficiencies laſt year on this account	7,574
Civil Eſtabliſhment of Upper Canada	7,950
Ditto Nova Scotia	5,540
Ditto New Brunſwick . . .	4,650
Ditto Iſle St. John	1,900
Ditto Cape Breton	1,840
Ditto Newfoundland	1,640
Ditto Bahama Iſlands . . .	4,100
Ditto Bermudas	580
Ditto Dominica	600
Ditto New South Wales . .	6,300
Bills from ditto	24,074
Expence of the Alien Act . .	6,369
Employment of Convicts . .	32,353

On the 24th of February, the Lord Mayor preſented a petition from the Livery of the City of London, in common hall aſſembled, praying that houſe to interpoſe with his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to uſe his beſt endeavours to accompliſh peace "on ſafe and honourable terms." The attendance of the Livery on this occaſion at the common hall was uncommonly numerous; and it has been moſt clearly aſcertained ſince, that no perſons but liverymen were admitted. The petition expreſſed the voice of the city of London moſt unequivocally.

Mr. Pitt, on the ſame day, in adverting to the duty which his ſituation called him to, obſerved on this occaſion, he felt a gratification in being able to announce, that ſuch was the flattering and flouriſhing ſtate of the country, that he was enabled to ſay, its reſources completely met its neceſſities and its war neceſſities too; that he ſhould have but little occaſion now to call on the people for further aid in ſupport of the conteſt, and therefore he ſhould be brief in what he had to ſubmit to the committee firſt.

	£.	s.	d.
Navy	13,619,079	13	11
Army	11,350,079	11	10
Ordnance	1,695,956	17	11
Miſcellaneous Services	750,000		
Intereſt due to the Bank	816,650		
Deficiency of Ways and Means of 1799 . .	447,039		
Ditto of Land and Malt	350,000		
To pay off Exchequer Bills, raiſed by 39th of George III. .	2,506,250		
Ditto on Aids and Contributions . .	1,079,730		
Ditto of Supply 1800	1,914,000		
Reduction of National Debt	200,000		
Subſidies	3,000,000		
	37,728,785	3	8
Remained for unforeſeen Services . . .	1,771,215		
Total amount of Supply	39,500,000	3	8

To meet this expenditure, he was fortunate in being able to exhibit a ſtatement that would more than anſwer the object;

Sugar, Tobacco, and Malt,		£. 2,750,000
Exports, and Imports . .		1,250,000
Lottery		200,000
Ten per. cent. on Income	7,000,000	5,300,000
Deduct Intereſt on 8,000,000 11,000,000 13,500,000	1,700,000	
Bank Charter		3,000,000
Loan		18,500,000
Vote of Credit		3,000,000
Surplus Conſolidated Fund .		5,500,000
Total of Ways and Means		39,500,000

Meſſrs. Robarts and Co. Sir Francis Baring, and Mr. Giles, bade the ſame price by agreement; and being the loweſt bidders, the loan is divided between them. At the price of the market, when the bargain was concluded, the following is the calculation of the terms:

110l. Conſols, a 62 . .	68l.	4s.
47 Reduced, a 63 . .	29	12
Diſcount about . .	2	16
	100	12

Then entering into the terms of the loan, he ſtated, that the intereſt thereon would be only 4l. 14s. 2¼d. per cent. and that the total permanent charge thereon would be no more than 313,500l. to which he ſhould propoſe the following

New Taxes,

	£.
5 per cent duty on the higher Teas, which on an average would produce	130,000
On home-made Spirits, a duty of 1d. per gallon of waſh, which was at 5d. per gallon ſpirit, and would produce	100,000
On Foreign Spirits imported, an additional duty in proportion, the product whereof would be	120,000
	350,000
From which deducting the intereſt	313,500
There will be an annual Surplus of	36,500

On which he could not avoid congratulating the country.

Mr. Tierney made a few obſervations on the groſs evaſion of the mercantile world in diſcharging their moiety of the Income Tax; to which Mr. Pitt replied, ſtating, at the ſame time, his intention of remedying ſuch abuſes in future; and Mr. Burdon offering ſome obſervations, the report was ordered, and the houſe adjourned.

On the 26th of February, Mr. Tierney made a motion to aſcertain the preciſe object of the war with France. In his own mind he was convinced that the object was the reſtoration of monarchy in France. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been preſſed a few nights ago to ſay what that object was, he replied, *Security*. That, Mr. Tierney ſaid, was an anſwer by no means ſatisfactory to his mind; it was looſe and diffuſe—for that, without explaining the preciſe object of the war, Miniſters ſheltered themſelves under a vague and indefinable pretext. He did not riſe now for the purpoſe of making his political profeſſion of faith; but thus much he muſt obſerve, that no man was more attached to the Conſtitution under which he lived; no one more attached to the family on the throne. He was educated in theſe principles, and they were ſuch as nothing could eradicate from his mind. The tendency of the preſent motion was to induce Miniſters to avow preciſely the object of the war; for as Lord Grenville's Note had pronounced it to be the re-eſtabliſhment of the houſe of Bourdon on the throne of France, he ſaid ſome official documents ought to appear from Miniſters to ſhew that ſuch was not the object for which they were proſecuting the war. It was true, the Miniſter had ſaid *ſecurity* was the object, but his ſpeech could not have the ſame effect on France as if it were an official document. He preſſed this point, he ſaid, becauſe he knew that ſuch a declaration muſt have the effect of uniting all parties in France againſt our arms and thoſe of our allies. In ſupport of his argument that the reeſtabliſhment of the houſe of Bourdon was the object, he referred to the manifeſto of the Emperor of Ruſſia—to the conſultations held with the Count d'Artois, and the expreſſions of the Secretary at War. He next took notice of the petition preſented from 1600 Liverymen of the City of London. From this he deduced that peace was the deſire of a large majority of that body, the number of which was 8000, and yet only 1690 ſignatures could be procured, with all the engines of government at work for that purpoſe. He then touched on the circumſtance of the tax on income and convoys being pledged for years in the ſervice of the country, and eſtimated that the expence of the year 1800 would not be leſs than 63,400,000. He next adverted to the bad effects ſuch a declaration as that made by Lord Grenville, muſt have with reſpect to the cauſe of the Allies, when known in France. He was of opinion that the reſtoration of the houſe of Bourdon would be an unfortunate circumſtance for this country, as it would coſt us immenſe ſums to maintain ſuch a feeble government againſt the intrigues of the republicans, if it was poſſible to force a monarchical government on republican France. At length Mr. Tierney concluded by moving—"That it is not juſt or neceſſary to continue the war for the reſtoration of monarchy in France." Mr. Johnes ſeconded the motion—At length a diviſion took place for the order of the day, when the numbers were, For the order of the day 143—againſt it 44—majority, 99.

Mr. P. Coke, on the 5th of March, in purſuance of the notice he gave on the preceding day, moved for leave to bring in a bill for better ſettling the diſputes between the maſters and miſtreſſes of families and their menial or domeſtic ſervants. He did not wiſh to alter the principle of the law, nor yet to extend it; but merely to bring it back to its original elements. It was founded on ſuch principles of equity, that he had no oppoſition to expect, either from the maſters or the ſervants. The only claſs of perſons who could poſſibly feel aggrieved would be the magiſtrates, as they would receive a conſiderable portion of additional trouble.

Leave granted.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, and an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin; in which are introduced ſeveral favourite Airs. Compoſed, and inſcribed to the Right Honourable Counteſs Cholmondeley, by Joſeph Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

It is always with pleaſure that we lay our hands on articles from the pen of this ingenious compoſer. Taſte, and a peculiar ſpirit of execution mark, for the moſt part, his inſtrumental productions; and certainly diſtinguiſh the preſent work from the numerous piano-forte compoſitions, which at preſent inundate the town. If we have any thing to object in theſe ſonatas, it is, that the author now and then makes too free with the popular paſſages of our old and well known ballads; as in the twelfth and thirteenth baſes of the opening movement of the firſt piece, and in the fourth line of the ninth page. We take the liberty of recommending Mr. Mazzinghi to avoid theſe trivial reſources, becauſe we know that the native powers of his own imagination render ſuch extrinſic aids unneceſſary; and becauſe we are alſo certain, that, for every idea which he ſubſtitutes of another's, we loſe a real beauty of his own.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte or Harpſichord, with an Accompaniment to the firſt for a Violoncello Obligato; to the ſecond for a German Flute; and to the third for a Violin. Compoſed, and reſpectfully dedicated to Miſs Leigh, of Lynn, by George Surr. 7s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

To theſe ſonatas we have the pleaſure to find a moſt reſpectable, though not numerous, liſt of ſubſcribers. The merit of the work juſtifies the patronage, and entitles Mr. Surr to our praiſe. The firſt and ſecond piece contain three movements each, and the third conſiſts of four. They are contraſted with conſiderable ſkill; and the fanciful play of the paſſages in general gives much attraction to the effect. The *modulations* are ingenious without the affectation of ſcience; and the imagination is every where at ſufficient liberty, without wildneſs or breach of licence.

"Neptune and Britannia," a favourite Canzonet for two Voices; ſung with univerſal Applauſe at the Convivial Board. Compoſed by J. Blewit. 1s. *Hodſoll.*

"Neptune and Britannia" is not only defective in all the graces of melody, but in every bar exhibits attempts the moſt feeble at imitation and contrivance; and in many inſtances ſets the moſt common and well-known laws of harmony at defiance. The inhibitions againſt *ſucceeding eighths* and *conſecutive fifths* are no reſtraints upon the adventurous imagination of the compoſer, and the whole exhibits a picture of muſic running mad.

“ *Within theſe ſacred Bowers,*” *a favourite Song. Compoſed by* M. Mozart. 1s.
Longman and Clementi.

This beautiful little ballad adds another wreath to the brow of Mozart. The melody is ſweetly penſive, and the expreſſion every where forcible and juſt. If its general excellence leaves us any thing to wiſh for, it is the relief of *modulation,* which certainly would have ſtill heightened the effect, both as to air and ſentiment.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, and an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute. In which are introduced a favourite Spaniſh Air, The Hanoverian-Waltz, Rule Britannia, &c. Compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Glyn, by J. L. Hoberecht. 7s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Theſe ſonatas are written with much taſte, and diſcover in the compoſer a clear and experienced knowledge in fingering. The paſſages are for the moſt part flippant and flowing; and the harmony and modulation are judiciouſly conducted. The Spaniſh Air and the German-Waltz greatly enrich the work, and the accompaniment is conſonant and maſterly.

“ *A Riddle,*” *ſet to Muſic by a young Lady; the Accompaniments by* Mr. Theodore Smith, 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

With this little, ſimple, unaffected air, we are much pleaſed. The melody moves with a graceful eaſe; and the accompaniment by Mr. Smith, is judiciouſly applied. The baſs carries with it ſo much of the character of a *maſter,* that, perhaps, we venture little in attributing that alſo to the ingenious author of the accompaniment.

“ *The Poor Orphan Noſegay Girl,*” *an admired Ballad, as ſung with univerſal Applauſe at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, and at ſeveral of the Nobilities' Concerts. Compoſed by an* Amateur. 1s. *Rolfe.*

We find ſome pleaſant eaſy paſſages in this little ballad. We muſt confeſs, that it preſents to the ear nothing very novel or ſtriking; but, at the ſame time, it ranks above the ordinary character of the little vocal productions of the preſent day, and cannot fail to pleaſe the lovers of ſimple and natural melody.

“ *Variety,*” *a favourite Glee for three Voices, performed at the Crown-and-Anchor Glee-Club. Compoſed by* P. Miller. 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have carefully peruſed this Glee, and find it not to be univerſally true, that “ Variety is charming.” P. Miller's “ Variety” exhibits, indeed, a paradox;—it is “ Variety” uniformly dull. The melody is common-place and taſteleſs, and the harmony bald and meagré.

Trois grandes Sonates pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompaniment d'un Violon obligé. Compoſées, et dediées à ſa Majeſté la Reine de Pruſſe; par D. Steibelt. *Oeuvre* 27. 8s. *Preſton.*

Theſe elegant ſonatas are every way worthy the talents of their excellent author. Brilliancy and clearneſs of fancy, together with a thorough knowledge of the executive powers of the inſtrument for which he writes, form the leading features of every movement in the pages before us, and place Mr. Steibelt's genius in the moſt ſtriking points of view. The general ſtyle in which the work is written, is calculated both to intereſt the proficient, and to improve the leſs advanced practitioner.

Six Waltzes, compoſed and adapted as Leſſons for the Piano forte, with Accompaniments for a Tambourine and Triangle (ad libitum); and Inſtructions for performing on the Tambourine; by T. Bolton. 5s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

In this publication, the lovers of tambourine muſic will find a variety of uſeful hints. The *ſtamps, ſemi-ſtamps,* the *travale,* the *double-travale,* the *gurgles,* the *baſs,* the *turn,* and other neceſſary particulars, are explained. The waltzes are, for the moſt part, uncommonly pleaſing, and well calculated for tambourine and triangle accompaniments.

A Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by A. Betts. 1s. *Betts.*

This Air, as arranged by Mr. Betts, forms a pleaſing little leſſon for the piano-forte. Some of the paſſages are not ſo well diſpoſed for the fingers, as we think all minor exerciſes ſhould be: but, taken in the aggregate, we cannot but approve the method in which the air has been treated; nor can we diſmiſs the article, without recommending it to the notice of all young pupils.

“ *Thrice Welcome to thy Native Home,*” *a Glee, for two Trebles and a Baſs, with an Accompaniment for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Compoſed by* L. Hoberecht. 2s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The compoſition of this glee, does much honour to the talents of Mr. Hoberecht.

The idea of the duett accompaniment to a glee is, we believe, novel; the effect however juſtifies the attempt, and diſcovers much knowledge of combination. "The return of a friend from the Weſt-Indies," is the avowed occaſion of writing the words; the ideas of which are poetically fancied, and neatly expreſſed; while the muſic here given to them proves, that the compoſer has conſulted the ſentiment.

The favourite Overture to Almoran and Hamet. Compoſed and adapted for the Piano-forte; by Mr. Sanderſon. 2s. *Longman and Clementi.*

This overture contains five movements, each of which relieves the preceding one with particular addreſs. The whole piece, as a light playful production, is written with much happineſs of effect, and diſplays conſiderable orcheſtral knowledge.

Twelve Marches and Waltzes, adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Tambourine and Cimbals, or Triangle. Chiefly compoſed for the Band of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; by J. Jouve. 5s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Theſe pieces, for the moſt part, are highly attractive to the ear, and perfectly calculated to facilitate the progreſs of the juvenile practitioner. The paſſages for the right hand are ſmooth and natural; and the *arpeggio* baſs which generally prevails, forms for the left hand that introductory freedom which quickly leads to the execution of more difficult muſic. Of the different pieces, the moſt pleaſing in our opinion are, Numbers 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 11.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR MARCH, 1800.

A NEW Comic Opera, from the pen of Mr. Franklin, entitled *The Egyptian Feſtival*, was performed at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 11th of this month. This piece is among thoſe productions that deſerve nothing more from the critic than a general cenſure. Neither the heart nor the imagination can find any gratification in the writing. What there is to praiſe in this exhibition, is to be found in the muſic and pageantry. The former, compoſed by Mr. Florio, is not without merit. The overture, a duet ſung by Madame Mara and Mrs. Bland, and a ſong in the ballad ſtyle ſung by Mrs. Bland, are beautiful in their ſeveral kinds. The duet and ſong, which are both in the firſt act, deſerve to be heard by every lover of muſic. The duet, in particular, is fine; and is executed by Madame Mara and Mrs. Bland in a moſt delightful manner.

The ſcenery deſerves particular commendation, for being appropriate and beautiful. But here muſt be ended the praiſe of this piece, even as a ſpectacle; for the proceſſions are copies of things exhibiting every week at both houſes. There is one thing, indeed, that is in part an exception to this obſervation. It is the concluding ſcene; which, though not new, is admirably managed. It is the ſtorming of a caſtle. The working of an Engliſh ſhip of war, in this ſcene, is uncommonly well done.

Mrs. Jordan has appeared during this month at this Theatre, in ſeveral of the characters in which ſhe moſt excels. Her acting is more rich and brilliant than ever. Her *Country Girl*, the firſt character ſhe played this ſeaſon, approaches as nearly to perfection, as is perhaps to be looked for in this moſt difficult art; and her *Lady Conteſt* is ſcarcely inferior.

On the 26th of this month a new muſical after-piece, entitled *St. David's-Day*, was performed at Covent-Garden Theatre. This is an extremely agreeable trifle. Some of the characters are ſimple and intereſting; and others, gay and humorous: the ſtory is ſufficiently good, and very well told. Moſt of the ſongs are peculiarly characteriſtic, and pleaſant.

The compoſer, Mr. Atwood, has contributed his full ſhare to the merit of the whole. The muſic is of that kind which is beſt adapted to ſuch productions. It is chiefly of a popular caſt. A ſong in the ballad ſtyle, ſung by Mr. Townſend in the 2d act, is exceedingly beautiful. There are other airs more elaborate, which are equally ſucceſsful.

Very little objection can be made to any part of the writing of this piece; the author, however, ſhould be told, that his frequent uſe of puns is below the talent he generally evinces.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ADCOCK, B. Syſton, victualler. (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery-lane)
Aſhburner, J. Bolton-le-moors, cotton-ſpinner. (Hulton and Croſs, Bolton-le-moors)
Bridge, J. Leuchfield, clothier. (Duill and Mathews, Temple)
Bury, J. and S. Barnes, Mancheſter, factors. (Foulkes, Hart-ſtreet)
Bone, N. Strand, baker. (Clement, Ratcliffe-highway)
Burton, R. Ivy-lane, book-binder. (Wild, Warwick-ſq.)
Brodie, H. Falcon-ſquare, hardwareman. (Webb, St. Thomas's-ſtreet)
Bale, J. and R. Packharnis, Mancheſter, cotton-ſpinners. Kay and Renſhaw, Mancheſter)
Brown. J. Mancheſter, merchant. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Bate, J. Stourbridge, draper. (Hunt, Caſtle-ſtr. Holborn)
Barnett, J. and J. Naden, Stockport, cotton-ſpinners. Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Chadwick, J. Captainfold, cotton-manufacturer. (C. Barrett, Mancheſter)
Clark, A. Liverpool, merchant. (Manley and Lewis, Temple)
Corniſh, R. Woolſton, dealer. (Michell, Union-court)
Coy, W. New Sarum, dealer. (Wegener and Weſt, Red-lion-ſtreet, Wapping)
Crighton, W. Great St, Helen's, merchant. (Douce and Rivington. Fenchurch-ſtreet)
Clegg, J. and J. Cain, Liverpool, grocers. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Crosby, J. Bath, coach-maſter. (Gabell, Lincoln's-inn)
Chiltorn, J. Reading, vinter. (Daviſon, Clement's-inn)
Clegg, J. Lymm, cotton-manufacturer. (Kay and Renſhaw, Mancheſter)
Chamberlayne, T. Gwynn's-buildings, coach-maker. (Morris, Temple)
Da Ponte, L. Pall-mall, printer. (Duff, Thavies-inn)
Doughty, T. Market-Raiſin, innholder. (Lyon and Collier, Bedford-row)
Dickens, P. Briſtol, ſoap-boiler. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Ellis, H. Vedwdeg, and L. Hughes, Pynylon, horſe-dealers. (G. Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Foy, G. Glouceſter-ſtreet, Stepney, ſcrivener. (Bloomfield, Smith's-buildings)
Forſter, J. Bartlett's-buildings, merchant. (Day, Pump-court)
Farrer, R. Holbeck, linen-draper. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New-inn)
Green, J. Chorley, calico-manufacturer. (J. Hodgſon, Chancery-lane)
Gevers, W. Pentonville, ſtable-keeper. (Kent and Mears, Clifford's-inn)
Green, J. Hunſlett, maltſter. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Gell, W. S. St. Ives, ſhopkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings)
Harding, S. Ludlow, linen-draper. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Hanmer, T. jun. Briſtol, grocer. (Gabell, Lincoln's-inn)
Hunt, J. Bath, ſhoemaker. (Taylor, Bath)
Jenkins, J. Watling-ſtreet, London, and W. Redaway, Mancheſter, warehouſemen. (Netherſole, Eſſex-ſtreet)
Kavan, M. Liverpool, ſhoemaker. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)
Kilborn, S. Desborough, dealer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Linnecar, A. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple)
Lewis, L. Cleveland-ſtreet, ſtable-keeper. (Clark, New-inn)
Martin, R. and M. Law, Watling-ſtreet, warehouſemen. (Swale, Clifford's-inn)
Mills, J. Swanſea, ſhipwright. (Price, Lincoln's-inn)
Murray, W. Mancheſter, cotton-ſpinner. (Sharpe and Eccles, Mancheſter)
Martin, R. Briſtol, mariner. (Bigg, Hatton-garden)
Martin, R. St. Michael's-alley, bookſeller. (Murphy, Bouverie-ſtreet)
Markland, T. Bolton-le-moors, cotton-manufacturer. (J. Croſs, Bolton)
Molyneux, W. Halifax, hardware-merchant. (Coulthurſt, Bedford-row)
Moon, R. ſen. and jun. Greenfield, manufacturers. (Sykes, New-inn)
Mathewman, G. Tadcaſter, innkeeper. (Sykes, New-inn)
Norton. J. Oxford-ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Dixon, Naſſau-ſtreet)
Newall, T. Dickenfield, cotton-manufacturer. (Kay and Renſhaw, Mancheſter)
Price, T. Holywell, innkeeper. (Tarrant, Chancery-lane)
Pornall, J. priſoner in the Fleet, merchant. (Williams, Sion-college)
Pratt, C. Cambridge, hair-dreſſer. (Owen, Temple)
Pavey, J. G. Horſeley, clothier. (R. Jones, Tooke's-court)
Parr, J. O. London, inſurance-broker. (Ward, Dennetts and Greaves, Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden)
Prieſtley, G. Leeds, merchant. (Lambert, Hatton-gard.)
Pearſon, W. Caiſtor, liquor-merchant. (Barber, Gray's-inn)
Rogerſon, W. Gerard-ſtreet, ſtatuary. (Allen, Frith-ſtr.)
Rider, J. Warrington, ſhoemaker. (Hartley, Gray's-inn)
Stephens, G. Eton, innkeeper. (Murphy, Bouverie-ſtreet)
Staples, R. T. St. Ives, draper. (Welſtead, St. Ives)
Spencer, T. Kingſton, Hull, brewer. (Roſſer, Kirby-ſtr.)
Steane, W. Anſley, malſter. (Lodington, Temple)
Thireat, J. Mancheſter, J. Gally, Bread-ſtreet, London, and T. Munday, Mancheſter, merchants. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Turner, J. St. James's-ſtreet, ſilverſmith. (Stacy, Poland-ſtreet)
Van Tuyl, P. Haydon-ſquare, merchant. (Willett and Anneſley, Finſbury-ſquare)
Wimpenny, J. Henley, Yorkſhire, clothier. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Wilſon, R. Colcheſter-ſtreet, merchant. (Eaton, Birchin-lane)
Wilkinſon, J. Kingſton, Hull, block-maker. (Roſſer, Kirby-ſtreet)
Wright, G. and J. Leeds, flax-ſpinners. (Scott, Newgate-ſtreet)
Wilton, R. South-ſtoke, farmer. (Shephard and Addington, Gray's-inn)
Willis, J. and H. Hill, Bull-ſtairs, ſoap-manufacturers. (Comrie, Fleet-ſtreet)
Yare, J. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Nelſon, Swallow-ſtreet)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aiker, W. Samleſbury, tanner, April 10.
Birkett, T. Barnaby upon the Marſh, cornfactor, March 19.
Birchenough, M. Salford, dyer, March 24.
Beardmore, G. jun. Aſhborne, cornfactor, April 1.
Brookes, J. High Holborn, pawnbroker, April 5.
Burford, J. Holborn-bridge, linen-draper, April 7.
Cotſford, F. Biſhop's Stortford, upholſter, May 10.
Critchell, R. Buckland-Newton, ſhopkeeper, March 24.
Caſe, S. Fleet-ſtreet, haberdaſher, April 5.
Chambers, T. Nottingham, coach-maſter, March 31.
Cox, J. Stratford, Avon, draper, April 7.
Dutton, S. J. Hopley, and M. C. Williamſon, Liverpool, merchants, March 26.
Danby, J. Leeds, linen-draper, April 1.
Dalton, W. Surrey-ſquare, mariner, May 3.
Drew, T. Exeter, linen-draper, March 31.
Edge, J. Blackburn, ſhopkeeper, March 24.
Fiſher, S. Sheffield, ſcrivener, April 29.
Felton, A. Salford, fiſhmonger, March 22.
Farthing, R. Blakeney, merchant, April 9.
Forſter, C. Poultry, Bookſeller, April 5.
Grimſhaw, R. Gorton, and J. Grimſhaw, Mancheſter, merchants, March 10.
Green, T. Upper Thames-ſtreet, ironmonger, April 20.
Gibbons, F. Hayes-court, haberdaſher, April 12.
Gibbons, J. Oxford-ſtreet, Haberdaſher, April 19.
Grellier, J. H. Crown-ſtreet, feather and fringe-manufacturer, April 5.
Hart, M. Bermondſey-ſtreet, merchant, April 1.
Heath, W. Little Coxwell, brickmaker, March 18.
Hambidge, Great Farringdon, corn-dealer, March 18.
Harris, T. Chiſwell-ſtreet, victualler, April 5.
Harris, T. Paul's-court, hoſier, April 8.
Jones, H. Dolgoch, maltſter, March 25.
Jones, W. Wolverhampton, porter-brewer, April 26.
Jackſon, J. Hales Owen, mercer, March 22.
Jardine, A. Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, April 2.
Kent, A. and M. Pemberton, Lime-ſtreet-ſquare, merchants, March 15.
Knight, M. Gun-dock, Wapping, ſailcloth-maker, April 5. (final)
Lawſon, S. Rotherhithe, ſhip-carver, March 1.
Lucas, J. York-ſtreet, linen-draper, April 8.
Lane, B. Freeman's-court, inſurance-broker, April 29.
Longſtaff, S. Sunderland, ſhip-owner, March 25.
Lench, B. J. Curtain-road, horſe-dealer, April 29.
Lea, G. Wild-ſtreet, victualler, March 25.
Lewis, W. and J. Douglas, Liverpool, joiners, April 10.
Langley, J. Whitehorſe-lane, carpenter, April 8.
Mann, T. Piccadilly, builder, March 15.
Middleton, D. Middlewich, porter-merchant, March 28.
Nicholſon, M. Howdon, grocer. March 27.
Owen, J. Ludlow, ſtationer, March 14.
Onion, E. Briſtol, brewer, April 9.
Paty, T. R. Byrchall, and J. Tombs, Union-ſtreet, cotton-manufacturers, April 29.
Poyzer, B. Budge-row, chocolate-manufacturer, April 5.
Redſhaw, F. Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, upholder, March 19.
Reilley, J. Stafford-ſtreet, taylor, April 29.
Role, A. Birmingham, button-maker, April 4.
Reith, C. Holborn-hill, linen-draper, March 22.
Scriven, T. ſen. and jun. and T. Andrews, Alceſter, needle-makers, April 2.
Stacey, G. Baſingſtoke, grocer, April 1.
Taylor, J. Mancheſter, machine-maker, April 15.
Tolley, — Strand, Hatter, April 29.
Watſon, H. St. Mary-axe, merchant, April 5.
Webſter, W. Fore-ſtreet, linen-draper, March 29.
White, J. Hertford, draper, April 29.
Warburton, W. Sheffield, cutler, March 24.
Walker, W. York, ink-maker, March 27.
Wall, J. New Bond-ſtreet, Hatter, April 29.
White, T. Nottingham, victualler, March 31.
Whetton, H. Fore-ſtreet, Limehouſe, corn-chandler, April 10.
Williams, G. Tooley-ſtreet, cheeſemonger, April 5.
Webb, J. jun. Strand, grocer, April 5.
Watkinſon, R. Maining-tree, grocer, April 16.
Young, S. Burford, fellmonger, March 18.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] John Hearne, of King's-Bench Walk, Temple, eſq. to Miſs Sarah Bartlett, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Bartlett, eſq. of Portſmouth.

At St. John's Church, Weſtminſter, James Gerrard, eſq. of Cannon-ſtreet, to Miſs Boredoff, of Pinner.

Mr. John Edmonds, of Hatton-Garden, to Miſs Mary Willan, of Mary-le-bonne Park-Farm.

At St George's, Hanover-ſquare, J. F. Faſhard, eſq. to Miſs Roche, of Old Bond-ſtreet.

At the ſame place, C. E. De Coetlogon, eſq. to Miſs Edkin, of Newington.

Charles Walcot, eſq. of the Poſt-office, to Mrs. Oſborn, of Turville-court, Bucks.

At St. James's Church, Henry Darlotte, eſq. of the Foreign Poſt-office, to Miſs Troup, of Jamaica.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Edw. Miller Mundy, eſq. to Miſs Barton, of Penwortham, Lancaſhire.

Died.] In Upper Thames-ſtreet, Mr. Jonathan Sills, ſen.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Fenner.

In Upper Charlotte-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſquare, Mrs. Farrington, wife of R. H. Farrington, eſq.

In High Holborn, Mrs. Soley, wife of Mr. Soley, chymiſt.

On Ludgate Hill, Mr. Richard Townſend.

In Portland-place, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Dupre, widow of the late J. Dupre, formerly governor of Madras.

At Greenwich, aged 83, Mrs. Rebecca Harris.

In New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, aged 91, Mr. John Jackſon.

Mr. Henry Weſt, many years keeper of the Poultry counter.

In New Ormond-ſtreet, Mrs. Michelſon.

In Queen-Ann-ſtreet, Weſt, Mrs. Berners, wife of C. Berners, eſq. of Wolverſtone-park, Suffolk.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 80, Henry Roberts, eſq. late of Liſbon.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, aged 80, Mr. Johnſon.

At Vauxhall, aged 21, Mr. Edward Wettenhall, jun.

In Pall Mall, Mrs. Angerſteen, wife of John Julius Angerſteen, eſq.

In Chandos-ſtreet, Covent Garden, Mr. George Hodgſon.

In Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Cox.

Miſs Louiſa Tierney, ſecond daughter of G. Tierney, eſq.

In Weſton-ſtreet, in the Borough, aged 100, Mrs. Garthſide, a maiden lady.

In the Temple, aged 23, Mr. John Wilkes, jun. ſon of Mr. J. Wilkes, of Milland-houſe, Suſſex.

At Richmond, Mr. Robert Reeve, cornfactor of Mark-lane.

In Throgmorton-ſtreet, Mrs. Dobbs.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, Mr. Edw. Piercey.

In Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-ſtreet, aged 75, Joſeph Baldwin, eſq. regiſter of the Amicable Society there, and late deputy-clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

At his houſe, at Ponders End, near Enfield, William Fuller, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker. This gentleman had amaſſed one of the largeſt perſonal eſtates in the kingdom. He was born in 1705, in ſome part of Berkſhire, and, at the age of 14, was ſent to London as an apprentice to a writing maſter, in Tower-ſtreet. He firſt entered into buſineſs, as a principal, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, where he kept a ſchool; but the houſe where he acquired moſt of his fame as a writing-maſter, and much of his wealth, was in Lothbury. The eſtabliſhment of his ſon, naturally became to a man of his prudence and experience, an object for the exerciſe of both. He determined to make him a banker, and placed him as clerk, in the houſe of Hinton, Brown, and Co. Quakers, in Cornhill, to qualify him for the profeſſion he had choſen for him. When this was accompliſhed, the wary father, who was then of an age at which many men, with far leſs fortunes, retire from buſineſs, began his new career as a banker, in partnerſhip with his ſon. Since this epoch in Mr. Fuller's life, more than forty years have elapſed, during which, a ſyſtem of rigid œconomy, bordering on penurіouſneſs, has enabled him to collect into one heap, the accumulating profits of a conſiderable banking buſineſs, amounting to a ſum little ſhort of half a million ſterling. The extreme frugality of Mr. Fuller has ſubjected his character to ſome ſhare of ridicule. After all, much muſt be allowed for the peculiarity of a man's habits, who formed his manners after the models of the laſt century, and whoſe morals were derived from the ſchools of Calvin. That Mr. Fuller beſtowed large ſums on public charities, of various deſcriptions, in his life time, is well known; and that he *privately* did many generous acts, may fairly be inferred from the circumſtance of his having entruſted the Rev. Mr. Winter, and others, with conſiderable ſums of money, for objects whom he thought deſerving of relief, with ſtrict injunctions to conceal their benefactor from their knowledge. He has bequeathed the bulk of his large fortune, to his two ſurviving unmarried daughters; the eldeſt of whom is nearly ſeventy years of age, and the youngeſt more than ſixty.

Erratum in the Account of the late Mr. Steevens.

Mr. J. Read of Barnard's-inn, ſhould be Mr. J. *Reed* of *Staples*-inn. This gentleman, and the late Dr. Farmer, were two of the moſt intimate friends of Mr. Steevens.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Rev. Francis Haggitt, prebendary of Durham, has diſcovered, that flour kneaded with bran-water will produce conſiderably more bread, than the ſame quantity of flour when kneaded with plain water.

A ſervant belonging to Meſſrs. Bell and Brown, of Wall's End, Northumberland, late completed his hundredth year, poſſeſſing vigorous health.—His teeth are ſo ſound that he can eat the hardeſt ſhip-biſcuit; and he can read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles.

For the better ſupply of the poor at and near Stockton, with the neceſſary article of *milk*, the Biſhop of Durham has let a ſmall farm there, at the old rent, with an allowance beſides, to a proper tenant, on condition of his keeping a large dairy of cows, and ſelling their milk at a half-penny per quart.

The conductors of the Monthly Preceptor have this month awarded their firſt prize, value 3 guineas, to Maſter JOHN NIXON, aged 14, of Mr. Furnaſs's academy at Heddon on the Wall, for his ſolution of their Mathematical queſtion.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. Nich. Proud, linen-draper, to Miſs Emmy Pearſon.

At Mitford, Miles Bowker, eſq. to Miſs Mitford.

At Belford, Mr. John Scott, architect, to Miſs Tate, daughter of J. Tate, of Guizon Mill.

At Sunderland, Mr. Prudder, maſter of a veſſel of that port, to Miſs Sarah Hogarth, late of Carliſle. Mr. Richard Dowell, joiner, to Miſs Smith, of Biſhopſwearmouth.

At Tynemouth, James Juſtice, eſq. of Juſtice Hall, to Miſs E. Campbell of Whitby. Mr. Henry Patterſon, to Miſs Hepple.

At Weſt Boldon, Mr. John Read, to Miſs M. Taylor.

At Merrington, Mr. C. Andrews, to Miſs Willis, of Stockton-upon-Tees.

At Prudhoe Caſtle, Mr. J. Bell, to Miſs E. Byerley, of Overton.

At Whalton, Mr. Blythe, ſurgeon, in Ponteland, to Miſs Aynſley, of Newham.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Hardy, to Miſs Roſetta Galbraith.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Clennel, hatter, to Miſs Robſon. Mr. John Summers, of the Cumberland militia, to Miſs Smith.

Died.] At Plauſworth, near Durham, aged 78, Mr. John Darling, farmer.

At Hawkhill, near Alnwick, Miſs Briggs, daughter of Mr. Briggs.

At Barnard's Caſtle, aged 76, Mrs. James, relict of the late J. James, eſq. of Weſt Ackland.

At Bunker's Hill, near Newbottle, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. Smith.

At the Ballaſt Hills, Mrs. Lambton, aged 96.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr. W. Ferguſon. Mrs. Stephenſon. Mr. Yelloly, maſter-gunner of that garriſon.

Mr. Edward Willoby, thirty-five years town-clerk of that corporation.

At Daltonfield Houſes, near Seaham, in childbed with her ſixteenth child, Mrs. Storey, wife of Mr. Storey, of that place.

At Eaſt Raynton, near Durham, Mr. John Coleman.

At Thurnton, Mr. Joſeph Witham.

At Blythe, Edmund Hannay, eſq. aged 73.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mrs. Weſt, wife of Mr. Weſt, jun.

At Whickham, aged 86, Mr. Banniſter Bayles.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Harvey, tobacconiſt. Mrs. Jane Coulter. Mr. Stephen Parkinſon, one of the ſergeants at mace. Miſs Richardſon, daughter of Mr. Richardſon, ſchoolmaſter.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A cow fed by Mr. Robert Fiſher, of Denton Holm, was lately ſold at Carliſle for fifty guineas.

Married.] At Cumrew, John Gill, eſq. to Miſs Thompſon, of Carlattan.

At Kendall, Mr. G. Coates, of Norton, to Miſs Han. Whitwell, of Kendall. Mr. Anthony Gough, to Miſs Mary Harriſon. Mr. Robert Shaw, to Miſs Bowneſs.

At Carliſle, Mr Blaylock, grocer, to Miſs Henderſon. Mr. John Baty, grocer, to Miſs M. Fiſher of Denton-holm.

At Bowneſs, Mr. Daniel Clarke, of Kirkbride, to Miſs Nancy Browne, of Whitrigg.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. Coleman, Brazier. Mr. Thomas Gate, watch-maker. Mr. Adam Batey, publican. Mrs. Mary Barnes.

At Whitehaven, aged 70, Samuel Martin, eſq. Mrs. Heſlop, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Heſlop. Mrs. Balfield, widow. Mrs. Younger, wife of John Younger, eſq.

At Workington, Mr. Jer. Thompſon, attorney. Mr. John Wilkes, ſhip-owner, aged 51. Mr. H. Laurence, aged 64.

At Milbeck-under-Skiddaw, aged 73, Mr. Joſeph Adamſon.

At Egremont, aged 56, Mrs. Curwen, wife of Mr. Richard Curwen.

At Botcherly, near Carliſle, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Holme, one of the people called quakers; ſhe had never known an hour's illneſs, and was engaged in ſpinning on the day of her death.

At Carleton, near Carliſle, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Harrington, wife of Mr. Harrington.

At Cockermouth, aged 87, Mrs. Leys. Mrs. Ann Peele, mother of Mr. Peele, ſurgeon.

At Redmayne, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Poole.

At Goat, Mr. Borriſkill, maſon, aged 85.

At Keſwick, in an advanced age, Mrs. Leyburn.

At Stainburn, Mrs. M. Stockdale, aged 67.

At Old Gretna, Mr. R. Burrel, a reſpectable farmer, aged 85.

At Caldegate, near Carliſle, Mrs. Ann Dockray.

At Newfieldhead, Stanwix, aged 64, Mr. David Davidſon.

At Kirkandrews, on Eden, aged 81, Mrs. Stordy.

At Longburgh, Mr. Richard Weighman, aged 88.

At Hatcliff, near Heſket-newmarket, of a malignant ſore throat, the infant ſon of Thomas Alcorn, aged *four years and five months*. whoſe weight, at his death, could not be leſs than *nine ſtone!* He meaſured, in length, *four feet and five inches*; and, though very corpulent, he poſſeſſed wonderful bodily action, with uncommon ſtrength, and his mental capacity ſurpaſſed that of his years. For the laſt two years, his food conſiſted principally of bread, milk, and water; the latter of which he drank daily at a favourite ſpring, and in great quantity.

YORKSHIRE.

At York aſſizes, ten priſoners were capitally convicted; viz. Mary Thorpe and Michael Simpſon for murder; Sarah Balley and John M'Williams for forgery; W. Dalrymple for a robbery, to the amount of two thouſand guineas; and five others.

A new bank was opened at Pontefract, on the 1ſt inſtant, under the firm of Leatham, Jackſon, Tew, and Trueman.

Twenty-three ſhips have been fitted out at Hull, for the Greenland fiſhery this year, ſixteen of which have proceeded on their voyage.

The Rev. Charles WELLBELOVED, at the requeſt of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at York, has publiſhed a ſermon, written with reference to the charges brought againſt thoſe who maintain the doctrine of the divine unity in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, by Dr. Horſley, in which the principles of the Roman Catholics and Unitarians are contraſted.

Married.] At York, Cha. Con. Stanley, eſq. of Acklam, to Miſs Mackdonald of York.

At Leeds, Mr. Deakin, ſciſſors-maker, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, bookſeller, of Sheffield. Mr. Conſtantine, cheeſemonger, to Mrs. Wetherill, of Bedale. Mr. John Fiſh, chief conſtable, to Miſs Franks. Mr. Teale, linen-draper, to Miſs Inkerſley.

At Dinſdale, near Catterick, Mr. Hickſon, of Hornby Lodge, to Miſs Barker.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Henry Byron, raff-merchant, at Scarborough, to Miſs Thornton, of Hull.

At Knareſborough, Wm. Strickland, eſq. of Farnham, to Miſs Buſſey, of Knareſborough.

At Braithwell, Mr. Wm. Tofield, of Wath-upon-Dearne, merchant, to Miſs Walterney, of Braithwell.

At Skipton, Mr. Wm. Smith, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Ellen Hargrave.

At Otley, Mr. W. Hardwick, corndealer, to Miſs S. Thompſon.

At Snaith, Mr. T. Waud, to Miſs H. Appleyard. Mr. Thomas Righley, of Cannock, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Mary Carter.

At Mirfield, Mr. John Haigh, to Miſs Lee.

At Dalton, Mr. Wm. Horsfall, to Miſs Stancliffe.

At Malton, Mr. Whitby, merchant, to Miſs Hutchinſon, of Hunmanby.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Sinior, bailiff, to Miſs E. Beſt, of Farnley.

At Sheffield, Mr. Armitage, of Mouſehole Forge, near Barnſley, to Miſs Davis, of Sheffield.

Died.] At York, Mr. Mittchell and Mrs. Jarman, of the theatre; the latter had played the character of Elvira, in Pizarro, on the evening preceding her death.

The Rev. Hewley Baines, of Bell Hall, aged 79. Mr. John Hardcaſtle, of the White Swan-inn.

Whilſt attending divine ſervice at the cathedral, Mr. George Remſhaw.

At Leeds, Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. A. Knowles, china-man. Miſs E. Hodgſon, daughter of Mr. W. Hodgſon. Mrs. Rogerſon, wife of Mr. Rogerſon. Mr. Benjamin Stocks, ſkinner, &c. Mr. Lambert, late cloth-dreſſer. Mr. John Lee, ſaddler. Mr. John Kirby, malſter.

At Hull, Miſs Margaret Mayfield, aged 36. Mr. Benjamin Metcalf, ſhip-owner, aged 55; he was an elder brother and warden of the Trinity Houſe, and captain of the company of Volunteer Artillery raiſed by that houſe.

Mr. John Newton, ſhip-owner, aged 65. Miſs Heſſey, daughter of Mr. W. Heſſey. The wife of Johnſon Littledale, eſq. Mr. Thomas Hall, woollen-draper. Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. R. Maxwell, ſhip-owner. Aged 84, Mrs. Coulſon, relict of the late Alderman Edward Coulſon. Mrs. Carlill, aged 37, wife of Mr. John Cartill, merchant. Mrs. Robinſon, widow of the late John Robinſon, woollen-draper. Aged 37, Mr. Thomas Bramwell, hatter. Aged 87, Mr. John Johnſon.

At Scarborough, in one week, Mrs. Tate, aged 96; Mr. Crumpton, aged 94; and Mr. Dealtry, aged 94;—total 284. Aged 63, Mr. G. Beilby, late of Cowlam. Maſter

White, ſon of Captain C. White of the Veſtal frigate.

At Heally, near Sheffield, Mrs. Allott.

At Beverley, Mrs. Legard, only ſurviving child of the late Sir Thomas Legard, of Ganton, bart. Mr. T. Winſpear, aged 32. Mrs. Bowman, widow of the late Rev. T. Bowman.

At Paul, the ſiſter of Mrs. C. Stovin.

At Darlington, Gideon Phillips, eſq. a quaker, an abſtemious, moral man, and a well-bred, accompliſhed gentleman; he evinced the bias of his political ſentiments, by bequeathing to H. Combe, eſq. the preſent Lord Mayor of London, 500l. and to R. B. Sheridan, eſq. 100 guineas.—Mr. John Harriſon, a quaker.

At Skipton, Mrs. Scofield.

At Bank Salford, Mrs. Ackers, wife of H. Ackers, eſq.

At Whiſton, near Rotherham, Mr. Whitehead, farmer.

At Kirklington, Mrs. Pickerſgill, wife of Mr. Pickerſgill.

At Wallhead, near Hallifax, Mrs. Cooper.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Lambe, widow of the late Alderman Lambe.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Sutcliffe, wife of Mr. Sutcliffe, druggiſt. Mrs. Gray.

At Barnſley, Richard Pickering, eſq. ſurgeon, &c.

At Hallifax, Samuel Waterhouſe, eſq. merchant, and one of the King's Juſtices of the Peace for the Weſt Riding.

At Fieldhouſe, near Hallifax, aged 81, Mr. James Lord, of Todmorton.

At Thorpe, near Leeds, Mr. Wriggleſworth, farmer.

At Hunmanby, near Bridlington, Mrs. Wrangham, wife of the Rev. Francis Wrangham, vicar of that pariſh, and daughter of Col. Creyke, of Marton.

At Patrington, Mr. Benjamin Peacock.

At Whitby, Capt. Joſeph Watſon, of Workington.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Richard Collins, formerly an eminent woollen-draper, in that town.

At Dudley Hill, near Bradford, Mrs. Field, wife of Mr. George Field.

At Sheepſear, near Leeds, aged 68, Mrs. Parkinſon, wife of Mr. Parkinſon.

At Morton, near Bingley, aged 63, Mr. R. Cumberleach, an eminent farmer.

At Idle, near Bradford, aged 81, Mrs. Core.

At Tadcaſter, Mrs. Candler, relict of Wm. Candler, eſq. of Acomb, near York.

At St. Ann's, near Hallifax, Miſs Thompſon, daughter of J. Thompſon, eſq.

At Shaw Hill, near Chorley, Mrs. Croſſe.

At Reniſhaw, near Sheffield, Miſs Sitwell, daughter of S. Sitwell, eſq. M. P.

At Wakefield, aged 57, Mr. John Moon. Mr. W. Backhouſe, aged 25. Mr. Joſeph Chippendale, brazier. Richard Linnecar, eſq. one of the coroners for the Weſt Riding, aged 78.

At Maſton, in Craven, aged 87, Mrs. Roundell, relict of the late D. Roundell.

At Richmond, Mrs. Bowes, wife of Mr. C. Bowes, ſurgeon.

At Wath-upon-Dearne, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Mr. Brooke attorney.

At Doncaſter, aged 89, Mrs. Whitaker, a maiden lady. Miſs Eyre, daughter of the late Mr. Eyre, of Newton Farm.

At Haughend, near Hallifax, aged 82, John Lea, eſq.

At Howden, Miſs Hannah Whitaker, daughter of J. Whitaker, eſq. aged 24.

At Bradford, Mr. Tommes Atkinſon, merchant, and captain of the Bradford volunteers. Mr. John Duckworth, comb-maker.

LANCASHIRE.

The docks of Liverpool are filled with African ſlave ſhips; on the ſterns of which are painted, in large characters, "allowed to carry 300 ſlaves;" on others 220, 218, &c. &c.

The men who robbed the Wigan mails, in October, December, and February laſt, are all taken.

At Tidſley Banks, in the pariſh of Leigh, within ſix weeks, lately have died, five perſons, whoſe ages together make 471 years, or an average of 94 each.

Married.] At Preſton, Wm. Hartley, eſq. of the Pottery, near Leeds, to Miſs Hayes.

At Lower Darwin, Mr. James Croft, to Miſs Marſden.

At Lough, Mr. James Greenough, liquor-merchant, to Miſs Iſherwood.

At Dalton, in Furneſs, Mr. Mawſon of Ulverſton, to Mrs. Jackſon

At Mancheſter, Mr. Robert Townſon, manufacturer, to Miſs Lawrence. Mr. Wm. Learon, linen-draper, to Miſs Bane of the Groves, near Tatten-hall, Cheſhire.

At Liverpool, Mr. Cha. Aug. Hudſon, merchant, to Miſs Reece of Clotton, Cheſhire. Mr. C. Angus, merchant, to Miſs M'Quiſtin, daughter of Mr. M'Quiſtin.

At Wharton, near Lancaſter, Mr. John Watſon, of Berwick-hall, to Miſs Dawſon, of Prieſt Hutton.

At Ulverſton, Mr. James Butcher, ſpirit-merchant, to Miſs Daws.

Died.] At Preſton, Mrs. Bolton, wife of George Bolton, eſq. banker, and major in the royal volunteers of that place. Mr. Swainſon, linen-draper.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Willis, grocer. Mrs. Brayſhay, wife of Thomas Brayſhay, eſq.

At Ribcheſter, the Rev. Iſaac Relph, of Seberham.

At Winſtanley, near Wigan, Wm. Banks, eſq.

At Glaſſon, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Keen, wife of Mr. Keen, who left her well in bed when he aroſe, and at breakfaſt-time ſhe was found dead.

At Aſhton-under-line, Mr. Wm. Barlow, cotton-manufacturer.

At Spotland Bridge, near Rochdale, Mr. R. Leach, an eminent merchant.

At Clithero, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. Wilſon of the Swan-inn.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, aged 71, Mrs. Boyd, relict of R. Boyd, eſq. formerly of Shincliffe.

At Holden Clough, near Leeds, Mr. Jer. Carter.

At Skurton, near Lancaſter, Mr. Robert Houſeman, malſter.

At Eccleſton, near Preſcott, Thomas Ferguſon, aged 97; as a ſailor, ſoldier, and penſioner, he had been in the pay of government 81 years.

At Bury, Mrs. Anlezar, aged 78.

At Mancheſter, Miſs Dewhurſt.

At Liverpool, aged 85, Mrs. Simpſon. Mr. John M'Knight, merchant. Mrs. Bold, aged 80. Mr Richmond, apothecary.

At Winwick, the Rev. J. Lowe, A.M. at an advanced age.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Robinſon, mother of the late Mr. Aſkew.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Market Drayton, Mr. W. Ridgeway, chemiſt, &c. to Miſs Walker, of Cheſter.

At Cheſter, Mr. W. Hale, butcher, to Mrs. Crane.

At Frodſham, John Golborne, eſq. to Miſs A. F. Boydell, of Trevallyn Hall.

Died.] At Cheſter, Charles Panton, eſq. one of the members of that corporation.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards.

At Little Abbey Court, at an advanced age, the well-known Mr. Bowcock, painter.

At Nantwich, Mr. Keay, tobacconiſt.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby aſſizes, five perſons received ſentence of death, for capital offences.

Married.] E. M. Mundy, eſq. eldeſt ſon of E. M. Mundy, eſq. of Shipley, M. P. for the county of Derby, to Miſs Barton, daughter of James Barton, eſq. of Penwortham, Lancaſhire.

At Wirkworth, Mrr Drewry, printer of Derby, to Miſs Sweatenam, daughter of J. Sweatenam, eſq. of Wigwell Hall.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Mr. Ward, ſilk-throwſter. Aged 56, Mr. R. Wright, ſurgeon.

At Mickleover, aged 73, Mrs. Whitehouſe.

At Stanton, near Derby, Mr. T. Taylor.

At Stavely Netherthorpe, Miſs Prime, daughter of J. M. Prime, eſq.

At Aſhborne, Mrs. Walhouſe, relict of the late M. Walhouſe, eſq. of Hatherton, near Sheffield.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham aſſizes, Abraham Whitaker and John Atkinſon, for uttering two forged one pound Bank of England notes, were ſentenced to death.

At Sutton-upon-Trent, the harveſt for the year 1799, was, after much difficulty and exertion, terminated on the firſt of March inſtant, by getting home a field of beans in excellent condition.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. Johnſon, tanner, to Miſs Maſon.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miſs Wood, a maiden lady.

At Southwell, Mr Matthew Burridge; ſeveral years perpetual overſeer of that pariſh, and an admirable baſs ſinger in the collegiate church.

At Bankwood Farm, near Southwell, Mrs. Green.

At Bingham, Mr. Timm, malſter.

At Kelham, Mrs. Cotton, a widow lady, aged 85.

At Newark, Mr. R. Heppinſtall, butcher. Aged 75, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, baſket-maker.

At Thurgaſton, near Southwell, Mr. Dodd, ſchoolmaſter.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A poor woman, at Caſterton, in Rutland, has been ſafely delivered of three children, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Joſeph Dalby, hoſier, to Miſs Dale, of Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire. Mr. John Cumberland, hoſier, to Miſs Smith, of Birmingham, niece to the late R. Bakewell, eſq. of Diſhley. Mr. D. Webb, hoſier, to Miſs Davis, daughter of the Rev. H. Davis of Great Wigſtone.

At Hinckley, Mr. Edward Orrall, carrier, to Miſs Pollard.

At Markfield, Mr. Toon, draper, to Miſs Admitt.

At Great Wigſtone, the Rev. W. Worthington, B. A. of Pratling Parva, to Miſs Clarke.

At Cotteſmore, Mr. William Laxton, farmer, to Miſs Abbey.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Dowley, wife of Mr. James Dowley, hatter; ſhe was engaged in her domeſtic concerns, in perfect health and ſpirits, when ſhe dropped down, and inſtantly expired.

B. Everard, ſhoemaker. Mr. Poynton, iron-merchant, aged 46. Mrs. Greatorex. Mr. Thomas Smart, late an eminent manufacturer here.

At Loughborough, aged 74, the Rev. Wm. Middleton, thirty-five years rector of Hathern, of which place he had previouſly been curate fifteen years.

At Melton-Mowbray, Mr. Brewſter.

At Snareſton Lodge, the lady of S. Madden, eſq.

At Blaby, aged 71, Mrs. Grace Halford.

At Enderby, aged 92, Mrs. Cramant, formerly of Leiceſter.

At Packington, the Rev. John Jacques, vicar of that pariſh.

At Redmile, aged 69, the wife of the Rev. Hen. Hough, rector of that place.

At Edmondthorpe, Mr. John Boſworth, farmer.

At Tickencote, Mr. Henry Turner, aged 63.

At Clipſham, aged 78, Mr. Speed, farmer.

At Uppingham, aged 82, Mrs. Grant.

At Oakham, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. Bentley, ſaddler.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

On Tueſday, Feb. 25, one Hudſon brought his wife into Stafford market-place, and diſpoſed of her by public auction, after many biddings, at five ſhillings and five pence!

Married.] At Eccleſhall, the Rev. J. H. Powell, of Plextol, Kent, to Mrs. Fountaine, of Chappel-Allerton.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, aged 46, Mrs. Higgott, widow of the late Mr. Higgott, attorney. Aged 78, Mrs. S. Bentley.

At Crakermarſh, Mrs. Giſborne, relict of the late John Giſborne, eſq. of Derby.

At Leek, Simon Debank, eſq. ſome years ago ſheriff of this county.

[*In our laſt, we gave many inſtances of longevity and recent mortality at Burton-upon-Trent, to which we now add the following.*]

At Burton, aged 46, Charles Leeſon, gent. Aged 91, Mr. Joſeph Bladon. Aged 23, Mrs. Hume, wife of A. Hume, eſq. Aged 66, Mr. George Hardy. Aged 78, Wm. Worthington, gent. Aged 40, Mrs. Mary Dawſon. At Branſton, near Burton, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Lea. Aged 72, Mrs. Mary Starkey, Miſs Mary Starkey, her daughter, aged 20.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A ſea unicorn was lately caught at Frieſtone.

At Lincoln aſſizes, three perſons were capitally convicted.

Nine ladies have died at Boſton, in the courſe of the preſent winter, whoſe ages made upwards of 70 years each.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Edward Aſkew, to Mrs. Barnard, widow of Mr. Barnard, late of Eſſendon, Rutland. Mr. Alliſon, of the 7th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Norcliffe, draper. Mr. Pearſon, of the R. S. Lincoln Militia, to Mrs. Addleſhaw. Mr. John Handley, of the ſame regiment, to Miſs J. B. Carrington, of Boſton.

At Lincoln, Mr. Truſloe, of the 28th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Bennett.

At Heckington, Mr. Thomas Teeſdale, of Boſton, to Mrs. Wetherall.

At Hundleby, Mr. B. Hudſon, to Miſs M. Pogſon.

At Great Steeping, Mr. John Taylor, to Miſs Mary Moore.

At Boſton, Mr. Granger, to Mrs. Darwin.

At Tid, St. Mary, after a courtſhip of 12 hours, Mr. W. Hydes, to Miſs E. Huſon;—the bridegroom had buried his former wife, with whom he had lived twenty years, the preceding evening.

Died.] At Barton, Mrs. Marris, relict of the late T. Marris, eſq.

At Reeveſby, Mr. John Mackinder, grazier, aged 54.

At Lincoln, aged 46, Mr. John Berley, cork-cutter.

At Hundleby, Mr. Maulkinſon, grazier.

At Wainfleet-All Saints, Mr. Wm. Maulkinſon, wheelwright.

On her way to Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Moore, of Stamford.

At Rippingale, Mr. Joſeph Nunnale.

At Langtoft, Mr. John Whitehead, ſhoemaker.

At Billingborough, Mr. R. Bowcock.

Near Spalding, Mr. Joſeph Godwin, of Crowland; who fell off one of his own boats and was drowned.

At Grantham, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen; ſhe had been talking chearfully with ſome friends but a few minutes before ſhe dropt down and expired.

At Little Gonerby, near Grantham, Mrs. Tubney, wife of Mr. Tubney, ſurgeon.

At Spilſby, Mr. Thomas Collis, ſurgeon.

At Alford, Mr. S. Duckering, grazier.

At Boſton, Mrs. Wilby, relict of the late Mr. York, one of the aldermen of Stamford. Aged 70, Mrs. Peat.

At Falkingham, the widow Chambers, aged 79. Of 570 inhabitants, ſhe is the only perſon that has died there ſince September laſt.

At Spalding, aged 79, Mr. John Lamb, merchant. Aged 17, Mr. George Carter, ſon of Mrs. Carter. An amiable youth.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The houſe at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which the immortal Shakſpeare was born, is at preſent inhabited by a *butcher*, who has put up in his ſhop the following curious board:

"Shakſpeare was born here,
N. B. A horſe and cart to let."

Married.] At Kennilworth, Walter Watkins, eſq. of Llydyadyway, Herts, to Miſs Taylor.

Died.] At Ayleſbury Houſe, Packwood, John Merry, eſq.

At Harbury, near Southam, Mr. Wm. Dodd, farmer; his death was occaſioned by taking corroſive ſublimate of Mercury, by miſtake, inſtead of ſalts.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Stephens, ſhoemaker, to Miſs Heath.

At Ludlow, Mr. Wm. Whitefoot, to Miſs E. Marſton of Caoſton Hall.

At Wollerton, Mr. Smout, to Miſs Corfield.

At Wem, Mr. W. Aſhford, to Miſs Kynaſton.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Edward Barlow, cooper, to Miſs Ebery. Mr. Sader, farmer, of Wirſwall, to Mrs. Meate, of Whitchurch.

At Wellington, Mr. Thomas Hawley, of Cauſe Caſtle, to Miſs de Reimer, of Wellington.

At Hodnet, Mr. Richard Watkins, aged 18, to Miſs Sarah Maddocks, aged 17. Mr. Thomas Clift, of Kenſtone, to Miſs Morris.

At the Lyth, Mr. Deakin, to Miſs Phillips, of Woodhall.

At Meole, Mr. John Morgan, of the Croſs Green, to Miſs Ebury, of the Old Heath.

At Madeley, Mr. Heſlop, of Ketley, to Miſs E. Davis, of Lawley, near Wellington.

At Baſchurch, Mr. Till, of Mountford Bridge, to Miſs Woolrich, of Little Neſs.

Died.] At Whitchurch, Mrs. Alcherley, widow of the late Mr. Alcherley.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, without previous indiſpoſition, Thomas Beale, eſq. of Heath Houſe, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this county.

At Longnor, Mr. Samuel Jones, aged 45.

At Lee, Miſs Hatchett, eldeſt daughter of R. B. Hatchett; a lady who was truly benevolent, and excelled in every virtue.

At Stoney Stretton, aged 84, Mr. Munſlow.

At Oſweſtry, aged 75, Mr. Joſeph Salter. Mr. Jon. Barff, attorney at law. Mr. J. G. Phillips, aged 22. Mr. Green, ſchoolmaſter.

At Cleobury, Mrs. Flavel, wife of Mr. Flavel.

At New Houſe, Mrs. Pitt.

At Broſeley, Mr. George Hartſhorn, of the Lion-inn.

At Church Stretton, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. J. Edwards.

At Felton Butter, Mr. Price.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worceſter aſſizes, John and Richard Lane, two brothers, were convicted of the wilful murder of their uncle, Thomas Good, of Redmarley, for which they have been ſince executed. Seven others received ſentence of death, for various crimes, all of whom, except Sampſon Jones, were reprieved; and one who was capitally convicted, remains for ſentence till next aſſizes.

Hops, in Worceſter market, on Saturday, the 15th of March, yielded from 14l. to 15l. 10s. per cwt.

Married.] At Worceſter, Rev. Joſeph Shapland, vicar of St. Peter's, to Miſs Whitmore, daughter of George Whitmore, eſq. of Slaughter, Glouceſterſhire. Mr. R. Child, coal-merchant, to Miſs E. Band.

At Droitwich, Mr. Thomas Gale, attorney, to Miſs Groom.

At Feckenham, Mr. R. Woodward, to Mrs. Paine.

At North Piddle, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Upton Shodſbury, to Miſs Eſther Robbins.

At Malvern-Houſe, John Surman, eſq. to Miſs S. Waſher, of Seaford.

At Cropthorne, Mr. Wm. Lockſley, attorney at law, of Eveſham, to Miſs Haydon, of Charlton.

At Kidderminſter, the Rev. Tho. Weaver, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Roberts.

At Leigh, Mr. Hall, of the Seed Farm, Cradley, Herts, to Miſs Bradford, of Leigh.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Welles, mother of Mr. Welles, attorney. Mr. Hodges. Mr. Daniel George, baker. Mr. Dyer, china-painter.

At Dudley, Mr. Banſon, dyer.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Barnbrook, late of Rochford.

At Redditch, Mrs. Moore.

At Barbourne, Mr. Yerrow Arrowſmith, ſon of Yer. Arrowſmith, eſq. of the Rydd Green.

At Feckenham, aged 85, Mrs. Curnock. Mr. Joſeph Lloyd. Mr. John Weſton. Mrs. Farmer.

At Malvern, Miſs Lucy Stokes, daughter of Mrs. Stokes.

At King's Norton, aged 72, Mr. Lyndon, and, aged 75, Mrs. Lyndon; they had been married upwards of fifty years.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Herefordſhire Agricultural Society, it was reſolved to give premiums of 1s. per buſhel, for the firſt two hundred buſhels of new potatoes brought to Hereford market, not later than Auguſt; and a ſimilar premium for the firſt fifty buſhels produced in the ſeveral other market towns in the county.

Married.] At Yardley, Mr. Cha. Wells, nail-factor, to Miſs Hopkins, of Blackley Hall.

At Hereford, Mr. Morris, attorney, to Miſs M. Coleman, both of Leominſter.

Died.] At his houſe, near Roſs, Daniel Dew, eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Durham.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Charles Jones, of Hardwick.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Jarvis, relict of the late Mr. Jarvis, ſurgeon.

At Eaton, near Leominſter, Margarett Mapp, aged 109; ſhe retained her faculties to the laſt; and, having a very retentive memory, could repeat, with wonderful preciſion, many circumſtances which happened in the reign of Queen Anne.

At Cheſhunt, aged 59, the Rev. Samuel Worſley, where he had been, upwards of thirty-five years, paſtor of a diſſenting congregation.

At Brackwood, Miſs Witham, daughter of T. Witham, eſq. and ſiſter of Col. Witham, of the Guards.

At Witherſtone, near Holme Lacy, the Rev. John Hughes, rector of Stretton, *juxta* ſugwas—a truly honeſt man.

At Hereford, Mr. Charles Sugar. Mr. R. Tully, pawnbroker.

At Leominſter, aged 77, Mr. Edward Coleman, attorney, ſenior of that corporation, of which he had been a member forty years.

At Lower Bullingham, aged 91, Mrs. Prince, mother of Mr. P. Prince.

At Woolhopes, aged 61, Mrs. Gregory, relict of W. C. Gregory, eſq.

At Walford, Mrs. Weſtfaling, relict of the Rev. J. Weſtfaling, vicar of Hope Manſel.

At Monmouth, Mr. Philip Thomas; he went to bed in the higheſt health and ſpirits, and, in two hours afterwards was found dead.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In order to encourage the cultivation of potatoes, a patriotic clergyman near Glouceſter, has intimated to the farmers of the pariſhes with which he is connected, that he ſhall this year relinquiſh his claim of tythes on the crops of that article, whatever may be their extent.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, eight perſons were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death.

Married.] At Weſterleigh, Mr. Wm. Page, of Wotton-under-edge, to Miſs E. Tuck, of May's Hill.

At Severn-Stoke, John Bick, eſq. of Tredington, to Miſs Boulter, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Boulter.

At Wotton-under-edge, James Lloyd Harris, eſq. of Stone Houſe, to Miſs Burland, daughter of Dr. Burland, of Wotton-under-edge. Mr. Joſeph Cox, of Birmingham, to Miſs S. Adey.

At Clifton, Benjamin Aplin, eſq. to Miſs F. Grant, both of Bath.

At Stapleton, Mr. John Byard, bruſh-maker, of Bath, to Mrs. Berrow, widow of the late Mr. J. Berrow, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Miſs M. A. Jones, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Jones, bruſh-maker.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Mr. Edward Timbrell.

At Durſley, Mr. Edward Miller.

At Stapleton, Thomas Smyth, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir James Smyth, bart. of Aſhton Court, Somerſet.

At Tetbury, Mr. R. Biſhop, an opulent corn-factor. Mrs. Browning, widow of the late Mr. Browning, malſter. Mrs. Rich, ſen.

At Thornbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Orton, a maiden lady.

At the Hot-wells, Miſs Paul, daughter of Mr. Paul, treaſurer of the Bath and Briſtol theatres. Miſs Pratt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Pratt, of Staple Grove, near Taunton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford aſſizes, one convict received ſentence of death.

Married.] At Oxford, Rob. S. Wood, ſen. eſq. of Oſmington, Dorſet, to Miſs M. V. Holmes.

Died.] At Chipping Norton, aged 74, Mr. J. Predy, late of Dunſtew.

At Biceſter, Mr. John Kent, linen-draper.

At Banbury, aged 84, Mrs. D. Clarkſon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Eliz. Etty, widow of the late Mr. James Etty, wine-merchant. Aged 65, Edward Tawney, eſq. ſenior Alderman, of Oxford.

At Charlbury, aged 43, Mr. R. Harris.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The aſſizes at Northampton proved maiden.

Married.] At Courteenhall, Mr. E. Brittain, ſadler, of Stoney Stratford, to Miſs E. Johnſon, of Courteenhall.

At Woodford, Mr. John Satchell, of Kettering, to Miſs S. Burdett.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Moore, ſurgeon, to Miſs H. Banks.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Wm. Linnel, whiteſmith. Mr. Gimſon, at the Ship. Mrs. Bennet. Mrs. Eliz. Wright.

At Daventry, Samuel Clay, eſq.

At Peterborough, Mr. Peter Ellis, formerly of the Angel-inn. Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. G. Hart.

At King's Thorpe, the lady of E. L. Percival, eſq. one of the daughters of the late Lord George Manners Sutton.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, aged 34, Mr. W. Brown, ſurgeon, &c.

At Clipſtone, Mr. Roger Nethercoat, a very opulent farmer, &c.

At Dallington, Mrs. Earl, mother of Mr. R. Earl, farmer, &c.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, three priſoners received ſentence of death, for highway robbery.

A curious cauſe was tried at this aſſize between Mr. Groom, a reſpectable farmer, and Lord Sandwich, Maſter of the King's Hounds, and others. Mr. Groom had attempted to ſtop his Majeſty and his party, in chaſe, from paſſing over, and doing miſchief to his grounds, and having failed in ſo doing, he brought this action for the damages done.—After a trial of five hours, he was nonſuited.

Married.] At Buckingham, Cha. Walcot, eſq. of the poſt-office, to Mrs. Oſborn, of Turville-court.

Died.] At Wendover, Miſs Amelia Smith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of that place.

At Oundle, Mr. John Nichols, ſchoolmaſter.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, Jonathan Fox and John Cowling, for horſe ſtealing, received ſentence of death.

Died.] At Yaxley, near Stilton, Mr. Andrews, who weighed thirty-ſix ſtone.

At Norman Croſs-inn, near Stilton, Mrs. Tomkiſſon.

At Sibſon, near Wansford, aged 68, Mr. W. Allen.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The royal aſſent has lately been given to an act for draining the fen lands, in the pariſhes of Maney, Upwell, Welney, Downham, Witcham, &c. in the Iſle of Ely.

The long depending cauſe between the Univerſity of Cambridge, and the heirs of the late Sir W. Downing, having been decided in chancery, in favour of the former, DOWNING COLLEGE, for which the baronet bequeathed his large property, is to be immediately eſtabliſhed.

At Cambridge aſſizes, John Long, aged

only 17, was capitally convicted of a burglary, and ſentenced to die, but afterwards reprieved.

Died.] At Wood-Ditton, Mr. Dobito, farmer, who was found dead in his bed.

At Hillrow, near Haddenham, aged 81, Mr. Edward Bates, farmer.

At Cambridge, aged 72, Mrs. Lunn. Mr. James Eaves, joiner.

At Newmarket, Mr. Poppleton, perfumer, &c. Mrs. Bryant, wife of Mr. R. Bryant.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Green, dealer in oil, &c. he had conſtantly attended Stamford Midlent Fair for nearly half a century.

Aged 84, Mrs. Mayhew, relict of the late Rev. A. Mayhew.

At Linton, Thomas Brewſter, eſq. Captain in the Northumberland Militia.

NORFOLK.

An Agricultural Society is about to be eſtabliſhed at Lynn, upon the plan lately recommended by the Board of Agriculture.

There is now living at Tharſton, the widow Rope, of the great age of 104 years, who has had twelve children; ſhe walked a mile from home and back again laſt ſummer. Her ſenſes are very perfect.

Married.] At Norwich, Sarjeant-major Roberts, of the 9th regt. of foot, to Miſs S. Sheppard.

At Wells, Lieut. Bruce, commander of his Majeſty's gun-brig, Bruiſer, to Miſs Lydia Maſſingham.

Died.] At Swaffham, aged 75, Mrs. Suſan Smith, a maiden lady. Aged 88, Mrs. Simpſon, mother of Mr. Tiffin. Aged 76, Mrs. D. Wright, mother of Mrs. Smith. Aged 76, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Charles Martin. Aged 76, Mrs. Hall. The above ages united amount to 391. Between January and November laſt, ſixteen other perſons died at this place, whoſe ages amounted to 1195 years.

At Norwich, aged 65, Mr. J. Nicholls. Aged 59, Mr. John Prentice, cooper. Miſs Sarah Rayner, aged 27. Mrs. Winſon, aged 50. Mrs. Ann Parlour, aged 55. Aged 59, the Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of All Saints and St. Julian, in Norwich. Robt. Suffield, eſq. aged 61. Mrs. Mottram. Mrs. Hutchinſon, relict of Mr. R. Hutchinſon, goldſmith. Mrs. Mary Springall, aged 62. Aged 73, Mrs. Smyth, mother of the Rev Charles Smyth. Aged 73, Mrs. Burcham, relict of the Rev. J. Burcham. Aged 70, Mrs. Woodcocke. Aged 88, Mrs. Ann Blackbourn.

At Weſt Walton, the Rev. L. Framingham, rector of a mediety of that pariſh, and vicar of Rougham.

At Burnham-market, aged 87, Mr. Michael Duving.

At Harleſton, Mr. Thomas Pallant, ſurgeon, &c.

At Gunton, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Harwood, a maiden lady, daughter of T. Harwood, eſq. who was mayor of Norwich in 1728.

At Eaſt Harling, aged 88, Mrs. Dean, mother of the Rev. Mr. Dean of that place.

At Methwold, Mr. G. Eyres, farmer.

At Downham, Mr. J. R. Rix, ſchoolmaſter, aged 40.

At Ayleſham, the Rev. Wm. Taſſell, vicar of that place, and formerly a minor-canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

At Lynn, Mrs. Horncaſtle, wife of Mr. Horncaſtle, formerly poſt-maſter of Lynn.

At Yarmouth, Mr. M. Chiſwell, bookſeller.

At Eaſton, Mr. Vincent, farmer, who ſurvived his wife only ten days.

At Wells, Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Mr. Hall, watchmaker.

At Fakenham, aged 24, Miſs Jones, daughter of the late James Jones, eſq.

At Oulton, near Ayleſham, Coulſton Bell, eſq. a Juſtice of the Peace.

At South Burlington, aged 81, Mr. Tho. Wright, farmer.

At Caiſtor, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Cogman.

At Middleton, aged 45, Mr. Tho. Jackſon, farmer.

At Illington, aged 54, Mr. Gates, farmer.

SUFFOLK.

Sixteen perſons of Riſbridge Hundred have lately been convicted, before the ſitting juſtices, of having uſed improper weights, &c. and have paid the penalties inflicted.

Died.] At Ipſwich, aged 73, Gibſon Mann, eſq. Mrs. Ranſome, wife of Mr. Ranſome, iron-founder; one of the ſociety of quakers.

At Haverhill, Mrs. Piper, wife of Mr. Piper.

At Brandeſton-hall, aged 83, the relict of John Revett, eſq.

At Bury, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Huſtler, an eminent grocer, and one of the burgeſſes of that corporation. Aged 88, R. Adamſon, eſq. formerly of Wereham, and 23 years an eminent merchant, at Stockholm.

At Bungay, Mr. Van Kamp, formerly an eminent attorney of great practice.

ESSEX:

At Chelmsford aſſizes, Henry Hundſon, a boy of *eleven years of age*, was capitally convicted of ſtealing various bank notes out of the letters from the poſt-office at Chelmsford. After paſſing ſentence of death, the judge informed him, that he would probably receive the royal mercy, and he afterwards reſpited him till the firſt of May. Nine other culprits received ſentence of death.

The following remarkable occurrence happened at this aſſizes. — John Taylor having been found *guilty* of uttering a forged note for 820l. 10s. and the judge being about to pronounce his ſentence of death, it was accidentally diſcovered, that a Chriſtian name was *ſpelt at length* in the indictment, but *curtailed* on the note, which proved fatal to the proſecution. The jury were therefore directed to reconſider their verdict, and the priſoner was immediately diſcharged.

Married.] At Braintree, Mr. Joſeph Bennett, tea-dealer, to Miſs Rolfe.

At Dedham, Major Harcourt Maſter, of the 52d regt. of foot, to Miſs Sophia Newman.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Mansfield, miller, to Miſs Farran, daughter of Mr. Farran, ſeedsman.

Died.] At Miſtley, Geo. Bridges, eſq.

At Terling, Mrs. Wiltſhire, wife of Mr. Witſhire, jun.

At Colcheſter, Mr. John Day, ſurgeon.

At Writtle, R. Sharpe eſq.

At Harwich, Mr. John Hines, aged 19, ſon of Mr. R. Hines.

At Prittlewell, Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. C. Milburn.

At High Eaſter, aged 80, Mr. R. Burton.

At Stock, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Perry, ſchoolmaſter.

At Little Barfield Hall, aged 91, Mrs. Wale, relict of Henry Wale, eſq.

At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Hanley. Mr. G. Bentley, of the White Lion.

KENT.

The election for a repreſentative for the city of Canterbury, in the room of the late George Gipps, eſq. commenced on Tueſday the 25th of March. The mayor opened the hall between nine and ten, in a very manly ſpeech, requeſting an impartial hearing of every perſon; and after the acts of parliament had been read, Mr. Watſon was propoſed and ſeconded; and when he had made his ſpeech, juſt as the ſheriff was on the point of propoſing him to the freemen, Mr. Frend made a long ſpeech on the preſent ſtate of the times, and the qualities of a repreſentative; in which, calling upon the citizens to look round for a proper repreſentative in their own body, he was interrupted by a great ſhout of Royle! Royle! Thus Mr. Royle, the mayor, was made a candidate by acclamations, and the ſheriff then propoſed the two names, Watſon and Royle, to the hall, and declared the ſhew of hands to be in favour of the latter. A poll was then demanded by Mr. Watſon, which continued open two days and a half, when the ſheriff declared the majority of votes to be in favour of Mr. Watſon; the numbers being for the Hon. George Watſon, 476; for Joſeph Royle, eſq. 248; but a proteſt was made againſt the return by ſeveral perſons on the ground, that he was not a citizen. There was no canvaſſing for Mr. Royle, nor was any money ſpent by or for him.

Married.] The Rev. John Henry Powell, of Plaxtol, to Mrs. Fountaine, widow of the late Wm. Fountaine, eſq. of Leeds.

At Milton, Mr. John Lane, of Graveſend, aged 69, to Mrs. Maſterman, aged 75. This makes the 5th time of the bridegroom's marriage, and the 2d of the bride's.

At the Palace, in Maidſtone, aged 74, the Rev. John Denne, who was miniſter of that pariſh 47 years.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Alexander Hayman, plumber, to Miſs E. Harriſon. Mr. Docker, ſurgeon of the Military Hoſpital, to Miſs Star, of Dover.

At Streatham, S. L. Sainſbury, eſq. to Miſs Hutton.

At the Prince Charles, near Canterbury, Mr. Henry Levi, jew-rabbi, aged 55, to Miſs Sophia Abrahams, aged 21.

Died.] At Canterbury, General Dawſon, formerly lieutenant governor of the Iſle of Mann, where he reſided, much reſpected, nearly 20 years. Lieutenant Forſter, of the 55th regiment. Mr. Robert Allen, perukemaker, in St. Dunſtan's. Mrs. Ann Culme. Mr. Martin, collar-maker, in St. Dunſtan's. Mrs. Sheldon, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Sheldon.

At Smarden, Mr. Thomas Weller, who dropped dead as he was at work in a field.

At Wootton's Green, Mr. George Cook, farmer.

At Little Mongeham, Mr. Ladd, farmer.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Stephen Taylor, who had been governor of the poor 20 years. Mrs. M'Gowan, ſiſter-in-law to the Rev. Mr. Jones.

At Oſpringe, Mr. Richard Bent, aged 77. His mother is now living, aged 100, and his ſiſter, aged 75.

At Chatham, Mrs. Mary Merryfield, daughter of Mr. John Parr.

At Marden, aged 89, Mr. Wm. Standen. Within a few days of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons.

At Wareham, Mrs. Martin, aged 73.

At Folkeſtone, aged 52, Mr. Stephen Kennett, cooper. Aged 74, Mr. Wm. Haſtings, maſter-gunner of the Fort.

At Offham, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Knell.

At Chart Sutton, Mr. Humphrey, wife of Mr. J. B. Humphrey.

At Maidſtone, aged 86, Mr. John Normington, late of W. Farleigh.

At Otham, Mrs. Ann Horne, daughter of the late Rev. S. Horne, rector of that pariſh.

At Chiſlett-court, Mrs. Denne, wife of Mr. Denne, of Canterbury, banker.

SURRY.

Died.] At Sutton, the Rev. Giles Hatch, who had been 33 years rector of that pariſh.

At Stoke, near Guilford, J. Andrews, eſq. Tho. Holles Pain, eſq. of Red-Hall, Burſton.

SUSSEX.

One night early in the month, the tide at Brighton roſe, notwithſtanding a ſtrong north wind, to a very unuſual height, and ſwept away ſeveral fiſhing-boats that lay on the beach. Such a phenomenon has not happened there within the recollection of the oldeſt inhabitant.

Married.] At Petworth, Geo. Millwood, eſq. of Chicheſter, to Miſs E. Meall, daughter of the late W. Meall, of Bracknall, Berks.

At Seaford, John Surman, eſq. of Malvern-houſe, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Suſan Waſher, daughter of W. Waſher, eſq. of Seaford.

Died.] At Haſtings, aged 71, Mrs. Boys, relict of S. Boys, eſq. late of Hawkſhurſt, Kent.

At Lewes, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Moore, ſurgeon. Mr. John Richards, formerly an ironmonger and cheeſe-factor. Mr. John Maxwell, carpenter, whoſe wife died ſuddenly, only three days before him. They have left ten children.

At Horſham, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. J. Mitchell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] H. S. Blanckby, eſq. his majeſty's conſul for Majorca, Minorca, &c. to Miſs Richards, of Fulham-houſe.

At Reading, Mr. Webb, to Mrs. Dewe.

Died.] At Swallowfield, ſuddenly, the Rev. Mr. Gayton, curate of that place. He has left a widow and nine children.

At Reading, aged 73, Mrs. Spicer, widow of the Rev. Mr. Spicer. Edward Williams, eſq. formerly in partnerſhip with the late Mr. Alderman Kirkman, of London. Mr. Button, of the George-inn. At Mrs. Young's, Mrs. Priddle, late of London, aged 80.

At Newbury, Mr. Cha. King, apothecary.

At Wokingham, aged 74, Mrs. Chaplin.

At Windſor, Mr. Jealous, one of the police-officers of Bow-ſtreet, appointed to attend his majeſty.

HAMPSHIRE.

The barns and out-houſe of Mr. James May, at Odiham, in which was a large quantity of wheat, barley and hay, were lately wilfully ſet on fire and deſtroyed. A ſimilar outrage has alſo taken place at farmer Gray's, at Chapel Grimſtead, Wilts.

At Newport market, on Saturday March 8, wheat fell 40s. per load. Bread, at Cowes, was 2s. 9d. per gallon, at the ſame time; and coals 52s. to 55s. per chaldron.

Married.] At Upper Clatford, Mr. Wm. Dowling, of Enham, to Miſs A. Dowling, of Upper Clatford. Mr. Vincent, maltſter, of Whitchurch, to Miſs Earle, of Winton. —— Wavell, eſq. captain in the Knighton volunteers, to Miſs Bruce, of Ryde.

At Stoke, Mr. J. G. Wilkinſon, attorney-at-law, to Miſs Sarradine, ſiſter to Captain Sarradine, of the Royal Navy.

At Wincheſter, Captain Newland, of the 62d foot, to Miſs Stevens.

At Kingſton, Captain Heward, in the Oporto trade, to Miſs Yeates, of Portſmouth. Mr. Gibbs, tallow chandler, of Portſea, to Miſs Lawler, of Portſmouth.

Died.] Lately at Wickham, aged 78, the Rev. Dr. Joſeph Wharton, rector of that pariſh, and prebendary of Wincheſter; of whom further particulars will be given in our next Number.

At Stratfield Turgiſs, Mrs. Mary Neville, wife of Mr. Neville.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Miſs Eliz. Tucker, daughter of Mr. John Tucker.

At Winnall, near Winton, Mr. Thomas Treadgold, miller.

At Southampton, Miſs Ann Brimyard, daughter of Mr. Brimyard, at the Dolphin's-inn. Henry Hartley, eſq. who had been twice mayor of Southampton. Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Mr. Tomkins, collector of Exciſe. Miſs Lee, only daughter of P. Lee, eſq. Mr. Joſeph Barnard.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Capt. Edwards, of the Royal Navy. At an advanced age, Mr. Kitſon. Mr Tho. Elliott, maſter of his majeſty's ſhip, Alecto. Aged 76, Mr. A. Jefferies, boatſwain of Portſmouth-yard. He was an able ſeaman in the Royal Navy, in the year 1743; made boatſwain of the Enterprize, in 1745; ſerved with the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, in the war of 1748; and laſtly, afloat with Admiral Boſcowen. He was appointed to Portſmouth-yard in 1762. He was a man of ſtrict integrity, revered by the ſeamen, regarded by his officers, and reſpected by every one.

At Portſea, Mrs. Hope, wife of R. Hope, eſq. purſer of the Puiſſant.

At Weevil, Mr. H. Munday, cooper.

At St. Croſs, Mr. Wm. Cole, one of the aldermen of Romſey.

WILTSHIRE.

At Devizes, on the 6th inſtant, wheat fell 8s. per quarter, making 12s. in eight days; and on the following Thurſday, it declined 1s. more.

A cauſe of conſiderable importance to trade was tried at this aſſizes. A maltſter brought an action againſt a dealer at Wallop, for introducing a perſon of Briſtol, as a man of character and property, who afterwards turned out the reverſe; and it appearing that the plantiff had been knowingly deceived, a verdict was found in his favour.

On the morning of Friday the 7th of March, about nine o'clock a luminous and diſtinct *perhelion*, or mock ſun, was ſeen by ſeveral perſons in Saliſbury. It was due weſt, about 10 or 12 degrees from the real ſun, and nearly of the ſame altitude.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Walter Ray, eſq. late of the 1ſt Dragoon guards, to Miſs Huſſey, daughter of the late T. Huſſey, eſq.

At Broadchalk, John White, eſq. of Shaftſbury, to Miſs E. South, youngeſt daughter of the late T. South, eſq. of Donhead, St. Andrew.

At Wootton Baſſett, Mr. Holbrow, of Wondſwell-court, Glouceſter, to Miſs Sarney, late of Reading.

At Tilſhead, the Rev. Mr. Gauntlett, to Miſs A. J. Davies, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Keele, wife of Mr. D. M. Keele, of the Poſt-office. Aged 78, Mrs. Lee, relict of the late John Lee Hill, eſq. of W. Cholderton, and firſt couſin to his late Grace, Webbe Seymour, Duke of Somerſet.

At Warminſter, Mr. Cha. Jacques, of the Angel-inn.

At Clarendon-Park, near Saliſbury, Mrs. Perry, widow of the late W. Perry.

At Troop, near Saliſbury, Mrs. Rooke, wife of Mr. J. Rooke.

At Chippenham, the Rev. C. H. Hardwicke, biſhop of St. Mary-hall, Cambridge.

At Woolley, near Bradford, J. Baſkerville, eſq. many years a deputy-lieutenant of this county.

At Melkſham, Mr. Mitchell, formerly a dancing-maſter, at Bath.

At Bramdean, Lieut. W. W. Gomm, of the royal navy.

DORSETSHIRE.

In the very extenſive pariſh of St. James in the town of Shaftſbury, not one perſon has died for twelve months paſt.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes, one perſon was capitally convicted, and ſentenced to death, but afterwards reprieved.

In Shaftſbury market, on Saturday the 22d of February, butter fell three-pence halfpenny per pound.

Married.] James Gore, eſq. of Morden lodge, to Miſs Gregory, daughter of Captain Gregory, of the royal navy.

Mr. G. Melmoth, jun. of Sherborne, to Miſs Guppy, of Sandford.

Mr. Thomas Homer, of Affpiddle, to Miſs Green, of Turner's Piddle.

Mr. William Taylor, of Bradford Peverell, to Miſs Clapcott, of Blandford St. Mary.

Died.] At Silton, Mr. H. Wheatley, a very opulent farmer.

At Shafteſbury, Mr. R. Buckland, attorney at law.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A ſubſcription has been entered into at Briſtol, headed by the mayor, which amount to 15,500l. to be appropriated, under the direction of a committee, to the purchaſe of grain and flour for the more effectual ſupply of the inhabitants. The gentlemen who promoted this ſcheme have already ſecured the poſitive preference of the cargoes of three ſhips now at Hamburgh, actually laden with wheat, and which may be ſoon expected to arrive.

An anonymous benefactor, has lately ſent to the committee of the Briſtol infirmary, 150l. towards enabling it the better to contend with the preſſure of the times!

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Fra. Warre, of Taunton, to Miſs L. C Popham. Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, of Walcot, to Miſs Emma Tatlock. Mr. C. J. de Gourbillon du Vallon, to Miſs J. Ducheſtel. Thomas Barnard, eſq. to Miſs Suſan Lillington of London. Mr. J. Godby, hoſier, to Miſs A. Lillington. Mr. William Withers, of Norton St. Phillips, to Miſs Pearce, of Norridge farm, near Warminſter.

At Frome, Rev. Peter Wood, vicar of Broadway and Ruſpar, in Suſſex, to Miſs Ellen Shephard, of Bath.

At Briſtol, Mr. Don Harwood, of Stapleton, carpenter, to Miſs Hannah Holder, grocer, of this city. Mr. William Watts, jun. plumber, to Miſs Veale.

At Cucklington, Mr. Charles Gatehouſe, to Miſs Sweatman of Orchard, Dorſet.

At Wellow, Mr. Richard Roſſiter, to Mrs. C. Laughrin, of Combhay.

At Bathwick, Mr. William Wiltſhire, to Miſs R. Holdſtock, of Walcot.

At Paulton, Mr. Joſeph Shore, grocer, to Miſs Elliott, of the Hotwells.

At Eaſt Stower, Mr. W. Crocker, to Miſs Ann Godwin.

At Wincanton, Mr. William Phillips, cheeſemonger, to Miſs F. Dyke, of Rodgrove farm.

Mr. J. Corniſh, of Briſtol, to Miſs M. Thomas, of London.

Died.] At Bath, Miſs Mary May, eldeſt daughter of the late Roſe Hering May, eſq. of Jamaica. Mr. Perks, butcher. Miſs Heaven, at the lower rooms. Aged 54, Captain James Clelland, formerly in the Jamaica trade. Aged 71, Mrs. Cheſter, relict of the late governor Cheſter. Mr. Walter Lloyd, a man of exemplary good conduct through life. Sir Thomas Shireley, bart. of Oathall, Suſſex, aged 72, many years commander in chief of the Iſlands of Antigua, St. Chriſtophers, &c.

Aged 20, Lieutenant Kearns, of the 35th Reg. of foot. Mrs. Greenway, wife of the late Mr. Greenway, in Claverton-ſtreet. Mr. Giles Fiſher. Richard Vincent, eſq. Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Mr. J. Carpenter. Miſs Sarah Keane. Thomas Power, eſq. of Sydcot. Miſs E. H. Story, a young lady of ſingular beauty and accompliſhments; whilſt dancing at the upper aſſembly-rooms, in the midſt of health and ſpirits, ſhe was ſeized with illneſs, carried home and died: ſhe was the third daughter of George Story, eſq. of Biſhop-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Judeth Campbell, wife of W. Campbell, eſq. of New Milns in Jamaica. Aged 90, Mrs. Ann Powell. Mr. Charles Withrington, ſecond ſon of Mr. Withrington, in St. James's, aged 21. Miſs Ann Carter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. E. Carter.

At Arnos vale, John Cave, eſq. of this city, a gentleman whoſe ſterling worth will never die in the remembrance of thoſe who knew him beſt.

On Redcliff parade, aged 77, Mrs. F. Vigor, only ſiſter of the late R. Vigor, of this city. Mr. George Martin, formerly a linendraper, in Wine-ſtreet. Mrs. Wiſe, wife of Mr. Wiſe, jeweller.

At Milton-houſe, near Wells, Miſs Oldham, daughter of J. Oldham, eſq. of Caynham-court, Salop.

At Staple-grove, near Taunton, Miſs Pratt, daughter of Mr. Pratt.

At Maiden-Bradley, Mr. Cox, malſter.

At Broomfield, Richard Croſs, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, for this county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. William Froom druggiſt, to Miſs Jacobs, daughter of Mr. S. Jacobs, Innkeeper. The Rev. Mr. Valentine, of Clayhaydon, to Miſs Sarah Baker, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Baker, vicar of Martock.

At Tiverton, the Rev. R. Lane, of Coffleet, to Miſs L. Dennis, daughter of L. Dennis, Eſq. of Aſhley, near Tiverton.

At Southmolton, J. S. Fownes, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs F. Ilbert, daughter of the late W. Ilbert, Eſq. of Brownringſleigh.

At Rattery, Mr. William Cocker, aged 105. who till within two days of his death retained the uſe of his limbs and faculties; he was carried to the grave by his grandſons, and followed by 139 of his children, grand children, and great grand children.

At Exeter, the Rev. Charles Churchill, M. A. prebendary of St. Peter's, and 50 years vicar of the pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle. Mrs. Baker, a reſpectable widow lady. Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. D. Phillips, builder.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Hilary, William Millett, Eſq to Miſs Hitchins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hitchins, vicar of that pariſh.

Died] At Mouſhole, near Penzance, aged 80, Mr. John Wills.

*** *The principal Marriages and Deaths in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, are deferred till our next, for want of room.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE peculiar ſituation of ſome of the principal ſtates of Europe, which has for ſeveral years paſt contributed to throw an additional proportion of foreign trade into the hands of the merchants of this country, continues to increaſe this proportion, and conſequently to enable us to ſupport a conſiderable part of the enormous expence of the war, from which this comparative monopoly of foreign trade ariſes. From the vaſt returns of our extended commerce, combined with our manufactures and domeſtic induſtry, we are now enabled to raiſe upwards of twenty millions of revenue, notwithſtanding the further ſums raiſed by taxes of a different nature, a conſiderable part of which depends, though leſs directly, on the profits of trade. The increaſe of foreign commerce generally implies an increaſe of ſhipping, though not always in the ſame proportion, as from trading to different places or in different commodities, the ſame veſſels may in one year tranſport articles of much greater value than in another; the tonnage of ſhipping employed in the merchants ſervice at preſent is 1,400,000, valued at 11,500,000,

The number of veſſels of different deſcriptions that arrive annually in the port of *London* is about 13,500; and the actual value of the goods imported from foreign parts amounts to thirty millions. The exports conſiſt of about twelve millions in value of Britiſh manufactures and fourteen millions of foreign merchandize, together 26,000,000. The value of the goods imported in 9000 coaſting veſſels averaged at 500l. each is 4,500,000l.; and the value of the goods exported by about 7000 of theſe coaſters, at 1000l. each, is 7,000,000l. making with the foreign trade, the total value of the property, ſhipt and unſhipt, in the port of London in one year 67,500,000l. For the better ſecurity and accommodation of this great proportion of our commerce, ſome ſteps have at length been taken; the propoſed canal and docks, in the Iſle of Dogs, are begun, and as the ſeaſon advances the progreſs will be more conſiderable. We cannot however but regret, that the general conviction with reſpect to the nature and magnitude of the evils to be remedied, did not produce greater unanimity, with reſpect to the moſt eligible mode of removing them; and that particular intereſts or prejudices ſhould have divided the abilities and means which, united, might have accompliſhed the object in a ſuperior and more adequate manner. The diſtance of the Iſle of Dogs from the preſent ſeat of trade is an inconvenience that will be very ſtrongly felt by every perſon in London connected with the Weſt India trade; and we have little doubt, that if docks are alſo formed at Wapping, almoſt every ſhip which is at liberty to uſe either will prefer the latter.

The ſcarcity of *proviſions*, and their conſequent great advance in price, have naturally drawn the attention of ſome of our merchants to articles of this deſcription; though there can be no doubt they would have been more ready to tranſmit their orders to other countries, and leſs ſtrict in the limitation of them, had it not been for the recollection of the injudicious interference of government on a ſimilar occaſion a few years ſince, in purchaſing corn abroad on the public account, as it is evident individuals muſt act with much diſadvantage and uncertainty under a competition of this nature, while the benefit to the country is probably leſs than it would be if the importation was wholly left to the merchants; for there can be little doubt that while the price here of corn, or any other article, is ſuch as to afford a reaſonable profit on importation, orders will be ſent for as much as can be obtained, and if the price is not ſuch as to afford this profit, there can be little occaſion for importation at all At preſent the aſſiſtance of government has been confined to bounty on importation, on the principle of indemnity to the importer for the difference between a certain price and the average price when the corn ſhall arrive. All common kinds of proviſion and moſt articles which can be in any way ſubſtituted for them, may at preſent be imported duty free, yet they continue to advance in price; Carolina rice is at preſent from 46s. to 48s. per Cwt. Eaſt India ditto, from 42s. to 44s.

The neceſſity of raiſing additional revenue has cauſed the following new duties to be impoſed, commencing from the 24th of February laſt, viz. An additional duty of one penny on every gallon of fermented wort or waſh made in England, from malt or any kind of grain, or of waſh or liquor brewed or made from any kind of Britiſh materials, or from any mixture therewith for extracting *ſpirits* for home conſumption. Alſo on every gallon of wort or waſh from melaſſes or ſugar, which ſhall be diſtilled into Spirits, on or before the 1ſt of June next; with a further duty of one halfpenny per gallon on the latter after the 1ſt of June. Additional duties have likewiſe been granted on Spirits made in Scotland and imported into England; alſo on Brandy, Rum, and other foreign ſpirits imported. The act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament to prohibit the making of low wines or ſpirits, from wheat or other ſorts of grain, or from meal, flour or bran, in Scotland, has been continued to the 1ſt of February, 1801. An additional exciſe duty of 5 per cent. has likewiſe been laid on all *tea* ſold by the Eaſt India Company for 2s. 6d. per pound or upwards, from the 24th of February, or which having been ſold ſhould be found in any warehouſe belonging to the company after that day; to be computed on the groſs prices at which the tea ſhall be, or ſhall have been ſold. Though this duty does not extend to the loweſt priced teas it produced an immediate advance of ſuch teas at leaſt equal to the amount of the new duty.

The quantity of wrought *copper* exported during the year 1799 was 97,125 Cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb., and the nominal value thereof £515,043 0*s*. 4*d*. The average price of wrought copper exported during the year appears, by the declarations of the exporters, to have been 129s. per Cwt. and agreeably to that rate the total value of the above copper is £626,459 19*s*. 6*d*. The quantity of *braſs* exported in the courſe of the year 1799 was 77,033 Cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. and the nominal value thereof £346,652 15*s*.; the nominal and real value of plated ware exported was £18,172 8*s*. 0*d*. The average price of the wrought braſs exported, appears by the declarations of the exporters to have been £7 14*s*. 8*d*. per Cwt. and agreeably to that rate, the total value of the above braſs amounting to 77,033 Cwt. 3 qrs. 16lb. is £595,728 15*s*. 5*d*. According to theſe accounts it appears that although the high price of copper and braſs has continued, and even increaſed, during the laſt year, the quantity exported has been greater than during ſeveral years preceding.

Since our laſt, *raw ſugars* have not experienced any material alteration in price, but refined ſugars are higher; lumps are at preſent from 94 to 110s. ſingle loaves, 107 to 118s. powder loaves, 110 to 125s. tips, 60 to 69s. middles 65 to 80s. and faces 82 to 96s.

Coffee is rather lower; ordinary at preſent from 110 to 124s. middling 125 to 129s. good 130 to 139s. and fine 140 to 157s.

The importations from Rotterdam, Oſtend and Calais, continue; the articles imported being chiefly Geneva, ox, cow, and horſe hides, calf ſkins raw and tanned, madder, clover-ſeed, ſtarch, cheeſe, &c.

*** *The Communications of our Friends, who reſide in Manufacturing Diſtricts or Sea-Ports, to this Article, will be acceptable.*

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE buſineſs of huſbandry has proceeded without much interruption during the greateſt part of the month, in all the ſouthern and many of the northern diſtricts, the plough has been almoſt conſtantly employed; a great deal of land has of courſe been broken up and prepared for the reception of different ſorts of crops. Much oats and ſome barley has been already ſown. The bean and earlier potatoe crops too have in ſome places been put into the ground.

Good ſeed of every ſort is ſcarce and difficult to be obtained, that of potatoes now is at a moſt enormous price. This cauſe we are fearful may operate in ſome degree to leſſen the extent of grounds intended for the growth of ſuch crops.

The young wheats, from the ſudden ſharp froſts and the cold eaſterly winds, have been a little checked in their growth, and have not quite ſo healthy an appearance as might now be expected. Some indeed of thoſe that were *late* ſown, are only juſt beginning to ſhew themſelves above the ſurface of the ground.

The latter part of the month has been uncommonly favourable for harrowing, rolling and putting the graſs and hay lands into complete order, as well as for the ſowing of all ſorts of graſs-ſeeds and much buſineſs of this kind has been performed, eſpecially in the vicinity of London and many large towns.

Grain. The prices of this article ſtill continue extremely high, it would ſeem however, probable from many circumſtances, that ſome diminution muſt ſoon take place. The rate of wheat in Mark-lane is at preſent from 80 to 122s. the quarter; the average of England and Wales is 108s. 10d. and of barley 58s 6d.

Potatoes in the London markets are from 8 to 18s. the hundred weight, and but few that are really good.

Cattle-turnips being now either wholly conſumed by the ſheep and neat cattle, or deſtroyed by the ſeverity of the repeated froſts, and hay continuing in moſt places extravagantly dear, it is evident that the ſupplies of *fat* ſtock muſt conſiderably diminiſh in the markets, and that of courſe an augmentation of price in different kinds of butchers meat muſt take place, probably for moſt or all of the ſpring months. In Smithfield market at this time, beef is from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. mutton, from 5s. to 6s. Veal, from 4s. to 6s. pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per ſtone of 8 lbs. ſinking the offal.

Hay. This continues a moſt ſcarce and expenſive article in moſt of the diſtricts of the kingdom; but in the northern ones not quite ſo much wanted as laſt year. In ſome provincial ſituations it now ſells at the enormous price of ſeven pounds per ton. In St. James's market it is from 72 to 132s. per load.

Straw is higher than our laſt return. In St. James's market it is from 54 to 63s.

Horſes are rather on the advance, eſpecially thoſe for the ſaddle.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* INVENTION *of* CITIZEN MIONET, *at* PARIS, *of* PASTES *of* ANCIENT MEDALS. *By* PROFESSOR BÖTTIGER.

THE late Profeſſor *Eckhel*, at Vienna, the immortal author of the *Doctrina Nummorum,* had made the plan of illuſtrating his claſſical work, in which the ancient numiſmatick was firſt raiſed to the rank of a ſcience, by a ſet of copper-plates illuſtrating ancient medals; but, how deſirable ſoever ſuch a collection might have been, the great expences connected with it would ſcarcely have allowed him to execute his deſign. However, the beſt engravings of coins, though they ſurpaſſed in exactneſs and truth thoſe of Pellerin, or even Neumann's *Nummi inediti,* which may, without heſitation, be eſteemed the moſt accompliſhed in their kind, are only a very imperfect ſupply of a want, and will never be fit to accuſtom our eyes and taſte to a right eſtimation of thoſe works which often contain, in the ſmalleſt ſpace, the higheſt perfection of Grecian ſculpture. The number of thoſe who may get acceſs to a collection of Grecian coins, and inſtruct themſelves by contemplating the originals, is very ſmall; the acquiſition of coins becomes every day more doubtful and expenſive; for the robberies of the French in Italy have done injury to the ſcience of numiſmaticks in ſeveral reſpects. It would be well, if all the coins taken from public and private collections were re-aſſembled in the public muſeum of the French nation, ſo that every traveller might contemplate them there at leiſure; all ſtrangers being received there with the higheſt politeneſs, and being welcome as often as they pleaſe to ſearch it without any remuneration. But the rapaciouſneſs of the French commiſſaries in Italy ſuffered only ſmall contributions to be derived into the national collections, and the beſt and choiceſt coins of the Italian collections are come excluſively into the hands of rich dilettanti in England, and ſo ſhut out for ever from every public uſe!! However, the antiquarian, the geographer, the philologiſt, and the artiſt might learn more by them, than till now has been ſuſpected; and what *Addiſon* attempted with good ſucceſs for the illuſtration of the Roman poets by coins, might now, after ſo many and ſo important numiſmatical diſcoveries, be executed in the moſt advantageous manner, with reſpect to the whole encyclopædia of antiquities and arts, to be illuſtrated by coins; the work of *Spanhemius,* calculated to ſerve the ſame purpoſe, being too diffuſe, and in many parts defective now. The hiſtory of arts, particularly, which is ſtill involved in ſo much obſcurity, would receive more illuſtrations from an exact compariſon of the Greek coins of Lower Italy and Sicily, than by other remains of ancient arts. For coins only lead to certain epochas, and remove all ſuſpicion of falſification. It is related that Rubens poſſeſſed a choice collection of ancient coins, and learned much by it in allegory and compoſition; and this ſhould not be loſt for our ſchools of arts, and academies of painting.

Theſe remarks ſeemed neceſſary to ſhew in its full extent the merit of Citizen *Mionet,* underkeeper of the national cabinet of medals at Paris, who has moſt ſucceſsfully attempted to copy the fineſt coins of antiquity in faithful paſtes. As his ſulphurs are entirely arranged according to Eckhel's plan, the dilettanti may now the eaſier diſpenſe with the engravings for that work. As they are made with the greateſt faithfulneſs and beauty, the ſtyle and elegance of thoſe works of art may as well be ſtudied by them, as by the originals themſelves; and, as the price is extremely reaſonable, and one may chuſe freely what one wiſhes moſt to poſſeſs of the whole collection, the buying of ſuch a collection of paſtes is rendered extremely eaſy for public inſtitutions and academies, and for private men. “This ſuite,” ſays Citizen Mionet, in a letter of the end of September, “is formed after the immenſe collection of the coins of nations, towns, and kings, in the national muſeum. The catalogue belonging to them, and which will appear without delay, follows, in every particular, the claſſification of Eckhel in his *Doctrina Nummorum.* Each medal is numbered, ſo that it will be eaſy for every dilettanti to give commiſſions for entire provinces or ſingle numeros, which he wiſhes to get from the collection, without danger of being miſunderſtood. My wiſh was to enable every dilettanti to acquire, in a ſhort time, the knowledge of all the legends and types. They ſhould receive a ſure means, by which they might the eaſier read and judge the coin in their or others' cabinets, and ſo I hoped to give a quite new turn to the ſtudy of medals. The following are the means which have been employed for that purpoſe. It is known that, in the collections of medals the coins of a place or a province are conſiderably augmented by a quantity of ſmall diverſities found either in the legend, or in the attributes, or in the different monograms. I have been ſatisfied with moulding thoſe coins, which really differed from one another in the inſcription, or in the figure; and I have only paid attention to the differences of ſingle ſymbols or monograms, when they could give an important explanation. In this manner, will be had all the known inſcriptions and figures without a troubleſome repetition. The *autonomes* will be ſo arranged for every place, that reſpect ſhall be had as much as poſſible to the ancient or modern ſtamp. The autonomes are followed for every town by the coins ſtamped under the emperors; and, at the end of every province, follow thoſe coined by the kings; all according to Eckhel. The firſt catalogue will contain about 1400 of the choiceſt medals of towns and provinces. But I hope to bring this collection to 12,000 pieces, and to publiſh, from time to time, a ſupplement for this catalogue. The coins of the Roman families and emperors follow at the end. Each hundred of paſtes coſts, if bought from me, thirty-eight livres; and each dilettanti may pick out from the catalogue how and as much as he chuſes. Thoſe who take the whole collection will of courſe receive a conſiderable benefit."

Thus far the account of Citizen Mionet himſelf. The hard ſituation of all the conſervators and *employés* of all the muſeums and national collection, who have for ſeveral months got not a ſingle farthing of their ſalary, has alone retarded the impreſſion of the catalogue, which, however, now has probably left the preſs. But I can how already ſay every thing in praiſe of its arrangement. At the head, the town is marked in capital letters, together with a ſhort indication of the inſcription and the ſtamp. *Pellerin, Eckhel, Florez, Neumann, Zoega, Hunter, Combe,* &c. are quoted whenever it is neceſſary. A particular reſpect is held to thoſe coins which have not yet been made known, and they are marked out in the catalogue as *Inediti*. I have at this moment ſixteen paſtes before me, which, according to the ſentence of all connoiſſeurs, leave no room for cenſure with reſpect to the truth and ſharpneſs of the delineation in the figures as well as in the letters. A friend of mine has taken them indiſcriminately out of the whole collection, and no mercantile deceit can of courſe be ſuſpected. They are illuſive even in their metallic varniſh, very light, but however durable. How much is then to be expected from the whole collection, if we may judge by this eſſay! How much inſtruction may be afforded by it, as the richeſt collection of medals known in Europe is the baſis of it!

I hope, Sir, that this piece of intelligence will prove very agreeable to all Engliſhmen of true taſte and literature. I have ſeen ſeveral attempts in caſting and moulding ancient coins, made by Taſſie, Marchant, and other artiſts of great reputation amongſt your countrymen, and I am far from under-rating their value; but, I can aſſure you, that thoſe medals ſent from Paris ſtand quite unparalleled, and are far ſuperior to all that have been tried in a ſimilar way. Encouragement therefore ſhould be given to that diſcovery, without any prejudice againſt the country in which it has been made: for the fine arts, and uſeful diſcoveries for the improvement of knowledge and literature, are of no country, and ſhould not ſuffer by the claſhing paſſions of a cruel and implacable warfare. I ſhall not fail to inform you, Sir, about the ſucceſs of theſe paſtes in Germany, a complete ſet of which ſhall be viewed next Eaſter Fair, at Leipſic.

Weimar, in Saxony, I am, Sir,
Feb. 18, 1800. Your's, &c.
AUGUSTUS BÖTTIGER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the HISTORICAL ORIGIN of the FEAST of PURIM.

THE Jewiſh Feaſt of Purim was ſo named (we are told, Eſther ix. 26), from the word *pur*, a lot, and ſignifies the feaſt of lots; a derivation not very ſatisfactory. It was celebrated yearly on the 14th and 15th Adar (ix. 21), that is, in the beginning of March. The book of Eſther was then read aloud in the ſynagogues; and, at the mention of Haman's name, the audience* uſually expreſſed their abhorrence, by ſtriking with their hands on the benches and boards. After this act of worſhip, the viands of hoſpitality were diſtributed. From the whole ritual, it may be inferred, that the later Jews derived their notions of this feſtival merely from the book of Eſther.

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* Godwin's Moſes and Aaron, p. 138.

From the ninth chapter of this book, it appears (ver. 1—6), that on the 13th Adar the Jews, by order of the King of Perſia, gathered together in the cities throughout all the provinces of the empire, to lay hands on ſuch as ſought their hurt; that no man could withſtand them, as all the rulers of the provinces, the lieutenants, deputies, and officers of the king, helped the Jews; that the Jews *ſmote all their enemies with the ſtroke of the ſword, and ſlaughter and deſtruction*; and that in Shuſhan alone the Jews *ſlew and deſtroyed five hundred men*. This feſtival then was the annual commemoration of ſome extenſive maſſacre patronized by the ſovereign of Perſia.

Uſher ſuppoſes that this Perſian ſovereign, this Ahaſuerus, was Darius the ſon of Hyſtaſpes; which is the more probable, as Darius in fact divorced his firſt wife, the daughter of Gobryas (Herodot. Polymnia, 2), in favour of Aroſſa or Hadaſſah, the daughter of Cyrus, and the mother of Xerxes, to whom perhaps Eſther (ii. v. 7), was nurſe or handmaid. Now Darius alone, of all the Perſian kings, was, in fact, the author of a very extenſive maſſacre (Thalia 79), *and ſolemnly ordained its yearly celebration**.

The Jews in this very occaſion were on the ſide of power. Arioch, chieftain (Judith i. 6) of the Elamites, a Jewiſh clan (Nehemiah vii. 12), was intruſted with the execution of this ſevere meaſure (Daniel ii. 14 and 15), and is known to have been on courteous terms with Daniel, and to have concerted with him (v. 24) various exemptions from the proſcription. The Jews therefore were conſulted and employed by Darius, and the other authors of the carnage. The idolatrous prieſthood, often called Chaldeans (Daniel ii. 10, and Herodot. Clio, 181), but ſometimes Mages, who had encouraged the Babylonians to ſupport the claims firſt of Smerdis, then of ſome younger deſcendant of Cyrus, in oppoſition to Darius, were the chief ſufferers; as the Perſian hiſtorians aſcribe an univerſal perſecution of this prieſtly Order under Darius (Univerſal Hiſtory, v. 399), to the influence of Zerduſht and his ſect, with whoſe opinions thoſe of the Jews were evidently in a natural alliance. The quarrels of the fire-worſhippers and idolaters in Perſia cloſely reſembled thoſe of the Monotheiſts and Polytheiſts under the kings of Iſrael and Judah.

The Magophonia, therefore, (for ſo Herodotus calls this deed of blood), is the event commemorated by the Jews in their yearly feaſt of Purim.

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* Darius I. is called Ahaſuerus alſo in Ezra (iv. 6), by a patronymic (Daniel ix. 1) metonomy. So Haman is marſhalled (Eſther i. 14), by the name Amadath or Admatha, which was (iii. 1) his father's name. The Intaphernes of Grecian is probably the Haman of the Jewiſh hiſtory. Early in the reign of Darius, and under a pretext of violating the king's domeſtic privacy, Intaphernes, with all his ſons, were put to death (Herodot. Thalia 118 and 119). Theſe very circumſtances are related of Haman (Eſther vii. 8. and ix. 25.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY inſerting the following remarks on the Slave-trade, in your valuable Magazine, you will much oblige

Your humble ſervant,

York, March, 1800. C. CAPPE.

READING lately the DUKE DE LIANCOURT's Travels in America, I was much ſtruck with the following account of a tranſaction to which he was an eye-witneſs, in the year 1796, in South Carolina. "In our journey," he ſays, "we met a drove of negroes (you cannot uſe a more proper term), who were ſent from Cambridge to the market of Charleſtown. Their maſter, an advocate of Cambridge, one of the diſtricts of the ſtate, has relinquiſhed his plantation to employ his money in ſome other branch of buſineſs. Planters of ſmall fortunes do this very often, and, from the high price of negroes, it is at preſent done more frequently than at other times. They were about one hundred in number, men, women, and children. The ſale of the huſband is not neceſſarily connected with that of the wife, nor is the purchaſer of the mother obliged to buy the child ſucking at her breaſt. The advantage of the buyer is the only binding law." Vol. i. p. 592.

Now, Mr. Editor, for argument's ſake, I would admit, what the advocates for this traffic alledge, that the accounts of the cruelties exerciſed on theſe people have been much exaggerated: that not only the planters, but their overſeers, and laſt of all, as they are emphatically ſtyled, the ſlave-*drivers*, are all of them bound by intereſt, if not by humanity, to allow them ſufficient food, not to beat unmercifully, or maim, or kill a negro, at leaſt, while he is able to work; admitting, I ſay, all this (and the conceſſion is very ample); ſtill the unlawfulneſs of the ſlave-trade, and the depravity and wretchedneſs to which it leads, might ſurely be demonſtrated on the ſingle ground of the above fact.

For what purpoſe, I would aſk, has the divine Being implanted in the human heart thoſe delicate ſympathies that unite individuals to each other? Was it to refine and dignify the marriage-contract? Was it to engage to the due performance of the relative duties of parent and child, of brother and ſiſter, of friendſhip, of neighbourhood, and of country? Was it to ſoften the cares, to alleviate the anxieties, and to lighten the burdens which in the preſent ſtate, all in their meaſure, are doomed to bear*? Was it that we might riſe from ſelfiſh to ſocial? That by exciting and calling into exerciſe the kind and benevolent affections, we might loſe, in ſome meaſure, the ſenſe of our own ſorrows, by participating in and promoting the virtue and happineſs of others? In fine, was it that by continual approximation to the ſublime virtue of Him, "who went about doing good," we might be fitted for "glory and honour and immortality?" Were theſe, Mr. Editor, ſome of the important ends for which the ſympathetic affections were implanted in the human breaſt, and muſt they all be for ever ſacrificed, that the ſordid planter may amaſs more wealth, and that the ſons and daughters of luxury may riot in profuſion and licentious pleaſure?—For purpoſes like theſe, muſt the helpleſs infant be torn from the breaſt of the agonizing parent? For this, muſt all the tender ties be broken that aſſimilate man to man, and which render him ſuperior to the wild beaſt of the deſert? For this, muſt all hope of the moral improvement and melioration of character of a whole race of rational beings be abandoned? For purpoſes like theſe, muſt the cup of miſery be drained, by the wretched African, even to the very dregs?

How long will an enlightened legiſlature, engaged in a bloody warfare, as it is affirmed, for the eſtabliſhment of law, religion, and ſocial order, endure this?—But we ſhall be told, that Britain has no power over the ſtates of South Carolina or Georgia; that her parliament cannot control the enormities of their planters, or check their inordinate purſuit of wealth. Is it, then, in theſe ſtates *only*, that ſuch enormity is practiſed? What reply could our own Weſt India iſlands make to the interrogation?

When the Jewiſh prophet of old had enumerated the vices of his countrymen, and lamented over them, in what language did he denounce the dreadful reſult? "†Shall I not viſit for theſe things, ſaith the Lord: and ſhall not my ſoul be avenged on a nation like this?"

Feb. 28, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *from the* POSTSCRIPT *to the* APPENDIX *to the* SUPPLEMENT *to the* APOLOGY *for the* BELIEVERS *in the* SHAKESPEARE MANUSCRIPTS.

By the Author of the ſaid Apology, the ſaid Supplement, and the ſaid Appendix.

THE rapid ſale and extenſive circulation of the Apology, of the Supplement to the Apology, and of the Appendix to the Supplement to the Apology, have induced the learned author to print another, entitled, "A Poſtſcript to the Appendix to the Supplement to the Apology, &c." which, as being a *poſtſcript*, is a work more voluminous than any of the former, conſiſting of a huge volume in folio, of 2497 pages, beſt foolſcap, printed on a brevier type. The author, however, for a reaſon not very eaſily comprehended, has not thought proper to publiſh this work; but, as we have been favoured with a preſentation copy, we think it our duty to exhibit an extract from it, and are convinced that by ſo doing, we ſhall confer upon our readers a ſingular obligation, as well as do honour to the learned author, whoſe unbounded knowledge, extenſive reading, aptneſs of quotation, and verſatility of talents, were never perhaps ſo felicitouſly diſplayed as in the extract we are about to ſubmit to the public.

We have taken it from p. 1297, where the author, after chaſtiſing Mr. Matthias again as the author of the "Purſuits of Literature," takes into conſideration that expreſſion of the ſaid author, which has made ſo much noiſe in the world, *the leaden mace*. Mr. C. proceeds:

Page 1297. "Of *lead* and its properties it may now be fit that I ſay ſomething to confound the malice of my enemies; and they will be ſenſible of this when I inform them of what *(proh pudor!)* they ſeem to be ignorant. Lead is of a *dull* white colour, the leaſt *ductile*, the leaſt ſonorous of the white metals, yet poſſeſſes a conſiderable degree of ſpecific gravity. [Here our author extends through ſix pages a diſſertation on the various kinds of lead, *native*, *lead ſpar*, *lead mineralized*, and gives an accurate deſcription of all the mines in the world, in which, we think, he has greatly the advantage of his antagoniſts, but we haſte to the following.]

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* Each has his ſufferings, all are men,
  Compell'd alike to groan;
The feeling, for another's pain;
  Th' unfeeling, for his own.

† Jeremiah, ix. 9.

"It will be for Mr. Matthias, Mr. Malone, and the editors of the reviews and newſpapers, to determine whether a *mace* can be made of lead, or whether lead can be a component part of a mace. The fact is, and I appeal to *Eraſmi Opera*, vol. vi. p. 298. *Godwinus de Preſul. Angliæ*, in *art. Ceſtre*, and other works, to prove that the ancient mace was made of iron; "*ex ferro*" are the words, and if they will turn to Ainſworth's Dictionary, 4to edition, in art. *ferrum*, they will find that it always means *iron* and not *lead*, which fully eſtabliſhes my poſition. It was undoubtedly with a weapon of this kind that Walworth, the lord mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler, who was a noted Jacobin *circa temp.* Ricard. II. and I do not find that Hume or Smollett, although they poſſeſſed the advantages of modern diſcoveries, have ever denied this. It is alſo notorious that nothing of Walworth now remains but a pleaſant village, which in fact is not a pariſh of itſelf, but a hamlet to Newington Butts in the county of Surry. See Aubrey's Antiquities, and Camden *in Loco* edit. 1789, much improved by Mr. Gough. As to the modern mace, it is made of copper or ſilver gilt, and is the chief inſignia of authority in Great Britain. The diviſion of Great Britain into ſhires I have ſhown in another place to be modern, and I ſhall now only add that mace in the *materia medica* is the ſecond coat or covering of the kernel of the nutmeg, and nothing can be ſo improbable as that it was ever made of lead. The generic name of nutmeg is *myriſtica*, which will at once explain the difficulties with which thoſe writers are embarraſſed who are unacquainted with natural or political hiſtory. For further elucidation of the ſubject of maces, I refer the curious reader to the notes at the bottom of the page, being genuine extracts from Spencer's Fairy Queen, Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks, Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, the Spectator, and Stow's Hiſtory of London*.

"To return to *lead*. It appears clear to me that Mr. Malone, in his laſt edition of Shakeſpeare, betrays a great ignorance on this ſubject, and that the other commentators, ſervilely following him, have been kept in the dark as to a circumſtance which I ſhall now prove from very high authority. I mean that formerly *lead* and *genius*, or what we call *talents*, were ſynonymous. In the prophecy of Zachariah, chapter 5th, and verſe 7th, it is expreſsly ſaid, "There was lift up a *talent* of *lead*." What will Mr. Malone ſay to this? The late Mr. George Steevens, whoſe inaccuracies I proved in my Supplement, knew this fact; but ſuppreſſed it in his laſt edition. He knew the advantage I ſhould have over him, if he once admitted "my *talent* of *lead*.†"

"I now proceed, agreeably to my promiſe, to ſhow the univerſal extent and application of lead in the œconomy of nature and of man, which I ſhall prove by various extracts from that eminent judge of nature, Shakeſpeare, and ſhall leave Meſſrs. Malone, Matthias, and the editors of the reviews and magazines, to chew the cud of inſtruction ‡.

"My firſt quotation is from a ſublime paſſage in Love's Labour Loſt. Act iii. Scene 1.

"*Armado.* The way is but ſhort: away.
Moth. As ſwift as *lead*, Sir.
Armado. Thy meaning, pretty ingenious?
Is not *lead* a metal heavy, dull, and ſlow?
Moth. *Minime*, honeſt maſter, or rather maſter, no.
Armado. I ſay, *lead* is ſlow.
Moth. You are too ſwift, Sir, to ſay ſo?
Is that lead ſlow which is fired from a gun?"

"There is multifarious learning in this extract. The application of *lead* to the *way*, is a curious hiſtorical fact, for it is certain that the roads, when the ſcene of this play was laid, were not ſo good as now §. There is a conſiderable expence attending road-bills, which is probably one cauſe why they are ſo ſeldom brought into the Houſe of Commons, and in eſtabliſhing a new road, I think Mr. Malone cannot deny, that the jarring of petty intereſts is often permited to obſtruct a general good. The road, indeed, to Hampſtead, with which the late Mr. Steevens ought to have been better acquainted, is remarkably good, if the *hill* did not contribute a perpendicularity very unfriendly to levellers and republicans, which is probably the reaſon why the Jacobins of our days ſeldom travelled farther than Chalk-farm, ſituated about mid-way on the left hand ſide of the road. Hampſtead itſelf lies in the hundred of Oſſulſton, and is bounded by Hendon, Finchley, Pancras, Marybone, Paddington, and Wilſdon. Although I by no means agree with Locke in his notions of liberty, yet as to *boundaries*, Mr. Rogers is right in ſaying that "Great part of our ſins conſiſt in the irregularities attending the ordinary purſuits of life; ſo that our reformation muſt appear by purſuing them within the *boundaries* of duty." * All this proves to a demonſtration that *boundaries* and limits were formerly underſtood to mean the ſame thing.

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* Theſe we have omitted.

† See a ſimilar proof of the *antiquity* of *balloons* in the Supplement to the Apology. *Edit.*—the other notes are by the author.

‡ See Pappe with an hatchet, or Cracke me this nut, or a Countrie cuff, that is, a ſound boxe of the eare, for the idiot Martin to hold his peace, by one that dares call a dog a dog. p. 39.

§ There is a curious paſſage in the Keye to unknowne knowledge, or a Shop of five Windowes, imprynted 1599.

"With regard to the learning of Shakſpeare it appears to be decided by what Moth ſays in this very paſſage: "*Minime*, honeſt maſter, or rather, maſter, *no*." It would be extremely difficult for Dr. Parr, or Mr. Porſon, to deny that *minime* is an adverb, and moſt learned ſcholars underſtand it to mean, "Not at all, or by no means:" we have alſo *minimum*, and *minimus*, which is the ſuperlative of *parvus*. I ſhould be aſhamed to advance theſe facts in a regular diſſertation, if thoſe who pretended to underſtand the rules for deciding on ſuppoſed forgeries had not betrayed an ignorance of claſſical learning†.

"Moth enquires again, "Is that *lead* ſlow which is fired from a gun?" To thoſe who imagine that guns and gunpowder were invented at one and the ſame time, perhaps this paſſage may not appear of great importance; but there are few prejudices more abſurd than this. I know the common opinion is, that gun-powder was invented before guns; but how is this poſſible? Suppoſing for a moment that this was the caſe, we ſhould be at a loſs to know whence it derived its name; for, if guns were not antecedent to gun-powder, how could the name of the latter have been derived from the former? The Shakeſpeare critics muſt therefore perceive that this opinion will not bear the teſt of fair and candid examination; but what ſets the matter beyond all doubt is, the *analogy* of the thing; thus gun powder was derived from gun, or took its name from gun, as Caſtle-alley takes its name from the Caſtle-tavern, which was antecedent; Bridge-ſtreet from bridge; Hill-ſtreet from hill; to which I might add a great many more examples. Of the uſes of gun-powder in war, I have ſpoken in another place, and ſhall only remark here that the frequent inſtances of powder-mills blowing up has made more noiſe in the world than needful, ſeeing ſuch things ariſe from accident ‡.

"My ſecond proof from Shakeſpeare is taken from Part I. Henry IV. Act. v. Scene 3, where Falſtaff ſays, "I am as hot as *molten lead*, and as heavy too: Heaven keep *lead* out of me! I need no more weight than my own bowels." In the latter part of this prayer it cannot be denied by the commentators of Shakeſpeare that we have all great reaſon to join. With reſpect to the effects of molten lead, I ſhall lay before the reader the following account from Mr. Smeaton's Hiſtory of the Eddyſtone light-houſe. [*omitted.*]

"The following quotations are very happily in point:

"*Mortimer*. All the reſt
Turned on themſelves, like dull and heavy
lead."

Second Part Henry IV. Act. i. *Scene* 1.

"This turning upon one's ſelf is become very common in days of frivolous controverſy, when ſome men, although their antagoniſts are ſilent, will turn upon themſelves, and write themſelves down in ſpite of the love of fame, which is as natural as the love of life §.

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* Dives and Pauper, of Holy Pouerte, fructuouſly treatynge upon the x commaundementes. Emprentyd by me Wynken de Worde, 1496.

† Farther information may be obtained in The three bookes of Tullye's Offyces bothe in latyne tonge and in englyſhe tranſlated by Roberte Whytinton, poete laureate. Imprinted at London, in Flete-ſtrete, by Wynken de Worde, 1534. This man was poet-laureat nearly three centuries ago. Mr. Pye, the preſent laureat, according to his own account, hath filled that office part of two centuries. See the "Thirde and Fourthe boke of Sir John Froiſſart of the Cronycles of Englande, &c. Mr. Malone may not know that this is a large folio *penes me*, and was "Imprinted at London, in Flete-ſtrete, by Richard Pynſon, printer to the kinges moſt noble grace, 1525."

‡ Demoivre on Chances, is worth conſulting, alſo Peere William's Reports.

§ Greene's Groatſworth of Wit, Gammer Gurton's Needle, and Greene's Nunquam

" *Ghoſts to Richard.* Let us be *lead* within thy boſom, Richard,
And weigh thee down to ruin, ſhame, and death."
Richard III. Act. v. *Scene* 3.

"This Richard III. although one of the predeceſſors of his preſent majeſty, was a wicked and nefarious character. The ghoſts threatening him with *lead* was probably the ſevereſt puniſhment they could think of, or rather Shakeſpeare for them, who appears to have conſidered the paſſage of lead from a gun in no very favourable light. This was the ſame Richard, too, in whoſe defence Mr. Horace Walpole publiſhed his Hiſtoric Doubts, as he calls his work, by a ſtrange miſnomer, for it was *bona fide* an *apology*, and, like other apologies, was followed by a *ſupplement* and *anſwers*. Theſe works were his amuſement while reſiding at Strawberry hill, in the county of Middleſex, near Twickenham, where Pope had a houſe, and which is often pronounced and ſometimes ſpelt *Twit'nam*. Norden mentions it thus, "Neere the town enter into the Thamis, for Twicknam is as much as Twynam, *quaſi inter binos amnes ſitum*, a place ſcytuate between two rivers." When Mr. Malone enters into another diſcuſſion on ancient ſpellings, he will ſee the neceſſity of ſtudying this paſſage. It is evident from it, that the ancient Engliſh writers had no certain mode of ſpelling, or rather miſpelling; for, if they had, how comes it that they can ſpell the Latin language better than their own?

" *Marcius.* —— He that depends upon ye,
Upon your favours, ſwims with *fins* of lead."
Coriolanus.

"On ſwimming we have an excellent little treatiſe from the pen of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whilſt a printer in London; but afterwards an American Jacobin, and a poſt-maſter *.

" *Romeo.* Feather of *lead.*"
Romeo and Juliet.

"At what time feathers were firſt introduced in beds is not certain. Had they been entered, like other light compoſitions, in Stationer's-hall, I ſhould have been able to trace their origin very ſatisfactorily. That they came from birds is generally believed, and there is one ſpecies which projects from the poſterior or hinder part of the *anſer*, or gooſe, which has been found of great ſervice in the purſuits of literature, and appears to be the "feather of *lead*," alluded to by Shakeſpeare. The beſt method of curing feathers is to lay them in a room, expoſed to the ſun; and when dried, to put them in bags, and beat them well with poles to get the dirt off.

" *Biron.* For when would you, my liege, or you, or you,
In *leaden* contemplation, have found out
Such fiery numbers?"
Love's Labour Loſt, Act. iv. *Scene* 3.

" *Brutus.* To you our ſwords have *leaden* points." *Julius Cæſar, Act.* iii. *Scene* 6.

"The uſe of the broad-ſword hath been brought to great perfection in the progreſs of the preſent war. Swords were among the moſt ancient weapons of offence or defence. In what manner the *leaden points* operated may be learned from what I have already written on the ſubject of the MSS. Swords are now called by ſo many various names that a *Nomenclatura Gladioſa* is become a *deſideratum*. The uſes of the new chemical nomenclature are univerſally acknowledged, although it appears to have been invented by Frenchmen †.

" *Talbot.* ——— Then *leaden* age,
Quickned with *youthful* ſpleen, and warlike rage."
Firſt Part Henry VI. *Act.* iv. *Scene* 6.

"It is remarkable that none of the commentators on Shakeſpeare have noted the impropriety of the epithet, *youthful* in this paſſage, as if *leaden age* had not ſpleen enough of its own without borrowing that of youth, or as if the ſpleen of age was not as active and viſible as that of youth. Many perſons, indeed, are doubtful as to what time youth ceaſes and age begins. The manners of the preſent age have introduced much confuſion on

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quam fera eſt, and a book publiſhed in 1553, beginning, "Marie by the Grace of God, Quene of England, &c." I have already proved that experience is not to be purchaſed for a trifle.

* The revenue of the Poſt-office has greatly increaſed of late years. The mails are now conveyed in coaches drawn by horſes. See the Duke of Newcaſtle's Treatiſe on Horſes.

† The London Directory is a modern ſpecies of nomenclature, but not very correct, which ſeems to be alluded to in the following lines from The Caſtle of Knowledge:

"Though faultes oftetimes do mucheabounde,
When men do leaſt ſuche chaunce ſuſpecte:
Yet good redreſſe maye ſoone be founde,
If faultes bee ſpied and full detecte."

Imprinted at London by Reginalde Wolfe, 1556, *penes me.*

this ſubject; hence we ſee many boyiſh tricks performed by men of ſeventy or eighty, and we have lads of five and twenty who die of old age. Cicero may be conſulted on this ſubject with advantage. Of longevity we have many inſtances; but I do not find that the oldeſt men, when diſſected, are without the ſpleen. It is, indeed, ſaid to be moſt obvious, when they are cut up *.

> “ *Caſſio.* I have this while with *leaden*
> *thoughts* been preſs'd.”
> *Othello, Act.* iii. *Scene* 4.
> “ *Richmond.* I'll ſtrive, with troubled
> thoughts, to take a nap;
> Leſt *leaden* ſlumber *peize* me down to-morrow.”
> *Richard III. Act.* v. *Scene* 3.

“ *Peize*, i. e. weigh, a natural property of lead, and for which reaſon the weights moſt commonly in uſe are made of lead; for what is a weight but a weight of a known body put into the balance againſt other bodies whoſe weight is required? My reader, who would wiſh to acquire knowledge on this ſubject, muſt make himſelf maſter of the ancient weights, the Roman weights, and the Attic weights; and alſo the modern weights, ſuch as the Engliſh weights, Troy, and Averdupois; the French weights, thoſe introduced ſince the French revolution will be as entertaining to the young reader as any part of the preſent work, from the eaſy familiarity of the names *Millimetre*, *Myriolitre*, *Decigramme*, *Decametre*, and *Deciſtere*. It will be neceſſary alſo to ſtudy the Dutch, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, &c. weights; and in conſidering thoſe of Italy, it will not be difficult to trace the downfall of the Romiſh hierarchy, from the time that the pope refuſed to let Henry VIII. marry Anne Bullen, whoſe head he cut off, but not by means of the guillotine, although ſome think that that inſtrument was not wholly unknown in his days. It is well known that Henry VIII. was father to queen Elizabeth, who reigned forty-five years. This was the longeſt reign of all our ſovereigns, except Henry III. who held the ſceptre, be it of lead or other metal, for fifty-ſeven years.

“ It is, however, more to the purpoſe of our argument to prove that this was the Elizabeth to whom Shakeſpeare addreſſed his ſonnets, and in whoſe reign the province of Virginia received its name from that virgin queen. It is pretty generally known, and I am at a loſs to conceive, why Mr. Malone, or even Mr. Matthias, ſhould ſuppreſs the circumſtance, merely as a hiſtorical fact, and without approving of the principles which ſevered the colonies from Great Britain, I ſay it is well known that Virginia is now one of the United States, and produces the greateſt plenty, if not the beſt tobacco†. This article is ſent in vaſt quantities to England, packed in hogſheads, and is uſed, *primo*, as tobacco, inhaled through a clay tube, at the end of which it is placed in a bowl and lighted; *ſecundo*, in the form of ſnuff, of which there are great varieties. To what extent theſe varieties have been carried, cannot be aſcertained without infringing more on the myſteries of trade than ſound criticiſm, or even metaphyſical inveſtigation, requires. We know, however, that theſe varieties aſcend as high as *thirty-ſeven*, a ſnuff manufactured, or rather mixed, for it is a mixture of two or more, by Mr. Hardham, ſometime an indefatigable and watchful door-keeper at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in the days of David Garrick, Eſq. a performer of ſuch eminence that we are not able to mention a man of equal fame—a man, who, ſhort in perſon himſelf, had the art to render all his ſucceſſors pigmies, when compared to him. The theatre, then, was not of the ſame dimenſions as the preſent, which is principally owing to Mr. Sheridan's having rebuilt the new one upon a larger ſcale.

“ From theſe arguments combined it will, I truſt, now appear evident, that whoever is the author of the Purſuits of Literature, the *leaden mace* cannot be proved by any authentic records, and is as inconſiſtent with the *plumbum* of the ancients as with the *ſaccharum ſaturni* of the ſhops, a medicine which, when adminiſtered too freely, will occaſion complaints in the bowels, that, I truſt, may be alleviated by the timely caution now given and properly applied.”

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* A ſeparate trade from *carving*, although perhaps they were once united like the barbers and ſurgeons. Pliny thinks that carving was prior both to ſtatuary and painting. The Painter-ſtainers have a hall in Little Trinity-lane. The Carvers have no hall, but they will take from 10l. to 20l. with an apprentice. See Stow, Maitland, Pennant, and Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, *paſſim*.

† It is now aſcertained that *ſneezing* was prior to the uſe of tobacco. Strabo and Pliny may be conſulted with advantage on this ſubject. However, although ſneezing might exiſt before ſnuff, the latter hath brought it more to a ſyſtem, and hath greatly increaſed the conſumption of handkerchiefs, which are made of linen, cotton, or ſilk, at the option of the wearer. Snuff which is taken in common is *cephalic*, when it occaſions ſneezing it becomes *ſternutatory*, from *ſternum*, i. *hoc*, the breaſt-bone.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the ſeaſon approaches when that ſingular bird the Cuckoo viſits our iſland, perhaps a ſtatement of the following fact may induce ſome of your readers, who have leiſure and opportunity, to attend to its natural hiſtory, and communicate through your publication the reſult of their inquiries to the public.

The regular and beautiful œconomy of the feathered tribe, and their uniform ſolicitude to propagate and provide for their young, led me, even when a boy, to reject, as a popular error, the commonly received opinion that the Cuckoo always commit the care of her offspring to a foſter parent. It was ſome time, however, before I could obtain any other than negative proof to the contrary. I had examined the neſts of the hedge-ſparrow, and of every other bird ſaid to receive the unnatural charge, in vain. But at laſt, I was poſitively convinced, that cuckoos do not only pair, but mature by incubation, and rear with aſſiduity that offspring which they are accuſed of abandoning.

In the midſt of a wood I obſerved two of theſe birds riſe from the ground, without uttering their uſual cry; uncommon circumſtances which attracted my attention; and on examining the place, I found, at the foot of a hazel-buſh, but without the leaſt appearance of a neſt, an egg, ſomewhat larger than that of the thruſh, and of the colour of the rook's. The next day I ſaw the birds in the ſame place; and on the third, another egg depoſited with the former. Nearly every day, for upwards of a fortnight, I raiſed one of the birds off the neſt, and always ſaw the other near. The latter would ſometimes, but very ſeldom, cry as he flew. At length two young ones were produced, covered with a dark lead-coloured down, and their mouths very large. Every day for more than a week I watched the parents carrying them food, which I ſuppoſed inſects, and ſaw them both feed them alternately. At the end of that time, both old and young were miſſing, though the latter were not half fledged; and I was left at a loſs to know whether the parents removed them from a place, where they were moleſted by my obſervations, or whether they had fallen a prey to ſome plundering animal.

It is far from my intention, Mr. Editor, to queſtion the authenticity of the obſervations of Mr. Jenner and other naturaliſts; but I may be allowed to conjecture that ſuch inſtances as they deſcribe are very rare; and that when they do happen, it is towards the end of the ſeaſon, when what is called inſtinct, but which I ſhould rather call reaſon, then teaches the bird, that it cannot remain in this country the time required to mature its offspring; and that thoſe which have been occaſionally met with, in a torpid ſtate, during winter, are the produce of ſuch an accidental incubation of other birds. I am led to this by obſerving that the ſwallow tribe occaſionally lay eggs in their neſts without attempting to hatch them; and even, towards the time of their departure, drop them on the ſtraw roofs of houſes.

I am &c.

A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.

March 25th, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RETRACTATION *and* APOLOGY *concerning the* MAC GREGORS.

THE author of the letter which was publiſhed on the firſt of Auguſt laſt in the London Monthly Magazine, with the fictitious ſignature of GREGOR MACNAB, acknowledges the ſaid letter to be a groſs, unprovoked, and unmerited libel; that it contains the moſt injurious miſrepreſentations of the Royal-Clan-Alpin regiment, reviving old calumnies, and deducing from theſe calumnies inferences injurious to the *family* and the whole *Clan* of MAC GREGOR, whoſe conduct and real characters are, in all reſpects, as unexceptionable as the conduct and character of any other Clan or Claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects whatſoever.

On real conſideration, I am ſenſible that it was unbecoming in me to aim any ſarcaſm at that legiſlature which reſtored the Mac Gregors to their franchiſes, ſeeing, it muſt in candour be admitted, that, in the *indiſcriminate* preſcription of that tribe, the rights and liberties of the ſubjects were manifeſtly violated; that the long continuance of their privation of law was an intolerable grievance; and conſequently, that the legiſlature, which aboliſhed the preſcription, acted a virtuous part, in the diſcharge of a *duty*, which it owed not only to the injured Mac Gregors, but alſo to the people at large, whoſe conſtitutional freedom, and moſt valuable rights and privileges, had through them been infringed.

Deeply penetrated with compunction for having been hurried on by ſudden but *unmerited* reſentment againſt a *ſingle individual*, to proſtitute his pen and miſapply his talents to the unworthy purpoſes of defaming the dead, and endeavouring to rekindle extinguiſhed and groundleſs prejudices againſt the innocent living, he ſees the complicated miſchief of ſuch conduct in colours as ſtrong as thoſe in which it can be viewed by the injured parties themſelves; and he laments that the apology which he is capable of making is inſufficient to atone for offences, which even the *regret* and *contrition*, that, to the *laſt hour* of his life, he *muſt* have, though they may, *perhaps*, extenuate them in the breaſts of humanity, never can thoroughly waſh away.

Deſiring forgiveneſs of every individual of the Clan-Alpin Regiment and of the name of *Mac Gregor*, he has thrown himſelf entirely upon the mercy and placability of the parties chiefly injured; and he conſiders himſelf as deeply indebted to them for the *magnanimity* and *humanity*, with which they have accepted of, and declared themſelves ſatisfied with, theſe *ſincere conceſſions* of the OFFENDER.

Newington Green, March 20th, 1800.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with the perſon and handwriting of the author of the paper which appeared in your Magazine, dated the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt; and that I am deſired by the writer of that paper to tranſmit for inſertion in the next number of your Magazine the accompanying holograph, declaration, and apology, of which a ſubſcribed tranſcript has been delivered by him to the parties principally offended, who have diſpenſed with the publication of his name. With the apology you will be kind enough to print this atteſtation from, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,
JAMES LINDSAY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF SCOTTICISMS.

(Concluded from our laſt Number, p. 239.)

FOURTHLY, The following are a few of the many inſtances in which our Northern neighbours miſapply verbs, both principal and auxiliary.

All perſons are hereby prohibited and diſcharged from throwing rubbiſh, &c. The word *diſcharge* is thus uſed, in many of the prohibitory advertiſements of magiſtrates in Scotland. It is certainly to be ranked among law-terms. But it were to be wiſhed, that their honours and worſhips would *diſcharge* all other perſons from ſpeaking or writing the word in this ſenſe; for it is almoſt as commonly uſed by parents in commanding their children, as by magiſtrates in regulating matters of police.

He challenged the boy for playing the truant, means, He rated or reprimanded him for playing truant.

Step in to the fire, ſometimes pronounced haſtily *ſtep into the fire,* means in Scotland "Come, or go, to the fire."

A Scotchwoman, who was reckoned godly, very much ſurprized her Engliſh neighbour by ſaying, that ſhe *never minded ſermons.* Her meaning was, that ſhe *never remembered ſermons.*

He ſtays in the Canongate, means, He lives in that ſuburb.

To caſt out with a perſon, means, to fall out with him.

To cry upon a perſon, means, to call him.

He is turned a fine boy, means, He is become a fine boy.

He is in uſe to riſe early, means, He uſually riſes early. But ſurely this Scotticiſm is not inferior to the inexplicable vulgariſm ſometimes heard in England, He moſt an end riſes early. I have even ſeen this ſtupid phraſe in print. It is to be found in the Engliſh tranſlation of the excellent Barrow's Lectures on *Elementary* Geometry.

The tub runs out, means, The tub leakes.

To take the book, or *to make exerciſe,* means, to perform family worſhip. *A propos*: An old man, in my native place, who did not read remarkably well, on *taking the book,* came, in the order of his reading, to a chapter full of Hebrew names, which he could not manage. "Marion," ſaid he to his wife, "this is an *unco kittle* (very difficult) chapter, and we had better turn o'er the leaf." Hence, turning o'er the leaf, is become a phraſe, in that place, for any change of ſyſtem.—Perhaps the conquerors of a certain country will be obliged, at laſt, to turn o'er the leaf.

When a perſon has juſt expired, the Scotch commonly ſay, *He is removed.* This expreſſion has always appeared to me peculiarly proper. It ſeems to imply a ſtrong hope that the deceaſed is gone to a better world—a world, "*where the wicked ceaſe from troubling, and where the weary be at reſt; where the ſervant* (ſlave) *is free from his maſter, and hears not the voice of the oppreſſor.*"

Tell my ſervant to ſpeak to me, ſaid a Scotch gentleman to the waiter at an Engliſh inn. What ſhall I tell him to ſay? aſked the waiter. The gentleman's meaning would have been underſtood if he had ſaid, Tell my ſervant I want to ſpeak to him.

If you ring the bell at a Scotch inn, the waiter, ſometimes called there the drawer, comes and aſks you, "*What's your will, Sir?*" I have heard this expreſſion mentioned, as a proof of the abject humility with which the Scotch muſt have formerly approached their haughty nobility and gentry. But is it more humiliating than the Engliſh phraſe *An't pleaſe your honour?* not to mention *Your humble ſervant to command*, which was probably imported from France.

I cannot want my pen-knife, means, I cannot do without it. To want, in this ſenſe, has no ſynonyme in Engliſh.

To ſhoot, not only means, as in England, to penetrate with a ball or other miſſile, but it additionally ſignifies to puſh, as in the tragi-comical ballad on the battle of Preſton Pans.

Monteath, the great, when her ſel' ſ——t,
Unawares did *ſhoot* him o'er, &c.

The Highlanders, like the Welch, are apt to ſay *her* for his. Hence the Lowlanders often jocularly call a Highlander *her ſel'* (herſelf).

To unfold the various Scottiſh miſapplications of the unfortunate auxiliaries *ſhall* and *will*, *ſhould* and *would*, is a taſk which I dare not undertake. This apparently inſignificant ſubject would alone require a long diſſertation; and I doubt, whether Scotland, with all her learning, could produce a man capable of writing it. Of Mr. Horne Tooke's ludicrous, but too juſt rule, quoted by Mr. Bannantine, I ſhall venture to give a few of the more obvious examples. *Will (ſhall) I help you to a bit of beef? I will (ſhall) fall.* The Scotch, however, do not ſay, I will fall *down*, like the Londoners. *Will (ſhall) we go home? We would (ſhould) be much to blame to do ſo.* "*I will be ruined*," ſaid a Scotchman to his Engliſh friend. "I am ſorry for it," ſaid the other, "but if you *will* be ruined, you know no one elſe can prevent it." The Engliſhman might have anſwered in the Scottiſh proverb, "He who will to Coupar, will to Coupar;" in which, if I miſtake not, *will* is for once rightly applied.—"I *will* now proceed to facts," ſays your ingenious correſpondent *Neurologus**. If that unlucky monoſyllable ſhould ſtrike the eye of a faſtidious London critic, the Lord have mercy on poor *Neurologus!* He will be ſuſpected to be a Caledonian, and all his humour will vaniſh forthwith; for, you know, Sir, it is a ſettled point, that no Caledonian ever had, or can have, or ſhall ever be allowed to have, humour.

How dare the rogues pretend to ſenſe,
Whoſe pound has only twenty pence?

Fifthly, The Scotch miſapply adverbs in the following examples.

Where (for *whither*) *are you going?*" *Come here*, for Come hither; and *Go there*, for Go thither. But theſe improprieties are as common on the ſouth, as on the north of the Tweed; and the Scotch are never *guilty of this here* and *that there*.

The expreſſion, *He dines at home for ordinary*, would be in Engliſh, He commonly dines at home.

He has cut out his hair, is the Scotticiſm for He has cut off his hair.

Speaking of a perſon, who has gone to ſome ſmall or moderate diſtance, the Scotch ſay, He has gone the length of ſuch a place. Thus, at Edinburgh, it is common to ſay, *He has gone the length of Leith*.

I cannot go the day, ſhould be, I cannot go to day.

There's no matter, ſhould be, It matters not.

Drink out your glaſs, is the northern phraſe for Drink off your glaſs.

He is no a good boy, is improperly uſed for He is not a good boy.

We will go to our dinner whenever the clock ſtrikes two, when *tranſlated* into Engliſh, means, We ſhall go to dinner when the clock ſtrikes two.

He has plenty of time to do it, is the Scotch phraſe for He has time enough to do it.

To look over the window, for *look out at the window*, may perhaps have originated in Edinburgh, where the general height of the buildings, and the narrowneſs of ſome of the *wynds* (lanes) gives literal truth, and therefore grammatical propriety, to the phraſe. If you want to ſee any thing from the higher windows, in ſome of thoſe lanes, you muſt literally *look over*.

He will not readily ſign that paper, means, He will not willingly ſign that paper; or, In all probability, he will not ſign it.

One would readily imagine, ſignifies, One would be apt to imagine.

To be at home does not mean, in Scotland, to be in one's own houſe; but it means to be at no great diſtance, or not out of town. On calling for gentlemen at their own houſes in Scotland, and putting the queſtion, Is Mr. Such-a-one at home? I have often been anſwered, "*Yes, Sir, he is at home, but he is not within*, or *he is not* IN.

Some is very often uſed in the North for *ſomewhat* or *ſomething*, as, *He is ſome better*.

Below the bridge does not mean, as in England, Farther down the river than the bridge, but it often means Under the bridge. In the ſame manner, *below water, below ground*, &c. are often uſed for under water, under ground, &c.

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* See our Number for March 1800.

Up to London and down to Edinburgh, Up to England and down to Scotland. I know not whether theſe phraſes can be called Scotticiſms; but they are as common among my countrymen, as if they had conſidered London as their capital, and England as the paramount country, for many centuries. Perhaps theſe may be looked upon as inſtances of that complaiſance which induces them to comply, in all ſmall matters, with the Engliſh cuſtoms; yet they are not fond of having Scotland conſidered in the miſtaken light of a *province* of England; nor is it to be expected that they ſhould, when they recollect their ancient, inexpugnable independence, and when they feel themſelves ſtill in poſſeſſion of their ancient laws, ſuch as they are, and of a religion choſen by the great body of their nation.

It is ſimply impoſſible. This phraſe has been quoted as an arrant Scotticiſm, and ſuch it may be, for any thing I know; but it is not clear to me, that it ſhould be included among Scottiſh improprieties. Perhaps it would not be eaſy for the critics to fix any intrinſic impropriety on this uſe of the word *ſimply*. In my opinion, which I deliver with unfeigned deference to better judgments, it may be ſucceſsfully defended, both on the ground of grammar and metaphyſics.

Sixthly, Prepoſitions are miſapplied by the Scotch, in the following inſtances:

He ſtuck among the clay, inſtead of *in* the clay.

Have you a knife upon you? inſtead of *about you*.

Mr. A. is married upon Miſs B. This ridiculous expreſſion is intended to ſignify, that Mr. A. is married to Miſs B.

He will write well through time.—*He ſpeaks through his ſleep*—for *through* in theſe examples, ſubſtitute *in*.

Make a pen to me. Buy a knife to me. In theſe and ſimilar expreſſions, inſtead of *to* uſe *for*.

I enquired for Mr. A's health, ſhould be, I enquired after Mr. A's health. By the way, ſome gentlemen have of late affected to uſe this word *enquire*, as if it were perfectly ſynonymous with the word *aſk*, in ſuch expreſſions as this; “It has never been enquired, whether the preſent meaſure be agreeable to the people.” If it be proper, as it certainly is, to ſay, Miniſters have never enquired, &c. then, it would ſeem that, the other (imperſonal) uſe of the word is improper. This example ſuggeſts another, in which the Scotch appear to be in the right. Such of them as do not affect a very modern ſtyle, write, “whether *or not* the preſent meaſure,” &c. If faſhion, the giddy arbitreſs of living languages, were regulated by reaſon, one might aſk, What good reaſon there is for omitting the words *or not* after whether?

Is Mr. A. in, means, Is Mr. A. within, or rather, Is Mr. A. at home, as before hinted. But my countrymen are ſeldom or never heard to ſay, He is gone *in* (inſtead of *into*) the country, an impropriety too common in London.

He inſiſted for it, is the Scotticiſm for, He inſiſted to have it.

I have long waited on (for) an anſwer, is, I believe, very good Scotch: at leaſt, I have lately found the expreſſion in the ſcroll (rough copy) of a letter which I wrote at ſchool, about thirty years ago, when I may be ſuppoſed to have written my mother tongue with tolerable purity. It is not uncommon for the Scotch to ſay, *I waited on a perſon*, inſtead of, I waited for him.

I do not agree with it, would be in Engliſh, I do not agree to it.

Notwithſtanding of, inſtead of *notwithſtanding* is a northern monſter ſo very gigantic and formidable, that, to uſe an expreſſion of the *great* Pitt, I would as ſoon think of conquering America with my crutch, as of attacking this mountain ſavage with my puny gooſe quill. All his Majeſty's *lieges* ſhould combine againſt it, and all its abettors ſhould be baniſhed —to Scotland—for fourteen years, as enemies to civilized ſociety.

Seventhly. I do not at preſent recollect any inſtance, in which the Scotch uſe the conjunctions improperly.

Eighthly. Nor do I remember many inſtances of peculiarity in their uſe of the interjections.

Oh dear! is an exclamation expreſſive of pain of body or mind, as *heigh ho*! is of wearineſs. They often uſe the ancient *Ay*, for *Ah!* or *Oh!* and Butler preferred *Ay!* to *Ah!* when he wrote

> Ay me! what perils do environ
> The man who meddles with cold iron.

Having thus pointed out ſome of the peculiarities in the Scottiſh uſe of the different parts of ſpeech, I ſhall ſubjoin a few miſcellaneous examples.

A ſtrong fire is often called, in Scotland, *a bold fire*. In my part of the country, the kiln-men (thoſe who attend kilns for drying corn, malt, &c.) will not allow their fire to be called by that name. From ſome ſuperſtitious notion, which, I believe, they cannot explain, they inſiſt that it ſhall be called *ingle* (quære from *ignis*), the Scotch word for a kitchen fire.

Take tent is the Scotch for Take care.—"If you do'nt take tent," ſaid a Scotch phyſician, in Jamaica, to his patient, "it will ſoon be all over with you." The family thinking that the Doctor meant to recommend the uſe of the wine called tent, diſpatched the houſe-negroes in all directions to procure ſome of it. But when the Doctor next came for his moidore, they found that they had only miſunderſtood one of his Caledonian phraſes.

May I be permitted to cloſe my examples with a little anecdote, not altogether foreign to the ſubject? One of the Scotch judges (Lord S—f—d, as I was told) being in France, was ſeized with a ſpecies of *noſtalgia*—a violent longing, for one of the many peculiar diſhes of his country; but not having French enough to make the landlord underſtand what he wanted, he had recourſe to a variety of ſigns, but with no better ſucceſs. What was to be done in this emergency? The object was *important*, and in danger of being loſt for ever! The caſuiſts unanimouſly agree, that extraordinary caſes juſtify extraordinary expedients.—The learned Lord, therefore, pulled off his wig, and, rubbing his cloſe-ſhaved pate, eagerly exclaimed, "*Donnez moi une tête comme ça! une tête comme ça!*" The landlord ran down ſtairs as faſt as if an *anthropophage* had been in purſuit of him; and, as my author aſſured me, there was no ſaying what he might have done, if the *friſeur*, who was a Scotchman, had not luckily come in, and interpreted his Lordſhip's *tête comme ça*, which meant nothing more than a ſinged ſheep's head*.

Having, I fear, overſtepped the bounds with which I can reaſonably hope to be indulged, I ſhall, for the preſent, poſtpone any farther conſideration of this ſubject. But if you ſhould favour me with a few columns, in ſome future number of your well-conducted publication, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that *all* the Scotticiſms, or, which is nearly the ſame thing, *all* the unfaſhionable Angliciſms, do not indiſcriminately deſerve that oblivion to which ſome critics apparently wiſh to conſign them; but that not a few of them might be advantageouſly *reſtored* to their ancient rights, privileges, and immunities. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. BUCHANNAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE POLITICAL JOURNALS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

WHERE the court-gazette is compoſed of the moſt dreadful emblems on the gates of the Seraglio, of the heads of Chriſtians and the ears of Mamelucs—in the empire of Mahomet—the politician will not expect to find news-papers iſſuing from the preſs: the Turk is not more diſtinguiſhed from the Chriſtian by his religion, than by the want of European culture, and of the inſtitution of regular poſts and printing-offices for the quick diffuſion of intelligence: and there are neither Muſſulman news-papers, nor indeed Muſſulmen deſirous of reading them. The *ſublime* Porte is ſtill too *low* in the ſcale of civilization for this want of cultivated man: and it will be long ere the Turks will reliſh this rational amuſement as an accompaniment to his coffee and the fumes of his long tobacco-pipe.—Beſides, in places where, on account of the plague, the news-papers muſt perform quarantine and have holes made through them; where they cannot be obtained but by the caravans, and are tranſported on the backs of camels;—the appetite, even of the cultivated European, for theſe vehicles of knowledge might perhaps loſe much of its keenneſs.

Therefore, at firſt ſight, it would ſeem difficult to conceive, how the millions of inquiſitive Greeks, the Renegadoes, who are not ſwayed by habits the effects of a Muſſulman education; how ſtrangers from every country of Europe, who, under the protection of the bachas, have ſettled in Turkey; how the envoys and ambaſſadors in Pera, and the foreign conſuls in the numerous commercial cities, find an opportunity of ſatisfying their deſire of political intelligence.—For theſe, on the one hand, political journals are tranſmitted from Germany, Hungary, and Holland, by the way of Vienna, or on board of trading veſſels: and, on the other, the French revolutioniſts and the induſtry of the republican ambaſſadors at Conſtantinople made an attempt likewiſe to employ this vehicle for the diſſemination of their principles in Turkey.

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* Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for having introduced this ſtory for the ſake of the ſinged ſheep's head, which I wiſh I may not have another opportunity of deſcribing, till both the heads and bodies of ſheep are cheaper than they are at preſent. That ancient Scottiſh diſh is thus prepared: The head, with the ſkin on it, is ſinged over a blaze of ſtraw or bruſh-wood, as pork often is in ſome parts of England, or ſometimes over the clear flame of a blackſmith's fire. It is then well ſcraped and waſhed, the jaws being wrenched open, in order that the mouth may be cleanſed; and, being boiled in barley broth, it is ready for the table. The trotters, which are prepared in a ſimilar manner, generally accompany the head. It is thought by all the Scotch, and by every Engliſhman whom I ever knew partake of it, an excellent diſh, and by many is preferred to any other part of the ſheep. I ſuppoſe the only reaſon why it has not been included in our late plans of economical cookery is, that the ſkins of the head and feet are applied to ſome other uſeful purpoſe, (*quære* glue?) though perhaps it would not be eaſy to point out any purpoſe ſo uſeful, eſpecially at a time like the preſent, as that of ſupplying the poor with a wholeſome diſh at a ſmall expence.

The diplomatic body and the Europeans reſiding in Pera receive their newspapers, under cover, as letters. The *Nouvelles de Leide*, as long as they were conducted by the maſterly hand of Luzac, the *Vienna Diarium*, the *Gazetta Univerſale* of Florence, and the *Journal of Ofen*, are thoſe moſt in requeſt. By this expenſive mode of conveyance, a ſet for one year, coſts from 80 to 100 florins, or about 5 guineas of our money. The Vienna Diary goes 315 miles by the Auſtrian poſt to Belgrade; from that city 420 miles on the backs of camels through denſe foreſts to Adrianople, and in two days the remaining 49 miles of the road to Pera, and arrives there twice a month.

In the provinces bordering on Hungary a few copies of the *Magyar Hirmondo* of Peſt are circulated. The *Hamburg Correſpondent* penetrates through the Dardanelles to all cities on the Black Sea, and even as far as the Caſpian. He is read in Tauris, as well as in the Turkiſh provinces.

To Greece and the Archipelago large packets of *Buglio's* Εφημερις are expedited from Vienna, to ſatisfy the general curioſity. Though the Modern Greeks (ſays an intelligent traveller*) be of no weight in the political balance of Europe; yet there exiſts not any other nation that concerns itſelf more about the affairs of the world, or has ſo inſatiable an appetite and longing for news. Credulous in the extreme, and ingenious in the invention, or concatenation of events, the Greek news-paper from Vienna is their oracle: they devour the contents of it with avidity, and draw thence the materials for their political diſcuſſions.

Through the friction occaſioned by this *quidnunc-iſm* of the Greeks, the germ of a paſſion for news is ſometimes developed even in the Mahometan. It is indeed hardly credible, what the Journal of Neuwied of the 7th of July, 1797, puts in the mouth of a Turkiſh envoy at Berlin, *Mouhaſze Ali Aliz*, that even a Turkiſh news-paper had ſtarted into exiſtence, which was ſent to Perſia and China, and in the latter empire tranſlated by the Mandarines. But yet from what ſeveral travellers have told us of the rapid diffuſion in Conſtantinople of an article of intelligence from the Journal of Ofen, it would appear, that the curioſity of the Turks is at length ſufficiently awakened for ſuch an eſtabliſhment. On the 21ſt of November 1795, the Journal of Ofen brought the intelligence, that the Royaliſt chief Charette had penetrated as far as Paris, and made himſelf maſter of that city: the news flew like wild-fire from houſe to houſe, and the Turks already ſaw in imagination a *Louis* again on the throne of the Bourbons; till, on the following day, the French ambaſſador cauſed a *bulletin* to be printed, for the purpoſe of contradicting this falſe report.—This *bulletin* was interpreted as well as poſſible to the Turks, and was received with ſo much approbation, that the ambaſſador, Verninac, conceived the idea of publiſhing weekly a news-paper. Thus originated in the *Imprimerie de la République Françaiſe*, a *Gazette Françaiſe de Conſtantinople*, in quarto, containing an account of the events of the war, in which the new French method of computing time was uſed. This Gazette cloſed with the number for the 4th of December 1796.

An example of this kind paved the way for the efforts of private induſtry, which eſtabliſhed the *Mercure Oriental* on the ruins of *Verninac's* gazette. But the unreſtrained freedom of remark that prevailed in it, and the groundleſsneſs of the greateſt part of the articles of intelligence gave occaſion to many ambaſſadorial complaints; and a remonſtrance from the Pruſſian legation broke in twain the ſtaff of this Mercury, on the 1ſt of September 1797.

The next news-paper that appeared in the Turkiſh dominions made its *debut* on the banks of the Nile, and owed its ſhort-lived exiſtence to an enterpriſe of the moſt extraordinary nature—the cruſade of Bonaparte. Immediately after the foundation

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* *James Dallaway* in the work: *Conſtantinople Ancienne et Moderne, ou Deſcription des Cotes et Iſles de l'Archipel et de la Troade. A Paris, an VII. 8vo. t. 1. p.* 371.

tion of the affiliated Inſtitute of Arts and Sciences, the types which had been brought from France were employed in printing the *Gazette d' Egypte*, the editor of which aſſumed the revolutionary name *Marc Aurele*. The firſt number was publiſhed on the 20th of September 1798; and the laſt in January 1799. During the dreadful carnage on the 21ſt and 22d of October 1798, already, along with the apparatus of inſtruments for philoſophical experiments, a part of the printing materials was deſtroyed; and, when the general in chief ſet out on his expedition to Syria, the Inſtitute likewiſe fell to decay. The accounts of political events from Europe received in this journal a colouring calculated to keep the diſpirited ſoldier in good-humour. The part allotted to arts and ſciences contained the reſearches and proceedings of the National Inſtitute. Except to Marſeilles, Toulon and Paris, no copies of this news-paper came to Europe.

Theſe ephemeral productions of the revolution vaniſhed at the ſame time with the ſucceſs of the republican arms: but we may perhaps hope to ſee a *Chronicle*, for purpoſes directly oppoſite, iſſue, under the auſpices of the Britiſh ambaſſador and his learned *ſuite*, from the printing-preſs of the Engliſh embaſſy at Conſtantinople. However, ſince the ſtandard of Mahomet is diſplayed in union with the Papiſtico-Ruſſian, letters and the Italian journals more eaſily and frequently than formerly find their way into even the inland provinces of the Turkiſh empire. Olivier, Brugnieres, Mungo Park and their predeceſſors were for years deprived of all intelligence from Europe: but at preſent, the traveller may be able to procure every month news-papers and letters from his far-diſtant country.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE POLITICAL JOURNALS, &c. IN THE DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

THE Daniſh name for newſpapers is *Tidende*; another more uſual one is *Efterretninger*, but which comprehends in general every kind of intelligence; and therefore requires to be qualified by ſome adjective; for there are likewiſe *Kiöbenhavnke Lärde*, (learned) *Efterretninger*.

Beſides a leſs degree of journaliſtic enterpriſe, and of avidity for political news; the geographical poſition of the kingdom is the greateſt obſtacle to the eſtabliſhment of Daniſh newſpaper manufactories. From this ſituation of the country, a great circulation, and, as it were, naturalization of the Hamburg journals unavoidably takes place. By land, political intelligence of importance flows in only through Hamburg; for by the northern route, Sweden and Ruſſia furniſh but ſcanty materials for the compoſition of a newſpaper; nor on intelligence brought by ſhips from the Continent is it poſſible, on account of the irregularity of their arrival, to eſtabliſh a journal which appears at ſtated times. Even the paſſage over the two Belts is a great impediment to the *Odenſee Newſpaper*. In the interior of the country, the circulation of journals is rendered difficult by the want of ſtage-coaches and good roads; to which may be added, that the newſpaper-*mania* has not yet ſeized the middling and leſs cultivated claſſes. It is not ſo ſtrange then, as at firſt ſight it might appear, that, during the preſent war, the ſtrict neutrality obſerved by the Daniſh government, the liberty of the preſs, the unlimited permiſſion of importing foreign journals have not concurred with the ſpirit of the times to multiply and promote newſpapers in Denmark, as has happened in other ſtates.

In Copenhagen, the capital, three political journals, one commercial paper, and three other newſpapers or advertiſers, are publiſhed. Among them, however, we find no Court Gazette. One of the political journals, as appears from its title, gives up all pretenſions to the merit of originality; for it ſtyles itſelf *Den Berlingſke Tidende* (The Berlin Journal), though it draws the greater part of its materials from the Hamburg and other foreign journals: only two half ſheets, quarto, appear every ſeven days, beſides two appendixes containing advertiſements. Every month an additional ſheet is publiſhed, with the ſignificant title, *Staats Tidende* (State Gazette), in which we find chiefly internal occurrences. The ſecond is ſtill leſs worthy of commendation: it is called by the publiſher, *Höpbner's Avis*; every week two half ſheets are publiſhed, containing a congeries from foreign newſpapers: of manuſcript or original ſources of intelligence it ſeems to be entirely deſtitute. The third of theſe journals furniſhes not ſo much news, as reflexions and ſtrictures on the events of the preſent times. It is called *Danſke Tilſkuer*, and conducted by Profeſſor Charles Ludwig Rahbek, a gentleman well known to the public by the proſecution carried on againſt him by the Engliſh ambaſſador. The firſt number appeared in 1791; and one ſheet, octavo, is publiſhed every week.

The *Efterretninger om inden-og-udenlandſk Handel* (Intelligence relative to foreign and domeſtic trade), weekly on two half ſheets octavo, reſemble in taſte and ſpirit the *Hamburg Addreſs-Comtoir-Nachrichten*; this paper is abundantly ſupplied with official information from the Royal Board of Trade. Of all important occurrences relative to the internal government of the country, the Danes are every week informed in the *Collegial Tidende*, printed in quarto. Two councillors of the royal chancery, *Knudſen* and *Monrad*, began this newſpaper in the autumn of 1797, by deſire of the government; and are aided in their undertaking by communications from the different public offices. An evening-paper, calculated for the leſs cultivated claſſes of ſociety, appears four times a week, printed on a half ſheet, quarto: the contents are chiefly of a moral tendency. From 1772 to 1795, it was edited by the lottery-reviſor, Balling, and ſince 1795, by a literary gentleman, whoſe name is *Jens Kragh Höſt*.—The *Kiöbenhavns Addreſſe-Contoirs Efterretninger* comprehends all internal affairs, regulations, edicts, proclamations, advertiſements, ſtatiſtical, and commercial intelligence, and the public debates, which theſe few years paſt have become pretty faſhionable in Copenhagen. This paper has, ſince its commencement in the year 1759, gradually been improved, and brought nearer to perfection; but, then, to fill the five quarto ſheets that are publiſhed every week, it often requires heterogeneous materials furniſhed by minor-poets and *bels-eſprits*, who, however, pay for the inſertion of their productions. In Copenhagen, then, there appear daily, two (and three times a week, even three) newſpapers: more than we find in ſeveral cities containing an equal number of inhabitants, as, for inſtance, Naples and Turin. It is true, no neighbouring competition is to be dreaded; for, in the whole of the iſland of Seeland, in Laaland and Falſter, no other newſpapers are publiſhed.

In the iſland of *Fünen* is printed *Fyens Stifts Efterretninger*; of which there appear weekly two half, and frequently whole, ſheets in quarto, beſides appendixes. This journal is publiſhed in the ancient and populous city, *Odenſee*, diſtant eighteen German miles from Copenhagen, on the way to Hamburg, and is dilligently compiled from all the printed papers; it conſequently gives ſummary views of affairs, and is made up of motely materials; it is, however, richer than the others in domeſtic intelligence, and therefore the moſt entertaining of all the Daniſh newſpapers. We find in it, likewiſe, reports of all the deciſions of the ſupreme court of juſtice. By an anonymous traveller, we are told that the editor's name is *Iverſen*, who has received a royal privilege for it; and that the price for one year amounts to two rix dollars.

The peninſula *Jutland* has three provincial papers; but theſe are chiefly filled with judicial proceedings, edicts, advertiſements, and eſſays. Nor in any of the thirteen towns of the adjoining duchy of Schleſwig, do we meet with a political journal.

The kingdom of Norway, with the iſlands of Faröer and Greenland, has no political journal, properly ſo called; but five other provincial advertiſers, enriched with commercial intelligence, and rarely with eſſays on ſubjects of public utility. Two of theſe papers are publiſhed in Chriſtiana, the capital: the other three iſſue from the printing-preſſes of Bergen, Chriſtianſand, and Drontheim: they are all written in the Norwegian dialect. Only one of the five comprehends in its title the whole kingdom; viz. the *Norſke Intelligenzbeller*, in quarto, in which, likewiſe, ſmall literary and entertaining pieces ſometimes occur.

On Hecla, and on the rocks of the ſixty-ſixth degree of north latitude, political literature is not ſo barren as might be expected from the ſoil and climate. The inhabitant of the cold regions of *Iceland* has indeed ever had a warm heart for literature. In the printing-office at *Hoolum*, eſtabliſhed 268 years ago, a monthly Intelligencer is printed, which bears the name of the Icelandic Newſpaper—*Iſlenzka Tidningar*, and, in fact, in many things reſembles our newſpapers. It conſiſts, however, chiefly of domeſtic, and moſtly judicial occurrences and proceedings, and the deciſions of the *Laugmänner* (ſuperior judges), and twenty-one *Syſſelmänner* (inferior judges). But ſince the year 1794, a literary man, whoſe name is *Stephenſen*, publiſhes at Skaalholt a proper political journal, with the modeſt title of *News*.

As among the cultivated claſſes of ſociety in the Daniſh dominions the German language is underſtood; all deficiences are ſupplied by a German paper, printed in the country, viz. the *Altona Mercury*, octavo, which, by the unremitting diligence of the printer, Burmeſter, and the editorial abilities of Rohde, has, ſince 1765, riſen into celebrity, and contains notices of every kind. The preſent editor is *Dr. Peter Poel*, whoſe predeceſſor was a ſon-in-law of the meritorious *John George Büſch*. The *Altonaiſchen Addreſs Contoir-Nachrichten* emulate the Hamburg paper of the ſame name; but do not ſo often contain intereſting articles. At Glückſtadt, an anonymous journaliſt takes advantage of the vicinity and copiouſneſs of the Altona and Hamburg newſpapers, to compile from them his *Glückſtadter Fortuna*, of which he furniſhes weekly two half-ſheets, octavo, for the entertainment of the Holſtein politicians.

For the uſe of the poſſeſſions of the King of Denmark in the Weſt Indies, a newſpaper is publiſhed at *St. Croix*, in octavo, which ſerves the purpoſe of an Intelligencer. Of this paper many copies are brought to Copenhagen by the Weſt India ſhips. At Chriſtianſburg in Africa, and Tranquebar in Aſia, no newſpapers are publiſhed, and the Daniſh ſettlements are ſupplied with them from Copenhagen.

The Daniſh newſpapers in general (thoſe of Altona excepted) are diſtinguiſhed by neither the originality of the materials, nor by the editorial abilities of the compilers in ſelecting and arranging them. Nor do we find in them any traces of freedom of inquiry and diſcuſſion, or blind party-zeal; and therefore the prohibitions, ſuſpenſions, reſtrictions, and penalties, which the ſpirit of the times has produced in other kingdoms, and even in the neighbouring Sweden, have not yet taken place in Denmark. The edict for the regulation of the preſs, dated 28th of September, 1799, affects newſpapers only in an indirect manner. The compilers and publiſhers are often the ſame perſon; and, as for the price, it is, on an average, nearly on a level with that of the German journals. Except in Sweden, the Daniſh newſpapers are rarely read in foreign countries; nor do the natives often preſerve and collect them into volumes.

(*Accounts of the political journals in Ruſſia and Sweden will be given in our next.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FINDING myſelf diſappointed in the remarks of A. B. reſpecting muſical inſtruments, will you excuſe my intruding a few lines in reply?

I have examined the conſtruction of many piano-fortes, and never met with one where *the grain of* all *the wood is parallel with the ſtrings*.

Admitting an impoſſibility, that the grain of the blocks (called reſt pieces by piano-forte makers) *is parallel with the ſtrings*; how is it with the caſe? Is it not likely, that the back (where the ſmalleſt variation doubtleſs makes a wonderful alteration of the ſtrings) is affected by wet and dry? Indeed, I muſt think the wooden part of a piano forte or harpſichord is more affected by our climate than the ſtrings, conſidering the bulk of wood, and the ſmall quantity of metal; and that heat, cold, wet, and dry, occaſion as many continual changes in thoſe inſtruments, as there are in the hygrometer and thermometer; and I have no doubt A. B. will be quite of my opinion, if he ever has the opportunity of ſeeing the inſide of a piano-forte caſe, in the ſtate it comes to the inſtrument-maker.

The generality of modern piano-fortes have a piece of wood, half an inch thick, more or leſs, into which the pegs that hold the wire are driven full half their length; the ſcheme is doubtleſs good to make them ſteady, but the grain of that wood is nearly at right angles with the ſtrings, and muſt of courſe be variable.

Again, admitting an inſtrument conſtructed with *the grain of* all *the wood parallel with the ſtrings*, and that it could be placed where the air is continually of equal temperature; ſtill the nature of the metal would not be altered in one other reſpect, for the wire would naturally ſtretch, unleſs ſomething miraculous could be found to prevent it.

I have frequently heard it aſſerted, that inſtruments will ſometimes go out of tune by a change of air, and return to tune again when the former temperature is reſtored; but I have no thoughts of that being the caſe, in a tolerable degree, with ſtringed inſtruments.

Tuniſts are certainly under great obligations to A. B. for the laſt twelve lines of his remarks, as they expoſe the ignorance of many who conſider themſelves judges.

I ſhall be happy to ſee, in ſome future number, the reſult of experiments made with muſic wires and woods; conſidering, as I do, that the muſical world is particularly intereſted; and I ſincerely remain

A FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL to whom the ſtructure or variations of language appear an intereſting object of inquiry, muſt acknowledge their obligation to your correſpondent Mr. Weſley; ſince, to his remark on the preſumed oppoſition of meaning between the Latin word *recluſus* and its Engliſh derivative *recluſe*, they are indebted for the very elegant analyſis in your laſt Number, from the pen of Mr. Wakefield, of the power in compoſition of the particle *re*. But whatever grammarians may deem to have been the radical or predominant ſenſe, the following paſſage from Juſtin, lib. i. 9, ſeems ſufficient to eſtabliſh that, prior to the corruption of Latinity in the middle ages, the word *recluſus* was at leaſt *occaſionally* uſed by the Romans in the ſame ſenſe as *recluſe* is by us. "*Orthanes per internuntios quærit a filia, quæ inter regias pellices erat, an Cyri regis filius rex eſſet. At, illa nec ſe ſcire, nec ex alia poſſe cognoſcere*, quia ſingulæ ſeparatim recludantur."

I am aware, that it ſtill remains to be explained why the language of any people, ſo highly poliſhed as the Romans, ſhould have admitted of one and the ſame word being uſed in oppoſite or contradictory ſenſes; but the purpoſe of my obſervation is attained, if, in Mr. Wakefield's judgement, I have ſucceeded in my attempt to ſhew, that no perverſion of the legitimate ſenſe of the word can be imputed to the Engliſh or other modern tongues, in their acceptation of its derivatives.

May I beg permiſſion only to add, that, in common with every admirer of Mr. Wakefield's character and talents, I long to hail the happy period when the Engliſh *derivative* in queſtion, ſhall no longer be applicable to the predicament of ſo accompliſhed a ſcholar.

Edinburgh. **B.**

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the well written account of Waſhington, in your laſt Number, I think the author has rather exceeded, in point of candour, in what he ſays on the ſmall degree of cruelty exercited by either party during the American war. It is certain, that the Britiſh forces committed ſome horrid acts of barbarity. And general Burgoyne, in one of his proclamations, manifeſted ſo much of the ſavage, threatening to let looſe his Indian allies with their ſcalping-knives, which he had put into their hands, as filled every humane reader with horror, and excited the ſecret hope, that Providence would defeat his bloody deſign. This was the caſe with,

Your's, HUMANITAS.

March 6, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS ſome of your readers may be ignorant of the beſt way of preſerving apples, I am happy to have it in my power to inform them of two modes, which, from perſonal experience, I can aſſert to anſwer as well as need be wiſhed. One of them is ſimply thus: To put a layer of apples and a layer of dried *fern*, alternately, in a box or baſket (the former is the beſt, as admitting leſs air) and cover them cloſely. I have eaten Crofton and other apples, kept in this manner, in June, which were not only ſound, but ſweet and juicy. Fern poſſeſſes this advantage over ſtraw, viz. that it never gives the apples a muſty taſte, which ſtraw is very apt to do.

The other method is by keeping them in an exhauſted receiver; which may be done in this manner; firſt dry a glazed jar perfectly well, put a few pebbles in the bottom; fill the jar with apples, and cover it with a bit of wood made to fit exactly; and over that put a little freſh mortar. The pebbles attract the damp of the apples. The mortar draws the air from the jar, and leaves the apples free from its preſſure, which, together with the principle of putrefaction which the air contains, are the cauſes of decay. I have ſeen apples which had been kept thus, quite ſound, fair and juicy, in July.

D. S. has my thanks for his obliging anſwer to my enquiries. I am, &c. dear Sir,

Feb. 12, 1800. T. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the PRESENT STATE *of* SCHOOLS *and* INSTITUTIONS *for* PUBLIC INSTRUCTION *in* RUSSIA.

TO inſtitute well-regulated ſchools in the country and in towns for the common people, has not yet ſeriouſly engaged the attention of the Ruſſian government. There exiſt, indeed, here and there, popular ſchools, but the teachers are far from being qualified to anſwer the purpoſes of theſe inſtitutions. And now even the ſeminaries for educating teachers for theſe ſchools has been ſuppreſſed; and no one ſeems to give himſelf any concern how the future vacancies are to be filled: for which reaſon it is to be feared that the popular ſchools will again by degrees entirely diſappear. In Livonia, Eſthonia, and Courland, the ſame danger does not exiſt; for in theſe provinces not only are ſchoolmaſters appointed for inſtructing the children of the peaſantry; but it is the duty of the miniſter of every pariſh to ſee that the young folks attend the ſchools, and, during the time of their preparation for communion, he is obliged annually to inſtruct them himſelf ſix weeks. But the ſame attention is not beſtowed on the Ruſſians. Beſides that the teachers are themſelves far too little inſtructed, and uſually, in addition to their ſcholaſtic labours, exerciſe ſome handicraft; the ſchools are not yet common enough to have given the greater part of adults an opportunity to learn to read and write. In Peterſburg, Moſcow, Caſan, Pleſkow, Smolenſk, Mohilow, and ſeveral other cities of the empire, better proviſions have been made by the eſtabliſhment of *gymnaſia*, or learned ſchools, where, beſides the Ruſſian, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, natural philoſophy, hiſtory, divinity and ethics are taught. The preſent emperor, in particular, has founded excellent learned ſchools in Caſan, Aſtracan, and Orenburg, to which purpoſe he has applied above 300,000 *rubles*. But in the country there are few public ſchools of any kind, leaſt of all ſchools for girls. The children of the middling and lower claſſes of the people grow up there without any inſtruction. Hence the incredible ignorance that prevails among the old and adults, very few of whom can read and write, or are acquainted with arithmetic. Of the duties of men and ſubjects, of morality, of religion, and of Chriſtianity, they remain entirely ignorant. If they be able to make the ſign of the croſs, to tell by rote the names of their ſaints, and to blare out their *Goſpodi pomilui!* (Lord, have mercy on us!); it is thought that they have learned quite enough.

The fundamental error and chief cauſe why, even under the government of the late empreſs, popular ſchools could not be more generally eſtabliſhed, was the want of ſeminaries for country-ſchool-maſters. Sufficient attention is not paid to give them the neceſſary preparatory education, to inſtruct and exerciſe them in the art of teaching. And even where ſuch ſeminaries already exiſted, they are, either through neglect, or perhaps intentionally, ſuffered to fall to decay. The vacancies are rarely filled up; and when they happen to be filled, it is with the moſt wretched bunglers, with old ſoldiers, or with peaſants no longer fit for ſervice. In the ſmaller provincial towns, likewiſe, the proſpect is not more cheering. The burghers, an order of men only juſt ſpringing up, receive too little cultivation for us to expect any thing better from the next generation. Except that at Moſcow, and that lately founded at Dorpat, there are not in the whole empire any univerſities where the ſcholars from the lower ſchools might purſue and finiſh their ſtudies. And in the latter ſchools they make no very great progreſs in learning. Youths of from fourteen to ſixteen years of age, without having gone through the neceſſary preparatory courſe of education, and often as ignorant as with us a boy of eight or ten years, are ſent to Gymnaſia where Latin and Greek, and ſome of the higher branches of ſcience are taught; ſo that the profeſſors often find it neceſſary to begin with inſtructing them in the firſt rudiments of the ancient languages and of the ſciences. Thus, in ſpite of the edicts and regulations of the late empreſs, the mode of public inſtruction is throughout the empire, (the German provinces perhaps excepted) nothing but wretched, unconnected and unfiniſhed patch-work: nor can any improvement take place until regular ſchools are inſtituted in the country, and able teachers are formed in proper ſeminaries. As long as in the interior parts of Ruſſia the inſtruction of youth is wholly left to the ignorant prieſts, who officially impart at moſt only the firſt elements of religious knowledge, ſo long will ſtupidity, ignorance, and ſuperſtition prevail among the common people.

The univerſity of Moſcow has now for a rival the newly-eſtabliſhed one at Dorpat; and it is probable that many of the profeſſors of the former will endeavour to be transferred to the latter; where, according to the Imperial Ukaſe, the ſalary of an ordinary profeſſor is to be 1500 rubles, while at Moſcow he receives only 500. The number of the ſtudents is about 100; and of the profeſſors about 15, viz. 10 ordinary and 5 extraordinary: to whom may be added 4 private lecturers, and ſome teachers of languages. The revenues of the univerſity have likewiſe been conſiderably diminiſhed; for inſtead of the annual income of 45000 rubles, at which it was fixed by the empreſs Elizabeth, foundreſs of the univerſity, it now amounts to hardly 35000 rubles in ſilver, in conſequence of the depreciation of the paper-money in which it is paid. The theological faculty conſiſts merely of a monkiſh ſchool, or rather is entirely wanting, as there are other inſtitutions for the ſtudy of divinity. The courſe of inſtruction in juriſprudence is almoſt entirely confined to explanatory lectures on the Codex of Ukaſes and the Inſtitutions. The ſtudents are likewiſe exerciſed a little in the practical method of conducting a proceſs. Laſt year lectures were read by four profeſſors. The medical and philoſophical faculty are the moſt numerous; ſix profeſſors now reading lectures on medicine, and four on philoſophy.

The right to confer the degree of *Doctor of Medicine* was firſt granted to the medical faculty by the late empreſs in 1790. The academical ſenate is compoſed of a curator and the principal profeſſors, who however can decide nothing without the conſent of the former. The library is indeed conſiderable, and particularly rich in MSS. in the Greek, Latin, and Sclavonic languages: but it is not yet put in order; which is to be done, when the new ſtructure for the univerſity, toward which Catherine II. appropriated 250,000 rubles, is finiſhed. But Heaven knows when it will be finiſhed! for now there is little time to think of ſuch undertakings, the attention of the Ruſſian government being wholly occupied with projects widely different. The old building belonging to the univerſity is now uſed as a public magazine, and a dwelling-place for ſeveral officers, civil and military. What diſtinguiſhes the Univerſity of Moſcow from many others, and is worthy of imitation is, that in it a particular profeſſor of pedagogics, or of the proper method of teaching, is appointed. His name is .... *Bauſe*; a man of abilities, who is not only maſter of the theoretical part of his art, but likewiſe joins with it practical exerciſes to theory, and is much beloved in the city. He has the care of a particular ſeminary, or pedagogic Inſtitute, where from eight to ten young men, who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their capacity, their diligence, and good behaviour, are inſtructed and prepared for the office of profeſſor, at the expence of government, which pays to each of them 200 rubles. Before their admiſſion, they undergo an examination, and if they have been found properly qualified, are created maſters of arts. In proof of their progreſs in learning, they are obliged every half year to give to the overſeer of the Inſtitute written ſpecimens of their labours. It is to be lamented that the univerſity of Moſcow is ſo little frequented; for although in the two *gymnaſia* of that city the number of ſcholars amount to about 1000, yet, reckoning one year with the other, ſcarcely 30 of them proſecute their ſtudies at the univerſity. The cauſe of this is, that the ſmalleſt part of thoſe who have ſtudied and frequently poſſeſs knowledge, are appointed to places in the courts of juſtice, &c. ignorant candidates being preferred to them. The numerous foreigners likewiſe attain many profitable poſts, which ought to be filled by the natives. This ſo diſcourages them, that many leave the purſuit of the ſciences, where there is not ſo great a proſpect of advantage, and follow the more profitable occupations of a merchant, ſoldier, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have repeatedly, and with more than your uſual deciſion, declared your acquieſcence in the theory of the author of the "*Eſſential Principles of the Wealth of Nations*." But I have ſeen too much impartiality in the Monthly Magazine, to be on that account deterred from urging a few remarks in vindication of Adam Smith's aſſertion, that manufacturers are a productive claſs in ſociety;—the author of the Eſſential Principles (Dr. Gray, as is reported), limiting, with the French Economiſts, that character to cultivators only. This work certainly contains much valuable matter; and his practical improvements may be adopted, independently of his general principles: but, however deſirable it may be to ſimplify the ſyſtem of taxation, which muſt be referred, with the reform of parliament, the abolition of the ſlave-trade, the reviſal of the judicial code, &c. &c. to a diſtant period, it ought not to bribe our aſſent to a doctrine unſupported by direct proof. Practical good ſenſe and philoſophical accuracy are too often found diſunited, to permit us to urge the one as a proof of the other. With great deference, then, and reſpect for Dr. Gray, I would begin by obſerving, that he ſeems to labour under a confuſion of ideas concerning even the words of his title-page: for, in the very ſecond page, he ſpeaks of the MOST *eſſential* cauſes of wealth, as if eſſence could admit of degree. In like manner, the Doctor, I apprehend, has not diſtinguiſhed between *national* wealth and abſolute riches; and has not even given a definition of that wealth the principles of which he was examining.

The riches of the world conſiſt of the commodities ſubſervient to the ſupport of its inhabitants. The materials are wrought out of its ſoil and water, and the inſtruments of producing it are human labour. When the wealth of nations or individuals is conſidered, other nations and other individuals are, to them, what the earth is to mankind in general; they are foreign bodies, from which ſomething may be drawn or produced for the emolument of the nation or individual. Hence, in an Enquiry concerning the Wealth of *Nations*, Dr. Gray's diſtinction between the *production* and the *transfer* of wealth is inconſequential and irrelevant. A nation is equally rich which poſſeſſes commodities, whether they are derived from the munificence of nature or the bartered produce of a foreign country. Riches obtained by commerce are properly a *creation*

tion, relatively to the nation receiving them; though only a *transfer*, conſidering the world as one large ſociety.

What then entitles a claſs of men to the character of productive labourers? If the preceding definition be allowed, it follows that all are ſuch, whoſe labour gives exiſtence to commodities which in uſe or exchange are wealth. It is obvious that, political economy having reſpect to ſociety as it is, we ought not, in ſearch of principles, to go back to an imaginary ſtate of barbarity; or conſider articles of food ſuited to uncivilized man, as the only wealth; artificial wants, through habit, are not leſs imperious than original neceſſities. The time is indeed paſſed ſince the wealth of an individual was found in his wardrobe, buffet, and ſtrong box; but thoſe products of manufacture which add to the convenience and decoration of life, may fairly be conſidered, even independently of their capacity of being bartered in foreign countries, as valuable poſſeſſions. At leaſt in this climate, cloathing and ſhelter are abſolute neceſſaries:—ſurely then, nothing but the perverſe obſtinacy of the ſyſtem-maker can require us to claſs the cultivator of flax, hemp, cotton, the breeder of cattle, the miner, &c. with productive labourers, and yet term thoſe labours barren and unproductive, which work theſe raw commodities into uſeful articles, transform the ſkin into leather, and produce metal from the ore. Yet the cultivator is raiſed to an unnatural and unſympathetic independence above the other claſſes of ſociety; and it is even aſſerted, that, "ſuppoſing a little thrift, he may exiſt and thrive and multiply without ſelling any thing." But, at leaſt, beſides this thrift, he ſhould be verſed in every art and employment eſſential to human exiſtence; an idea which at once deſtroys the diviſion of labour. On the contrary, of manufacturers and merchants it is ſaid, that "their labour only replaces the revenue which they conſume," being no more than "an equivalent for their feeding, and no increaſe of revenue." But if the articles of conſumption furniſhed by the ſmith, maſon, carpenter, tanner, clothier, be, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, equally neceſſaries; it may with juſtice be retorted, that the cultivator's labour is only equivalent with his cloathing, lodging, &c. I am not poſſeſſed of a balance to weigh the value of iron againſt beer, cloth againſt corn.

I hope I have ſaid enough to lead ſome one to enquire, what then are the peculiarities attending cultivation, which can even afford a pretence for the high honour which Dr. Gray aſcribes to it. It ſeems that farmers, beſides making a profit upon their annual labour and expenditure, have alſo a ſurplus profit, which goes to the landlord under the name of rent; and there being ſuch a ſurplus produce, "cultivators may live up to the whole of their income, and yet greatly enrich the ſtate." But that, on the contrary, "artificers can augment the wealth of ſociety only by accumulating part of what is intended for their daily ſubſiſtence." Here are apparently two groſs errors: firſt, the argument confounds the diſtribution of profit among the various claſſes of ſociety, with the benefit which ſociety, as one body, derives from the produce. And, ſecond, it does not draw a fair parallel between the perſons connected with cultivation and manufacture. The labouring cultivator ſhould be oppoſed to the labouring artiſan; and the landlord to the maſter-manufacturer, the rich capitaliſt. It is abſurd to ſay that the cultivator enriches his country becauſe there is a *ſurplus produce, called rent*, as if the diſtribution of profit, and names, were in themſelves things: he enriches the landlord by giving him rent, and his country by producing a uſeful commodity. In like manner, the artiſan enriches his maſter by the price he is enabled to put upon the wrought goods; and he enriches his country by the production of uſeful commodities of another kind. Beſides, the author allows, that by accumulation the manufacturer may augment the wealth of the country. Again, I aſk, where are the ſcales to aſcertain the portion of the cultivator's produce, which "is intended" for the artiſan? How ſhall we determine his *quantum meruit*?

"Cloſe and frequent meditation has given me the cleareſt conviction, that no augmentation of the *revenue* of ſociety ariſes from the labour of the manufacturer, except in the caſe of its being ſold abroad." If revenue in money be meant, this is indiſputably true both of manufacturers and cultivators. If a capital in commodities be meant, it is as palpably falſe. Every turn that the wheel makes upon its axis, though it ſpins but a ſingle thread, and every time that the ſhuttle croſſes the loom, there is a poſitive increaſe of national wealth; for value is given to what had little or none before.

But this value, it is ſaid, may be "reſolved into three other values,—the value of the raw material; the value of the wages expended in its fabrication; and, thirdly, the value or profit which the manufacturer ſuperadds to the other two values, as a recompence to himſelf." And "none of theſe three values comprehends in it any increaſe of general revenue, conſequently the three together cannot form any increaſe of general revenue." What a perverſion of logical analyſis! How ſtrikingly is a technical claſſification of profit among the various members of ſociety confounded with the actual benefit ſociety derives from the creation of a new commodity! The original ſin of the pamphlet ſeems to be the unfounded ſuppoſition, that the manufacturer adds no more than the value of his labour to the unwrought article; as if nature did not unite her operations with his. The manufacturer does not *grow* his productions; they do not *appear* to ariſe from nothing, as grain ſprings from the ſoil but the form and qualities of ſubſtances are, by his labour, altogether changed:—in thoſe of the chymical department, qualities are, to the ſenſe at leaſt, newly created: and, by the aid of the mechanical arts, matter, before inert and dead, becomes a powerful inſtrument and valuable convenience.

Again, the value of the manufacturer's produce is ſaid to ariſe only from the "extinction of another value, previouſly provided for him by the cultivator." This proves nothing, unleſs the extinguiſhed value be equal to the value produced. And what is the worth of unwrought ore, of cotton in the pod, or wool on the ſheep's back? The manufacturer, we are further told, "only gives a permanent value to the riches beſtowed by nature on the labour of the cultivator, "*but does not augment the primary and ſole ſource of riches*." Neither does the cultivator. The earth and ſea are not augmented by the farmer and the fiſherman. Nature is truly the common and bounteous mother; and by the *capacities* of her rough produce invites the induſtry of labourers of every deſcription. The mineral, the vegetable, and the animal world equally afford opportunities for increaſing the ingenuity and active talents of mankind; and they honourably exert that ingenuity and thoſe talents, who labour in producing the neceſſaries and conveniences of life—as well thoſe who rear our houſes and fill them with furniture, who ſhelter us from the ſeaſons, and furniſh us with tools and implements of labour—as thoſe who find food for our ſubſiſtence.

A minute examination of the various aſſertions in ſupport of this theory would fill a volume. I have already been tedious and prolix: but the rare and unaccountable concurrence of all our monthly critics in favour of this work, has, I hope, juſtified the attempt to vindicate the author of the Wealth of Nations. It would have been ſingular indeed, if, after ſo long reigning almoſt without a rival, he ſhould ſuddenly be deſpiſed without one ſtruggle in his ſupport. SINBORON.

Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING in the laſt Monthly Magazine the Memoirs of General Waſhington, I was much ſurpriſed to find it aſſerted in a note ſubjoined, that General Waſhington *never received any ſalary, in any office civil or military.* It it well known that Waſhington refuſed any compenſation for his ſervices during the American war; and it is alſo as certain that he always received the ſalary annexed to the office of Preſident of the United States, which, I believe, is 25,000 dollars per annum. If you have acceſs to any files of Philadelphia Newſpapers, you may find, that Preſident Waſhington was even accuſed, in the Aurora, and other democratic papers, of having received more than the ſalary allowed by law; which produced a long ſtatement of accounts from the treaſury, that proved the charge to be totally falſe. Having no document to refer to, I cannot particulariſe the dates of the publications alluded to above, but I believe they were in the laſt year of Waſhington's Preſidency. Having the higheſt veneration for the character of General Waſhington, as that of a truly great and good man, I am anxious that nothing but the ſtricteſt truth ſhould be recorded in his praiſe, as one falſe ſtatement detected may lead many to think that others are exaggerated. I. B.

Wakefield, March 14*th*, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading the ſhort letter in your laſt Number from "*Allefilius*," it occurred to me, that in the provincial ſituation of his reſidence, "St. Rombald" is moſt probably corrupted from *Saint* ROMUALD, a perſonage of no ſmall renown in the Catholic Calendar, and whoſe viſion of the aſcent of all the Brotherhood of his order, in long array, to the third heaven, forms the ſubject of a celebrated work, from the pencil of the elegant Guido.

This viſion is ſaid (I preſume like moſt other extaſies) to have been ſeen by the worthy Monk,—in a *dream*. BRUSH.

Edinburgh, March 13, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE circumſtance mentioned by G. A. in your Magazine for December laſt, reſpecting the effects produced by ſowing turnips of different kinds in the vicinity of each other, affords a ſtrong confirmation of the ſexual propagation of vegetables. A ſimilar fact was obſerved here about thirty years ago by a gentleman, who was accuſtomed to cultivate white poppies. For ſeveral years ſome poppies of the double purple kind were ſuffered to flower near the others, which at laſt produced a broad duſky purple ſpot in the centre of each petal of the white flowers. The cauſe of the change being ſuſpected, the purple plants were in the ſubſequent years carefully removed, before the farina came to maturity, and the white flowers in conſequence reſumed their ordinary appearance. The ſeed of the crop of one year was all along ſown the ſucceeding year without any change.

To accumulate facts of this kind, may be of uſe in a ſcientific point of view, beſides ſerving the important agricultural purpoſes pointed out by G. A. May it not, for example, aſſiſt us in the claſſification of plants, by ſerving as a criterion to aſcertain whether two individuals belong to different ſpecies, or whether they are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies? It is generally I believe admitted, that the offſpring of parents belonging to two different varieties of the ſame ſpecies of animals can propagate; but that when two individuals, of different ſpecies, though of the ſame genus, copulate, the offspring are real hybrids incapable of propagation. Will the ſame diſtinction hold good with plants? I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Stirling, Feb. 12, 1800. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the INFLUENCE *of the* WINDS *on the* BAROMETER, *and conſequently on the* MEASURING *of the* HEIGHTS *of* PLACES *with that* INSTRUMENT.*

(By M. WILD, *of Mülheim in Briſgau.)*

IN compliance with the deſire of our beloved prince, correſponding obſervations with the barometer and thermometer were in the courſe of the whole month of September, 1798, made daily at five different hours, at Carlſruhe by the privy-counſelor BÖCKMANN, and here in Mülheim by me; and at the ſame time the ſtate of wind and weather carefully remarked. Theſe obſervations the prince ordered to be undertaken, with the view to aſcertain the height of this diſtrict, above Carlſruhe; &c.—as the knowledge thereof would be attended with manifold advantages.

We obtained 134 obſervations, made with the greateſt care; and from the remarks relative to the wind, to which I here confine myſelf, I was led to conjecture, that they have a conſiderable influence on the determinations of the height of places by means of the barometer. But as theſe obſervations furniſhed yet too many exceptions to the rule which ſeemed to be eſtabliſhed by the general reſults of our experiments; I was under the neceſſity of having recourſe to other ſimilar obſervations, to eſtabliſh the truth of my conjecture.

An opportunity of doing this occurred in March 1799, in making correſponding obſervations at Bern and Mülheim, for the purpoſe of comparing the elevations of different places of this diſtrict with that of Bern above the level of the Mediterranean ſea. Profeſſor *Studer* of Bern, an accurate and experienced obſerver, at my requeſt, kindly undertook to make the correſponding obſervations in that city. We obtained 55 ſuch obſervations, of which however 6 were rejected as inaccurate.

Now here, from a compariſon of the winds and the heights calculated from the riſing or falling of the barometer and thermometer, it very clearly appeared, that (ſuppoſing the compaſs divided into four quarters, from North to Eaſt and ſo on to North again) the winds blowing from the firſt quarter gave greater, and thoſe from the third, ſmaller elevations, when in both places of obſervation the wind came from the ſame quarter: but if in one place the wind blew from the firſt, and in the other from the third, quarter; we likewiſe obtained mean elevations. Of 31 obſervations, 15 were made when the wind blew from the third quadrant on three different days, and gave ſmall elevations, the ſmalleſt 880,1 feet, the greateſt 908,6;* conſequently a difference of 28,5;

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* From the Allgem. Geogr. Ephem.

* Theſe and the following numbers require ſome correction: but this does not affect the reſults relative to the influence of the winds.

only at Mulheim the vanes indicated the change of the wind 1½ to 2 hours too late; which muſt be aſcribed either to their not being ſufficiently ſenſible to its impreſſion, or to the change in the air not having till then reached ſo high. The other 16 obſervations were, on five other days, made during the prevalency of winds from the firſt quarter; the ſmalleſt height obtained is 946,9, the greateſt 983,6; difference 36,7. The mean elevation obtained from the latter obſervations amounted to 965, that from the former to only 894,6. Conſequently the difference of the winds cauſed here a difference of 70,4 in the average amount of the elevation. Five obſervations on one day, the winds being S. SSE. and E. which muſt have produced a medium effect, actually gave likewiſe a mean number between the higheſt and loweſt elevation, viz. 938,5. In like manner, nine obſervations on three other days when the wind was W. SW. WSW. and NE. gave a medium of 940,1. Finally, we obtained from four obſervations on one day, when NNW. and NO. NNO. winds prevailed, the medium number 951,8, which approaches ſo near the greater elevations becauſe the barometer is here but very little affected by the Weſt wind, which occaſions the leſs degrees of elevation.

This remarkable influence of the winds on the barometer induced me to repeat the calculations of the elevations between Mülheim and Carlſruhe; with the view, partly to find a more exact mean elevation, by arranging the different obſervations according to the winds prevalent when they were made, and by rejecting ſuch as appeared to be erroneous; partly to diſcover here likewiſe the difference between the medium of the ſmaller elevations during the prevalence of winds from the third quarter, and that of the greater when the wind blew from the firſt; that is, to diſcover the effect of the winds. This difference amounts here to only about 47 feet; but the difference for Mülheim and Bern, to 70,4. Bern is about as high again above Mülheim, as Mülheim is above Carlſruhe.

Now Carlſruhe, Mülheim and Bern are ſo ſituated, from North to South, that their meridians do not much differ from one another: they may, then, be here conſidered as lying under the ſame meridian; conſequently they are not at the ſame time, but gradually one after the other, expoſed to a current of air from North to South or from South to North. In like manner they are only ſucceſſively, although in an oblique direction, viſited by the winds which blow from the firſt quarter towards the third, or from the third towards the firſt. And in theſe ſucceſſive effects of a current of air on the above-named places, would ſeem to lie the cauſe of the difference in the elevations obtained by barometrical obſervations; which firſt becomes obſervable at a conſiderable diſtance, and muſt be ſtill more obſervable when theſe conſiderably diſtant places are moreover very diſſimilarly ſituated with reſpect to height.

The North and Eaſt winds are, it is well known, not only dry, but likewiſe drying; that is, on account of their dryneſs and the eaſy ſolubility of water in atmoſpheric air, they take up and carry along with them the vapours which they find in their way. But it may eaſily be ſuppoſed, that they do not always retain this property in an equal degree, but that it varies in proportion as in their progreſs they become loaded with vapours, or gradually from the low grounds aſcend the mountains into a more elevated region, and ſo become changed into a maſs of air leſs denſe and capable of imbibing vapours, or paſs over diſtricts from which fewer exhalations ariſe, &c. But theſe winds are likewiſe at the ſame time cold or cool; conſequently they bring along with them a denſer air, whoſe greater denſity renders it capable of taking up and holding in ſolution a greater quantity of vapours.

On the contrary, winds from the quarter from South to Weſt, blowing over the not ſo far diſtant ſea, are already loaded with vapours. They would therefore, in their paſſage over the land, impart a ſhare of them to a merely dry land-air: but they oftentimes occaſion an accumulation thereof, by means of the heat which they bring along with them from a warmer region. This heat promotes the exhalation of the ground and of plants, and the air becomes overloaded with vapours; which, beſides other co-operating cauſes, is ſufficient to produce, frequently and in an irregular manner, a ſinking of the mercury in the barometer.

If we adopt the opinion of De Luc, that air mixed with vapours is lighter than pure dry air; the variations in the elevations between Carlſruhe, Mülheim and Bern may perhaps be thus accounted for:—the air always arrived more loaded with vapours, at the place more diſtant from the point whence the winds originated, and cauſed the Mercury to fall; which, when the wind blew from the firſt quarter, gave the lower degree of elevation; and the higher, when winds from the oppoſite quarter prevailed.

I refrain here from the numerous concluſions which from theſe obſervations might be drawn, with reſpect to places differently ſituated. It would be acting too precipitately to do this from ſo few examples, the explication of which is only hazarded, perhaps hardly true with reſpect to the places where the obſervations were made, and conſequently requires further proof and confirmation. I ſhall only remark, that another ſcale for correction on account of the temperature of the air does not remove the above variations, nor thoſe which in rainy weather I have obtained for places of this diſtrict which lie near to one another. It was therefore natural, to ſuppoſe that theſe differences were owing to the effect of the vapours, which have ſo great an influence on the preſſure of the air, and which ſeem to recommend the uſe of an hygrometer in obſervations relative to places far diſtant from one another; the more ſo, as thus we might perhaps be enabled to find a rule for correcting the errors ariſing from the variations produced by vapours, by which means, with a few obſervations, a reſult nearly approaching to truth might be obtained. But till then, ſuch obſervations require the oftener to be repeated, the more the places are diſtant from one another: and the reſults of theſe obſervations ſhould be claſſed in a particular manner for calculating the final mean elevation, which muſt not be deduced from all theſe reſults promiſcuouſly thrown together. It is probable that the true elevation will be nearly the medium of thoſe average numbers which are obtained from the reſults for oppoſite winds, and for moiſt and dry air. Hence, for determining the elevation of very remote places, it may be neceſſary to make obſervations at different times during directly contrary ſtates of the weather; and little confidence can be placed in ſuch as are obtained from only a few, or even from many, obſervations without any regard to the variations of wind and weather. The elevation of Bern above Mulheim would, from obſervations during the prevalence of winds from the third quarter, which often continue a long time, have been found 70 feet leſs than when the winds blew from the firſt; and it is merely accidental, that the medium deduced from all the obſervations agrees with that obtained from a compariſon of the winds.

The connecting of the hygrometer with barometrical obſervations is no doubt ſubject to many difficulties. It ſhould be portative, not expenſive, and harmoniſe with the barometer. It will indicate the dryneſs or moiſtneſs of the air which immediately ſurrounds it, the ſtate of which may be different from that of the great maſs of air: and it may be doubted if it can ever accurately indicate the moiſture which produces an effect on the barometer. However, notwithſtanding all the difficulties attending them, De Luc already exhorts naturaliſts to make trials therewith; and what he ſays on this ſubject in the ſecond volume of his *Modif. ſur l'Atm.* is well worthy of an attentive peruſal.

I hardly need remind the readers, that the vanes muſt be advantageouſly placed, be ſenſible to the leaſt impreſſion of the wind, and ſhould indicate both the direction and the force of the wind, and conſequently ſhew likewiſe when there is a calm. From the direction of our common vanes, we often conclude that the wind blows which is indicated by them, though ſuch indication is only the conſequence of a preceding wind, to which ſucceeded a calm in the atmoſphere.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a conſtant reader of your excellent Magazine, and would conſider myſelf much obliged if any of your contributors would have the goodneſs to ſtate a method by which the neutral ſalts may be ſeparated from barrilla and kelp, leaving the alcali. The method wanted is ſuch as may be uſed in large by a manufacturer. Your reader truſts you will oblige him in this requeſt, if not, will you have the kindneſs to acknowledge in your next Magazine the receipt of this, and point out where the wiſhed-for information may be met with by your friend and ſervant,

Gatſhead, 3 April, 1800. M. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMMUNICATION *between* SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL, *and their* COLONIES.

By C. A. Fisher.

PERHAPS ſome account of the *correſpondencia ultramarina*, or of the packet-boats ſent to the Spaniſh and Portugueſe colonies, may not be unacceptable: as even *Bourgoing* makes no mention of the former, although they have been eſtabliſhed ever ſince the year 1764.

There are, in *Corunna*, ſeven frigates and ſix brigantines: the former of from 160-350 tons and 12-20 guns, the latter of 120-150 tons and 16-20 guns.

At the beginning of every month, both in time of war and peace, one of theſe veſſels ſails to the Havannah, carries letters for all the Spaniſh colonies in America, and touches at Puerto-Rico. From the Havannah, another ſails to Veracruz; and likewiſe to and fro between Puerto-Rico, Cartagena, Porto-bello, and Panama. From Puerto-Rico, a packet is diſpatched every two months to Buenos-Ayres; and thence in the ſame order to Chili, Peru, and the Philippines. Beſides this, ſince the year 1767, a packet-boat ſails every two months from Corunna, for Buenos-Ayres, Chili, Peru, and the Philippines, to Montevideo, whence the letters are forwarded in the manner above mentioned.

To facilitate the inland communication, poſts are eſtabliſhed from Veracruz to Mexico, and from the other ſea-ports to the interior of the country. A road has been made acroſs the Cordilleras; and *arrieros*, or muleteers, traverſe and convey travellers through the provinces, as in Spain.

All the above-mentioned *embarcaciones correos* carry ſome articles of merchandiſe; and, by particular permiſſion, likewiſe paſſengers. The price of about 150 piaſtres is paid for ſuch a paſſage; and the voyage generally laſts from 50 to 60 days. The poſtage of a letter to Lima, amounts to 3 piaſtres.

From Liſbon, likewiſe, regular packet-boats ſail to the Portugueſe ſettlements in America; but only ſince the commencement of the year 1798. Every two months one is diſpatched to Aſſá, direct; and a ſecond to Bahid, and thence to Riojaneyro. And in the interior of Braſil, and in the iſland of Madeira and the Azores, poſts have now *firſt* been eſtabliſhed. That there may be a ſufficient revenue to defray the expences of theſe packet-boats, no letters are permitted to be ſent by other ſhips from Portugal to the colonies:—but in Spain, there is no reſtriction in this reſpect.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XXI.

WHAT IS THE REAL NATURE OF FAMILY PRIDE?

MORALISTS and Divines agree in the condemnation of *pride*, from whatever ſource it is derived; but ſome kinds of it have ever been treated with lighter cenſure than others; and ſome, in the common eſtimate, have even been elevated into laudable principles of action, and have been ſuppoſed to denote an exalted ſoul. The pride of virtue among the ancient philoſophers, eſpecially of the Stoic ſect, though it was apt to inſpire an arrogant and unamiable demeanour, certainly in many caſes raiſed the mind above every thing mean and vulgar, and proved an incitement to worthy conduct. Similar effects have uſually been attributed to the *pride of family*; and no common place is more frequent in works of fiction, and even in popular morality, than the influence of high deſcent in dignifying the ſentiments, and prompting to noble deeds. It is obvious, that the reality of ſuch effects muſt depend upon the character and foundation of this ſpecies of pride; for the mere affection of pride, conſiſting in a high eſtimate of one's-ſelf, is more likely to debaſe than to ennoble, to repreſs than to rouſe, ſince it ſuppoſes the object already attained for the ſake of which great exertions are made. Let us therefore enquire into the actual ſource of family pride, as prevailing among ourſelves. It is poſſible, that its character may admit of different ſhades and variations from local circumſtances; yet I ſhould imagine, that it muſt every where derive its eſſence from the general principles of human nature.

There are two grounds upon which a ſentiment of this kind may be made to appear not unreaſonable; one, the ſuppoſition that ſuperior qualities are actually tranſmitted in certain families by procreation; the other, that deſcendants poſſeſs a ſort of inheritance in the public merits of their anceſtors.

With reſpect to the firſt, as it is an undoubted fact, that not only the bodily but the mental conſtitution of parents is, in ſome degree, renovated in their children; it was no improbable opinion that thoſe qualities which in a rude ſtate of ſociety had raiſed their poſſeſſors above their fellows, ſhould, for a time at leaſt, ſhine conſpicuous in their lineal progeny. A race of Heraclidæ might long be diſtinguiſhed by a portion of the ſtrength and fortitude of their great progenitor. Horace, by the analogy of the brute creation, ſupports his poſition of

"*Fortes creantur fortibus & bonis:*"
"The brave and good produce the good and brave."

It was unfortunate, that the race of human beings by whom he exemplified his doctrine, was the family of the *Neros*; but he was a poet and not a prophet, and could not foreſee how ſoon a name which great qualities had raiſed to honour, might be rendered eternally infamous by the vices of a degenerate offspring. In more modern times it has been aſſerted, that valour, honour, and good ſenſe, have been hereditary in certain families; and epitaphs have told of noble breeds of which "all the males were brave, and all the females virtuous." But in a long line, ſo many accidents may happen to interrupt the ſtream of propagated excellencies, that I preſume the credit of ſuch pretenſions is quite at an end. Nor do I ſuppoſe, that the inheritors of high blood would themſelves be forward to put in claims which might excite too large expectations in the public. Who would venture to profeſs himſelf an heir to the political wiſdom of a Cecil, or the military talents of a Churchill? The truth is, that natural perfections of mind and body are indifferently the lot of all conditions of life; and the chance is juſt the ſame, as far as birth is concerned, that a Bacon or a Newton ſhould honour the palace or the cottage. Every thing further is the reſult of education; and whether that of the great be beſt adapted to carry the human ſpecies to its higheſt degree of perfection, may be left to the great themſelves to determine. Scarcely any man, therefore, is probably proud of his deſcent on the ſuppoſition, that he has derived from it moral or intellectual endowments ſuperior to thoſe of mankind in general. And with reſpect to the body, they who talk, almoſt as if they underſtood it literally, of the purity of the blood which flows in their veins, muſt be perpetually recalled from the pleaſing deluſion, by the homelineſs, deformities, and hereditary diſeaſes, which render ſo many noble races extremely bad ſpecimens of the human form divine.

The ſuppoſed participation in the merits of anceſtors is next to be conſidered as a ground of family pride.

The public gratitude, which, in its diſplays, has frequently comprehended with the perſon of a public benefactor thoſe of his children, and even of his remote deſcendants, has given a ſanction to this notion of *tranſmitted merit*, and proved it to have a foundation in human nature. Yet reaſon and reflexion muſt teach, that every tribute paid by ſociety on this account, has its juſt bounds; that preſent demerit may cancel all the claims of paſt deſert; and that even length of time may obliterate the debt. We can ſcarcely conceive of ſervices ſo great, that they may not be repaid in honour and emolument, if not to the perſon himſelf, at leaſt to his immediate repreſentatives; and it is evident, that, were public rewards to be perpetuated to all poſterity, future generations would find the ſtock anticipated, by which they ſhould remunerate benefits of their own growth. In order to eſtabliſh a juſt title to the honours aſſociated with a noble name, along with the name there ſhould be a tranſmiſſion of a portion of the character and principles which firſt made it the object of reſpect. If a race of Publicolas think it a duty affixed to their appellation, to continue from age to age the guardians of the people's rights, they will continue entitled to their attachment and veneration; but if they dwindle down to the ſatellites of a court, how ſhall they dare to arrogate reſpect on account of their relation to anceſtors whoſe principles they have renounced, and whoſe actions, by their own conduct, they diſavow? No conſideration, indeed, ought to be more awful, or even oppreſſive to the mind, than that of being the repreſentative of men whoſe remembrance will ever live in the breaſts of their admiring countrymen: for what is its effect, but that of providing a perpetual fund for humiliating compariſons? This is the topic particularly dwelt upon, with a mixture of humour and indignation, by the manly Juvenal, in his energetic ſatire upon nobility.

But the claim to public reverence on account of the ſignal *merits* of anceſtors, be it well or ill-founded, cannot poſſibly come within the view of a great majority of thoſe who boaſt of *family*. From the auguſt genealogies of kings and emperors, down to the pedigrees of country ſquires, how few are there which can exhibit characters of diſtinguiſhed virtue or abilities, or to whom their country can juſtly be reckoned indebted. If names now and then occur, which the hiſtorian has deigned to record among the actors in memorable events, it is to be conſidered, that high ſtations are neceſſarily the lot of property and influence; and that tranſactions of great moment, which are conducted by the united exertions of many, are often aſcribed to an individual, who had no other ſhare in them, than that of being the nominal head. Battles are gained, and negotiations brought to effect, under the auſpices of perſons of rank, in whoſe abilities perhaps not the leaſt confidence is placed even by thoſe who employ them. They merely ſerve for the decoration; while all the real buſineſs is done by men not highly born enough to diſpenſe with profeſſional knowledge. Thus the brave and ſkilful Chevert obtained a victory and a marſhal's ſtaff for the prince de Soubiſe; concerning which it was wittily ſaid in an epigram, "Who ſhould have the ſtaff, but at he who cannot walk alone?" But without entering into a rigorous ſcrutiny, but making a liberal allowance of every *imputed* public ſervice, it may be aſked, Will our men of family conſent to take precedence, according to the aggregate of meritorious deeds recorded of the whole race? It will not, I believe, come under the charge of *ſcandalum magnatum* to affirm, that the nobility and gentry, neither of this, nor of any other country, would acquieſce in ſuch a propoſal. In fact, a perſon muſt be little acquainted with the ſentiments that really prevail in the world, to ſuppoſe that the pride of anceſtry has, in general, any connexion whatever with merit, either genuine or imputed. Its grounds are, ſimply, relative ſuperiority of condition, together with the length of time in which that ſuperiority has been enjoyed. It is, therefore, no other than *a modification of the pride of wealth*; and while more abſurd in its application than this ſentiment, it is not at all more elevated or dignified in its nature.

The Engliſh nobleman who traces his lineage to one "who came in with the Conqueror," is content to refer his origin to a ſoldier of fortune, a ſubaltern leader of banditti, who, for his aſſiſtance in turning out the lawful poſſeſſors, was rewarded with a ſhare of their property. He was brave, as were all of his Norman countrymen. The greedy appetite for ſpoil would lead him, as it would the meaneſt of his band, to confront any dangers; but he was ignorant, unlettered, unprincipled, and brutal. By the number of vaſſals he brought into the field, was eſtimated the proportion of conquered land that fell to his ſhare; and this proportion conſtituted the ſole difference between the greater and the inferior families built upon this foundation. Where the ſpoil was half or the whole of a county, it gave riſe to an earldom or barony, which, deſcending through various fortune to the preſent time, has conferred the higheſt hereditary honours this kingdom affords. Now, the original mode in which this property was acquired, certainly conveys no valuable leſſon to a deſcendant; and amidſt the train through which it has ſucceſſively paſſed, may probably be found all that variety of character and conduct which the human condition, joined to power and wealth, is likely to produce. Some of them were, of courſe, generals, miniſters, heads of factions, now on the royal, now on the popular ſide, as it ſuited their intereſts; now rewarded with new honours and poſſeſſions as ſupporters of the crown, now attainted and brought to the ſcaffold as traitors. "Treaſon, ſacrilege, and proſcription (ſays Gibbon), are often the beſt titles of antient nobility." Is it, then, from a moral or intellectual eſtimate of ſuch men as theſe, that the idea of a noble and illuſtrious race is derived by the judges of family conſequence—the adepts in heraldry and genealogy? No.—It is quite ſufficient for them to trace Bohuns and Mowbrays from century to century, as the poſſeſſors of certain hereditary honours, and the owners of certain manors; and all individuals are ſunk in the abſtract notion of a *great houſe*. The Spaniards, though prouder of nobility than any nation in Europe, gave to their original great landholders only the appropriate title of *Ricos Hombres*—rich men.

The untitled country gentleman cannot be ſuppoſed to entertain more elevated ideas of anceſtry, than the ennobled patrician. The connexion of his *name* with a *certain parcel of land* at a remote period, is all that he thinks it incumbent upon him to eſtabliſh in proof of his gentility; and the meaſure of his relative conſequence is the number of acres in this land, combined with the length of time during which his family have been the poſſeſſors of it. Theſe two conſiderations, it is true, ſomewhat interfere; ſo that it may become a matter of doubt, whether an ancient race of ſmall property be not more honourable than a more modern one with ampler poſſeſſions: and this is one of the modifications by which the pride of family ſomewhat differs from the ſimple pride of wealth. But the foundation of both being the ſame, namely, diſtinction from the maſs of people by a ſuperiority in riches, it does not appear how the mere circumſtance of the length of time in which this has been enjoyed, can conſtitute any eſſential difference in effect. In this country, where certainly more ſobriety and conſiſtency in eſtimating the advantages of life prevail than in moſt others, it is very ſeldom that the proudeſt gentleman of antient deſcent will refuſe to ally himſelf to ſuperior wealth and influence, how recent ſoever be their date. What is uſually meant when it is ſaid, Such an one is a perſon of *good family?* Is any other idea excited, than that of opulence and living at eaſe? Do not we immediately paint to ourſelves a good landed eſtate, a rich church preferment, or a thriving profeſſion? And if any moral notions aſſociate themſelves with the word *good*, are they not merely ſuch as naturally belong to a condition which riſes above the ordinary tempatemptations to meanneſs and diſhoneſty, and renders it eaſy to perform acts of generoſity and liberality? In this ſenſe, is the gentleman of ancient name ſuperior to the wealthy trader of yeſterday?

Whatever be the forms under which family pride appears, they are for the moſt part only varieties of the ſelf-conſequence derived from property. Thus, when a perſon boaſts that his anceſtors have never ſullied themſelves with low or mercenary employments, what is it but boaſting that they have been able to live upon their hereditary poſſeſſions, without any exertions of perſonal induſtry. The rich trader may promiſe the ſame hereafter for himſelf and his deſcendants, as long as the wealth he has accumulated ſhall laſt. And if the gentleman falls into poverty, what becomes of his boaſt? He will ſcorn, perhaps, to cringe behind a counter; but he will not ſcruple to bow at a miniſter's levee. He will think it beneath him to practiſe for gain any uſeful talents he may poſſeſs; but he will deem it honourable to let himſelf out to hire, for the purpoſe of butchering thoſe who never offended him, on the mere conſiderations of pay and plunder. He will be a venal ſenator, a proſtitute lawyer, or an unbelieving prieſt, without derogating from gentility. But is not the man who goes to market with his conſcience, as much a trader as if he ſet up a ſtall at a fair; with this difference only, that he deals in a viler commodity than ever came out of a manufacturer's hands?

Does the *gentleman* value himſelf upon his education and manners? Theſe too, if of a ſuperior kind, have only been rendered ſo by ſuperiority in the means of obtaining improvement, or of appearing in ſociety with reſpect and independence. None are at preſent better educated, than the children of many who have become opulent by commerce; as, on the other hand, inſtances are ſufficiently common of mean and narrow educations given to the inferior branches of great families. A common literary education is within the reach of perſons much beneath the rank of gentility; and as its ſucceſs chiefly depends upon the motives to improve it to the beſt advantage, it is leſs to be expected from the heirs of opulence, than from thoſe who are ſenſible that their livelihood muſt depend upon their own exertions. With reſpect to the extraordinary advantages of particular tuition, of travel, and the like, theſe are all open to the perſon who can pay for them, and to no others. The *manners* which are ſuppoſed to denote a familiarity with good company, have two ſources; the ſenſe of ſelf-conſequence, and the habits of artificial politeneſs. The firſt will, doubtleſs, attend perſons of real rank and importance; but it is derived rather from ſtation and fortune, than from what is properly called family. It is often ſurpriſingly ſoon caught by men of very low origin, who arrive at poſts of dignity, or high commercial proſperity; while it may be totally extinct in the needy deſcendant of ten noble generations. The ſecond is an accompliſhment which, like all others, muſt be *ſtudied* by thoſe who wiſh to excel in it. High birth is, doubtleſs, an advantage towards its acquiſition; but the opportunities it affords are often neglected. That *arbiter elegantiarum*, Lord Cheſterfield, has ſcarcely allowed any of the firſt men of his time, in point of rank and office, to have had the manners and converſation of gentlemen. (See his Characters.) Indeed, the very circumſtance of elevated ſituation may operate unfavourably upon the manners, from the careleſſneſs it is likely to inſpire with reſpect to pleaſing in ſociety, the deſire of which is the only true ſource of politeneſs. The loweſt appendages of quality are more likely to acquire that deportment which conciliates regard and good-will, than their lords and patrons; and I make no doubt, that Lord Cheſterfield's *gentleman* was a much politer man in *his* eſtimation, than moſt of his fellow-peers.

If a juſt interpretation of the nature and origin of family-pride have been given in the preceding remarks, it will not be eaſy to ſhew, why it ſhould tend to elevate the mind, or ſtimulate to great and honourable exertions. We may, indeed, image to ourſelves a parent exhorting his child in the warmeſt ſtrains of affectionate eloquence, to prove himſelf the worthy deſcendant of a long race of heroes or patriots. But the misfortune is, when we quit fancy for reality, that theſe pure races are nowhere to be found; and it is not without great ſelection, that a noble youth can ſafely draw his examples from his genealogical table. How many names, and, perhaps, the moſt diſtinguiſhed ones too, will occur in every line, which, inſtead of the love of public virtue, will inſpire a lawleſs luſt of power, or an admiration of unprincipled daring; inſtead of the heart-felt eſteem of private worth and integrity, will kindle the ambition of dazzling by ſplendid profligacy! The leſſon he is of all the moſt likely to learn is, the great importance of riches; he ſees how much they conduced to the conſequence of his progenitors, and why ſhould he form a different eſtimate of his own? If, therefore, he inherits wealth, he is proud of that wealth. If he inherits only the title and memory of paſt opulence, he is mortified by the contraſt between his name and his circumſtances; and feels no neceſſity ſo urgent, as that of retrieving the honour, that is, the fortune of his family. To one whoſe prejudices preclude him from many of the moſt uſeful and honeſt ways of gaining a fortune, ſuch an impreſſion muſt often be the cauſe of hurtful and diſhonourable expedients. And, in fact, none have in all countries been ſo ſyſtematically hoſtile to the liberties and rights of their fellow-ſubjects, as the brood of indigent nobility, who ſeem to think themſelves unjuſtly treated by the community, as long as their revenues are inadequate to the expectations of their birth.

To revert to the queſtion propoſed as the object of enquiry,—I conceive it to be the true nature of family pride, to inſtitute an eſtimate of perſonal value, eſſentially founded upon ſuperiority of wealth, and recurring to ſuch a ſuperiority for its ſupport. It cannot, therefore, be relied upon as a ſolid principle for the elevation of the character. It may occaſionally prompt to great and noble actions, but there is no ſecurity againſt its inſpiring pernicious and diſgraceful ones. It is inferior in worth, not only to genuine morality, but to a regard for the common good opinion of mankind, which implies a ſenſe of community of ſentiment and intereſt; whereas family-pride is a ſecluding and diſſociating principle.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this ſhort paper it is not intended, it would almoſt indeed be impoſſible, to give any thing like a complete view of ſo difficult and ſo comprehenſive a ſubject as Mania. It will only be therefore upon ſome parts of it, that appear to me particularly intereſting, that I ſhall venture to make a few obſervations.

There is ſcarcely any taſk ſo difficult as that of defining with preciſion. Amongſt the almoſt infinite number of definitions which have been given of inſanity, there is no one perhaps which may not be conſidered as liable to objection. Thoſe writers, for inſtance, who have regarded it as conſiſting in *an error of judgment*, or in *conduct that is in oppoſition to its dictates*, may be charged with involving in the claſs of maniacs the whole race of mankind: To others who have repreſented this diſeaſe as depending upon *uncommon aſſociations of ideas*, it may be objected, that from the infinite variety of education and accidental circumſtances, there is not a ſingle individual who has not many aſſociations that are peculiar to himſelf.

The maniac has, in the writings of ſome, been characterized as a perſon, whoſe *emotions are diſproportionate to the value of their objects*.

But againſt this definition it may be ſtated, that there is no ſtandard by which we can *aſcertain* the value of any object, but the ſentiment which it excites;— and that, in fact, we perceive an aſtoniſhing variety of opinion upon this ſubject. The miſer, for inſtance, looks upon the lover as inſane; and the lover, with at leaſt an equal propriety, retorts the charge upon the miſer.

Falſe perceptions of external objects have been ſaid to conſtitute inſanity—an opinion obviouſly erroneous, ſince many caſes are there decidedly maniacal, in which this circumſtance is not found to occur. Beſides, theſe falſe perceptions originate moſt frequently from ſome fault in one of the external organs of ſenſe.

A definition of inſanity leſs, perhaps, exceptionable than any I have as yet noticed, is that which makes it to conſiſt, in a *loſs of the power of the will over the attention*. But even this ſeems not to be perfectly free from objection. Since a temporary failure of the voluntary power over the current of thought occurs not unfrequently, without its being accompanied by any other ſymptom of intellectual derangement.

Although it appears that no one of the circumſtances which have been taken notice of, can, when occurring by itſelf, be ſtrictly regarded as conſtituting inſanity; yet a perſon in whoſe mind all or moſt of them are united in any conſiderable degree, we may, without ſcruple, pronounce to be afflicted with this diſeaſe. Preſumptuous it might appear for me, to aim at a preciſion that has not been attained by the moſt able writers upon the ſubject; without, therefore, ſaying more upon the definition of mania, I ſhall proceed to a conſideration of ſome of thoſe cauſes which have been found moſt frequently to induce it.

By nearly every writer upon the ſubject of inſanity it has been obſerved, that there is no circumſtance which more frequently produces it, than *the habitual and immoderate uſe of inebriating liquors*. That ſuch muſt be their tendency, will appear evident from the following conſiderations.

The diſorder and debility of body which this intemperance induces, will be likely to occaſion a *ſympathetic* debility and diſorder of the mind.

The habitual indulgence of any propenſity in oppoſition to the dictate of reaſon, tends gradually to weaken, and at length to deſtroy altogether, the influence of that faculty.

The ſenſibility conſtantly *goaded* by exceſſive ſtimuli cannot fail in time to be thrown into a morbid ſtate.

The mental part of our frame ſeems to be affected by over exertion, in the ſame way as the muſcular; which we know, in conſequence of it, often becomes either incapable of motion, as in paralyſis; or its motion, as in chorea, becomes independent of the will.

It is remarkable, that the latter of theſe diſeaſes ſhould, in a variety of circumſtances, bear a ſtriking analogy to mania. Conſtant, irregular, and involuntary motions of the *body* characterize the one; motions preciſely correſpondent of the *mind* conſtitute the other. That form of inſanity which has been called melancholia may, in like manner, be compared to paralyſis; where, although ſenſibility continue, it remains, in ſpite of any effort of the will to move it, obſtinately fixed in the contemplation of one idea.

The elevation of ſpirits induced by ſtimulating liquors, is found to be ſucceeded uniformly by depreſſion. And although at firſt the enlivening influence of wine is nearly equal to the depreſſion which afterwards enſues; theſe effects appear, as the habit of uſing the ſtimulus advances, to become diſproportionate to each other, the former gradually diminiſhing, and the latter every day growing greater. Hence melancholy, by encroachments almoſt imperceptible, acquires in time a complete aſcendency over the mind.

The preceding remark ſeems to be confirmed by an obvious circumſtance in the progreſs of habit in general.

Moſt actions, however pleaſurable at firſt, by a frequent repetition of them become indifferent. That is, the pleaſure connected with the performance of them diminiſhes, whilſt the pain of abſtaining increaſes in the ſame proportion. So that the relinquiſhment of a habit is then found to be moſt difficult and painful, when it has arrived at that pitch of inveteracy, as even to be unattended with conſciouſneſs.

Hence we learn the neceſſity of regular intermiſſions of enjoyment, in order to ſecure its permanence.

It is from having worn out our ſenſibility to happineſs at an early period of life, that we complain ſo often of gloom and inſipidity in the more advanced ſtages of it. In thoſe perſons who carry intoxication daily to ſuch a pitch as induces a temporary madneſs, it ſeems likely that this ſtate ſhould from *the force of habit* become permanent. In this allowable inference from what we know in other inſtances to be the effect of cuſtom, I am confirmed by two caſes that have lately fallen under my obſervation of perſons who, in conſequence of very frequent indulgence to exceſs, retain even during their ſhort intervals of abſtinence every external appearance of inebriety.

Although a ſtate ſtrictly deſerving the name of mania frequently does not follow as the immediate conſequence from a tranſgreſſion of ſobriety; yet, as ſuch tranſgreſſion in every inſtance diminiſhes the power of reaſon, as well as gives an unnatural ſtrength to all the paſſions, and to that in particular to which the conſtitution is peculiarly prone, its tendency to produce at length a complete and obſtinate diſorder of the mental faculties muſt be too evident to ſtand in need of any farther proof or elucidation.

A common, but a much leſs frequent cauſe of inſanity, than that which I have already noticed, is the *exceſſive exertion of the intellectual faculties.*

Although intemperate ſtudy be not one of thoſe modes of exceſs, againſt which it is peculiarly incumbent to guard the youth of the preſent generation, there is no one, I am convinced, from which more miſchievous and dreadful conſequences have ſometimes originated. Too often *talents* have been ſacrificed to *acquiſitions*, and *knowledge* purchaſed at the expence of *underſtanding*. Literary gluttons may not unfrequently be met with, who, intent only upon feeding a voracious appetite for books, accumulate gradually a maſs of indigeſted matter, which oppreſſes, and in time deſtroys altogether the power of intellectual aſſimilation. The learning of ſuch men lies a dead weight upon the mind, which inſtead of nouriſhing its ſubſtance, or adding to its vigor, ſerves only to obſtruct the freedom and to impede the activity of its operations. The mental enlargement which is thus produced, may be compared not to that natural and healthy growth which is attended by an increaſe of ſtrength, but to the *morbid dilatation of a dropſy.*

Had the too obſtinate application to ſtudy the effect only of rendering men more ſtupid than they were originally conſtituted by nature, we ſhould have leſs reaſon than at preſent to lament its deleterious tendency. But well authenticated caſes are deplorably numerous, in which not a decay of genius merely has originated in this ſource, but even a derangement of the rational faculty. Although the intellectual powers will always be in danger of debility and diſorder from the too violent, or the too long continued, exerciſe of them; this will be ſtill more likely to take place, when the exerciſe has been confined to one or but a few ſubjects. By ſufficiently diverſifying the *mode*, we may protract almoſt indefinitely the *period* of exertion. *Change* of employment is often found to anſwer the end of an *entire ceſſation* from it.

The ſenſe of fatigue, for inſtance, which we experience from the exerciſe of our limbs, may be relieved not by reſt merely, but alſo by again exerciſing them in a different manner.

If we have been employed in reading or in thinking upon any ſubject, until the attention be exhauſted, how uniformly do we find it to be again rouſed and invigorated, by directing it to a ſubject of a different nature.

A perſon in whoſe conſtitution there appears a tendency to inſanity, not only ought to be guarded againſt too long protracted or intenſe thinking, but it ſhould likewiſe be recommended to him to avoid as much as poſſible thinking upon ſubjects of a very intricate and perplexing nature. There are few walks of literature, in which he may not be allowed to amuſe himſelf, provided that he ſhun with care the endleſs labyrinth of metaphyſical ſpeculation.

Scarcely can it appear deſirable, or even ſafe, to attend much to ſubjects, where the reſtleſſneſs of doubt ſo ſeldom terminates in the repoſe of conviction; or, at leaſt, where the labour of the reſearch is never likely to be rewarded by the importance of the diſcovery.

That cruel perplexity which the mind is apt to experience, when meditating upon inexplicable queſtions, has not unfitly been allotted by our great poet as one of the puniſhments of condemned ſpirits*.

Habits of intenſe ſtudy, or any other circumſtance which, for a conſiderable period, places the mind out of the reach or renders it inſenſible to the operation of external agents, appears likely to induce the ſymptoms of inſanity. Were it not for a perpetual obtruſion upon the attention of the objects around us, it would almoſt be impoſſible to avoid that uniform train of thought which ſo generally precedes, and in a large proportion of caſes conſtitutes the moſt ſtriking feature of, this diſeaſe. Hence it is, that ſolitude proves ſo dangerous to a mind in which there exiſts any tendency to diſorder. More than one perſon has fallen under my own obſervation, who, with a frame uncommonly ſuſceptible of feeling, and addicted to reflection, has at length ſunk into a ſtate of decided and confirmed melancholy; in conſequence, as there was every reaſon to believe, of a long continued ſecluſion from nearly all intercourſe with the world.

It is not good for man to aſſociate merely with his own reflections. Nature has intended us for communication with our fellow creatures; and we are not allowed to violate with impunity ſo uſeful an inſtinct of our conſtitution.

When familiarity with any ſet of objects has taken from them the power of acting with due force upon the mind, it appears deſireable, where there is any danger of inſanity, that new ſcenes ſhould be preſented, and that the patient ſhould be removed into circumſtances as different as poſſible from thoſe to which his conſtitution has been already accuſtomed. It is chiefly with this view that travelling has ſo often been preſcribed. Dr. Willis has remarked, that, of the patients he has cured, a much larger proportion have been foreigners than natives of this country;—a circumſtance which no doubt ariſes, from the former having been made to undergo a more complete change of ſituation.

In a large proportion of caſes, nothing appears to me more miſchievous and abſurd than to confine, as is too often done, perſons afflicted with inſanity, in dark and ſolitary cells, where they are cruelly deprived of every object that might tend to divert the mind from the ſubject of its diſeaſed ſenſibility.

It is principally, perhaps, to the abolition, in a great meaſure, of rigorous confinement, that we may aſcribe the ſuperior ſucceſs with which modern practitioners have treated thoſe committed to their care.

A madhouſe ſeems as ill-calculated to reſtore the reaſon, as a jail is to reform the character.

Confinement of both kinds may ſometimes be neceſſary for the ſecurity or the convenience of ſociety; but ſeldom has it any effect upon the unhappy priſoner, except that of confirming, in the one caſe, the previous depravity of his morals, and, in the other, the derangement of his underſtanding.

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* Vide Paradiſe Loſt.

derſtanding. In a perſon who has recovered from inſanity, there is not any thing I can conceive, which would be more likely to induce a relapſe into his former ſituation, than the agonizing remembrance of having been once, and the fearful poſſibility of being again encloſed within the gloomy walls, and ſubjected to the brutal diſcipline, of one of thoſe *medical baſtiles*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inquiries made by Sinboron laſt month, reſpecting *guttural ſounds*, might be anſwered in a manner highly ſatisfactory from the Welſh, if there were appropriate types for laying the ancient alphabet of that tongue before him; but that not being the caſe, I will endeavour to ſupply the defect briefly as to a few points. The original alphabet of the bards, whenceſoever they had it, ought to be conſidered the moſt perfect of any that has been invented, both in the principle of its form and arrangement*. Therein all the poſſible radical ſounds are fixed to be ſixteen in number, each repreſented by a ſimple ſign, anſwering to the following order and letters—a, e, i, o; b, m, p, f; c, g; t, d, n; l; r; s. From theſe all other ſounds are derived, both in power and form; and which are denominated mutations or modifications †. There are, in addition to the radicals, twenty-four of ſuch modified characters in the Welſh; and of theſe it is now neceſſary only to ſhew ſuch as are derived from the *c* or *k*. The *c* has three modifications in the Welſh; one conſiſts of its being ſoftened or lowered to a *g*; the next is its ſimple guttural ç, the *ch* of the German, or the *gh* of Sinboron; and the third is peculiar, I believe, to the Welſh; unleſs the now doubtful ע of the Hebrew repreſented the ſame power. This laſt ſound may be termed an aſpirated guttural, or *ng* with *h* prefixed; and, indeed, for want of a character in the roman letters, it is ſo repreſented in the printed books of the Welſh: For example—*caru*, to love; *ni çari moni*, thou wilt not love her; *er itti vy ngharu*, though thou haſt loved me: the ſound of *vy nghàru*, may be caught by a ſtrange ear better by writing it *vyng-hàree*. According to the conception of thoſe who are familiarized to the above ſounds, they are conſidered as ſmoother and ſofter than the *k* or *c*, from their being ſemi-vowels; and it is upon the principle of ſoftening the pronunciation of their baſis, or the *c*, that they are introduced.

It appears to me that a purely Gothic pronunciation is hoſtile to theſe guttural ſounds or modifications of the *c*: the prevailing languages of Europe are compounded of Cymbric (Celtic, improperly called) and Gothic: in ſeveral of them the Gothic hath ſo far prevailed, as to annihilate thoſe ſounds.

The Engliſh, according to the pronunciation at the univerſity of Oxford, ſounded the guttural *gh*, as late as the time of Henry VII. as may be proved from an ode in their language, in Welſh metre, then compoſed by a ſtudent at that place, and written according to the Welſh orthography.

Many hundred words in the French prove this guttural to be transformed into the modern *ch* and *ç* of that tongue: for example—in the *ez*, the imperative termination of verbs of the ſecond perſon ſingular, we recognize the Welſh *wç* which properly is a plural; but uſed for the ſingular, out of reſpect, like *you* in the Engliſh. Further examples:—

French.	*Welſh.*	*Familiar.*
Prenez vous,	Prynwç çwi,	Pryna di
Cherchez vous,	Cyrçwç çwi,	Cyrça di
Quandallez vous,	Pan elwç çwi,	Pan eli di
Pouſſez la bale,	Pwyſwç y bêl,	Pwyſa y bêl.

I believe this ſame guttural ſound is hardly uſed in the Daniſh, Swediſh, nor Norwegian dialects of the Gothic; though very much ſo in the German, which has more of a Cymbric character in its formation.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

MEIRION.

N. B. Eight or nine of the phraſes adduced by Dr. Dickſon, as Scotticiſms, in the Magazine for laſt month, are common in the Engliſh counties bordering on Wales.

I beg leave to mention, that the Welſh uſe a great many negatives; two, three, or four, frequently occurring in the ſame phraſe; ſimilar to what your correſpondent Mr. Robinſon has ſhewn to have been the practice of the Grecians, in your publication of laſt March.

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* There is a copy of it in the Pantographia of Edmund Fry.

† The principle of ſuch mutation, with reſpect to the power and the form, is very well illuſtrated by the c turned into ç.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not that the life of Pym, the early leader of the long parliament, has ever been compoſed in all the detail, and with all the attention due to ſo reſpectable and efficient a friend of civil and religious liberty, to oratorical talents ſo eminent, to ſtateſmanſhip ſo maſterly, and to integrity ſo inflexible. For abundance of argument, his ſpeeches approach the more deliberate compoſitions of Lord Bacon: a ſcholaſtic formality, a homiletic ſubdiviſion of topic, an exceſſive recurrence to the Hebrew claſſics for decoration, may diminiſh their value in the eye of modern taſte; yet they are ſuch as the times required and conſented,—ſuch as Selden could delight to hear, and only Milton was fitted to ſurpaſs.

The characteriſtic merit of Pym conſiſts in the energy with which he attacked and unmaſked the anti-jacobins of his age: a faction, which, under the pretence of ſecuring the church againſt the ſcorn and violence of miſcreants and anabaptiſts, was, in fact, deliberately promoting the aſcendancy of ſuperſtition and Catholiciſm; and, under pretence of guarding the ſtate againſt conſpiracies of republicans and levellers, was gradually ſubjecting every civil authority to military deſpotiſm, and abuſing the forms of a free conſtitution to confer on the king an arbitrary power.

There is one part of Pym's hiſtory, eſpecially, concerning which, if any of your readers can indicate the means of information, they may render a curious ſervice to biography by tranſmitting it.—I mean the object of his intercourſe with the Elector Palatine. Shortly before the death of Pym, the elector determined to ſend letters to the parliament, declaring his ſatisfaction with the covenant, and bemoaning the conduct of his brother, prince Rupert, in fighting againſt the legiſlative body. This very conſtitutional allegiance obtained indeed eventually for the elector a penſion from the parliament more than equivalent to that which he had been accuſtomed to receive from the king. But it is probable, that ſomething more than this grant had been ſecretly in agitation, and that Pym had originally contemplated the introduction of this electoral prince, as the founder of a new royal dynaſty, if it became neceſſary to depoſe Charles I. In this caſe Pym would be the real author of that very plan of ſettlement which the friends of conſtitutional liberty afterwards recurred to in 1688. The prior tranſactions with the Elector Palatine, or, at leaſt, their ſcope and drift, might well be known to ſome of the conductors of the revolution. The death of Mirabeau is thought to have coſt royalty to France; that of Pym may have deprived it, no leſs critically, of a leading ſupporter in Great Britain.

Among the ſcholaſtic philoſophers occurs the name of Hervæus Natalis. Can any of your correſpondents inform me where and when he flouriſhed?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of the papers concerning the ſimiles of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, inſerted in your Magazine, I ſelected paſſages from the firſt of theſe poets, in which many circumſtances of the natural hiſtory of the *lion* were deſcribed with great force and accuracy. In another Greek poet, not leſs original in his way than Homer, namely, *Theocritus*, I have lately been ſtruck with a deſcription relative to this noble animal, containing ſome circumſtances not noticed by Homer, and perhaps more characteriſtic than any of his. Hercules, in the 25th Idyll, gives an account of the firſt of thoſe exploits, called his *labours*, which was the killing of the Nemæan lion. "I armed myſelf (ſays he) with my bow and arrows, and my ſtout ſtaff, made of a wild olive-tree torn up by the roots; and repaired to the place where the lion frequented. I bent my bow, applied an arrow to the ſtring, and looked all around, that I might get ſight of him before he ſhould diſcover me. It was now mid-day; but neither could I anywhere diſcern his footſteps, nor hear his roaring; nor was any man to be found tending cattle, or working in the fields, who could give me information; terror kept them all at home. At length, I deſcried him returning to his den at the approach of evening, gorged with fleſh and blood; his mane, his face, and breaſt were all ſtained with gore, and with his tongue he licked his chin from ſide to ſide. Lurking behind the thicket, I watched his approach; and when he was near, I let fly an arrow which ſtruck his left flank, but did not penetrate the ſkin. Surpriſed, he lifted up his head from the ground, glanced his eyes to every part, and, yawning, diſplayed his terrible teeth. I diſcharged a ſecond arrow, which ſtruck him full on the cheſt, but fell harmleſs at his feet. I was about to fix a third on the ſtring, when the beaſt deſcried me. *He rolled his long tail about his hams, and prepared for the fight. His neck ſwelled with rage; his tawny hair briſtled; and, drawing up his flanks, his back became bent like a bow.*" The poet, then, by a ſingular and very expreſſive ſimile, deſcribes the manner in which the lion ſprung upon his foe. "As when a chariot-maker bends the ſplit-bough of a wild fig tree, warmed in the fire, in order to form the circumference of a wheel, which, eſcaping his hands, leaps to a diſtance; ſo the dreadful lion made a long ſpring to ſeize me. I held out with one arm my arrows and the double mantle from my ſhoulders; and with the other I raiſed my club, and ſtruck him on the head with ſuch force, that I broke the wild olive in two. He fell on the ground before he reached me, and, nodding his head, ſcarcely ſupported himſelf on his trembling legs; for darkneſs covered his eyes from the ſhock. Without giving him time to recover, I ſtruck him again on the back of his ſtrong neck; and, ſeizing him from behind, I throttled him with my hands, while, ſitting on his hinder parts, I preſſed down his legs with my heels, and ſqueezed his ſides with my thighs. At length, he ſtretched out his fore-feet, and ceaſed to breathe."

I have tranſlated this piece at length, becauſe it affords an admirable example of the truth and accuracy, with which the ancient poets painted natural objects; and in which they have been very inadequately imitated by their ſucceſſors, whether Roman or modern, who have generally contented themſelves with copying inſtead of obſerving, and have aimed at novelty rather by exaggeration and extravagance, than by the addition of really new facts. The circumſtance of the lion's arching his back, before he makes his deadly ſpring, is what I do not recollect to have met with elſewhere, either in proſe or verſe; yet, I doubt not of its accuracy, ſince it is an action belonging to the feline tribe in general. It is alſo obſervable, that, in the true ſimplicity of ancient manners, no falſe colours of romantic valour are laid upon the hero, who ſcruples not to take every advantage againſt his enemy that the caſe will admit, and practiſes buſh-fighting with miſſile weapons, till the animal compels him to come to cloſe quarters. It would be a curious ſubject to diſcuſs, whether ſuch natural manners are better adapted for poetry than the artificial elevation of the chivalrous ages, as we find it diſplayed in ſuch writers as Arioſto, Taſſo, and Spenſer. Certainly, they who prefer Homer to all other poets, muſt take the affirmative ſide of this queſtion, as Blackwell, and ſeveral other critics have done. It appears to me at preſent, that "much may be ſaid on both ſides," but I muſt content myſelf with having merely ſtated the topic as a matter for inquiry.

Stoke Newington, Your's, &c.
April 3, 1800. J. A.

P. S. It has been ſuggeſted to me, that in the preceding deſcription, the *return* of the lion to his den towards evening is not conformable to the circumſtance uſually attributed to this animal of his preying by night. But, it is probable, that in a diſtrict ſo much alarmed by his depredations as that of Nemæa then was, no domeſtic animals would be left abroad in the night time on which he could prey; and that his ſucceſs muſt depend upon ſurpriſing a herd or flock, while grazing in the day, of which ſcene Homer has more than once drawn the picture.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE that I have not quite done juſtice to the conjecture of Homer, propoſed in your laſt. I ſhould have added as a reference Il. XIII. 825—828—The paſſages produced from Horace by Mr. Singleton, do not authorize the remark by which they are preceeded. Domitos*que* in the firſt inſtance ſhould probably be domitos*ve*; as for the remaining *et* and *que* they are perfectly proper, as it was the poet's intention merely to diſtribute one circumſtance into two, or to combine ideas previouſly related to each other. Vid. Virg. Æn. IX. 138.

I am Sir, Your's
April 4, 1800. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the number of the books, mentioned in your laſt, of which your correſpondent wiſhes to ſee Engliſh tranſlations, permit me to add Plutarch's excellent treatiſe "*on the Difference between a Friend and a Flatterer,*" of which I conceive that a really *good* tranſlation, with proper *illuſtrations,* would be a very uſeful preſent to the public.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,
I. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW corporal maladies have received leſs attention from phyſicians than the tooth-ache, perhaps for the ſame reaſon that the Pariſian barber was unwilling

ling to meddle with Sterne's wig; "it was either above or below his ſkill." Ignorance and chance have however ſupplied us with a copious liſt of noſtrums for this complaint, of which few were ever known to effect a radical cure. To ſuch of your readers who may ſuffer from the tooth-ache, no apology will be neceſſary for recommending to their notice an eaſy operation, which has proved an effectual remedy to ſome of my friends: it is nothing more than burning with a ſharp inſtrument the inner ridge of the cartilage of the ear, which divides the external cavity, and is united with the outer ridge called the helix. A ſlight inciſion is made near the middle of this inner ridge: the operation, when once ſeen, is more eaſy to perform than deſcribe; it is attended with little pain, the ear heals in a few days, and the patient is ſaid to be ſecure from any future return of the complaint; this has been the caſe with thoſe I have been acquainted with, on whom the operation had been performed ſeveral years ſince. My own ſhort experience of nine months cannot decide much for the practice. I can only ſay, it has hitherto perfectly ſucceeded. The power of imagination may repreſs for a ſhort time the ſenſation of pain, but few will ſuppoſe it capable of deſtroying the acute pangs of the tooth-ache for years. That enlightened political philoſopher, Major Cartwright, informed me, that many months and years of his life had been ſacrificed by this painful diſorder, but he never had any return of it, after the above operation had been performed, which he believed was thirty years ſince.

Can any of your correſpondents inform me, whether burning in the ear for the tooth-ache, be practiſed on the Continent, as I believe it was firſt introduced from thence.—Can any poſſible connection be traced between the cartilage of the ear, and the teeth, that may explain the effect produced by this operation?

I only know two inſtances where it has been performed by regular medical practitioners. In general the poſſibility of its effecting a cure has been denied, becauſe it could not be explained by phyſiologiſts; yet how many facts in pneumatic chemiſtry, electricity, &c. are we now acquainted with, which a century ſince would have been '*a priori*' declared impoſſible, becauſe they could not have been explained by the imperfect ſyſtems of natural philoſophy then known.—Surely no one will ſay, the laws which regulate animal life we yet ſo fully diſcovered, or clearly aſcertained, that we ought to reject without inquiry, whatever we cannot torture into ſyſtems, or accommodate to our preſent ſcale of knowledge.

Wakefield, March 31, 1800. R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is no artifice more common among thoſe who have a point of argument to maintain, than to aſſume as a *poſtulatum* the circumſtance upon which the reaſoning moſt materially depends. The writer of the paper "on the population of the Ruſſian Empire," inſerted in your laſt Magazine, has given a moſt glaring example of this, either artifice or inattention, which I cannot but think it important to notice. After his valuable, and, I doubt not, authentic bill of mortality, for the ſubjects of the eſtabliſhed church in the Ruſſian Empire during the laſt year, he proceeds to form upon it a calculation of the whole number of people. In making this, he ſets out with "*It is well known* that the mortality is in common years throughout all the Ruſſian dominions, as 1 to 58." Now, I would aſk, *how* is it *well known* that a proportion prevails in this part of the world, ſo enormouſly different from what has been derived from the moſt accurate obſervations in other countries. That I may not alſo be charged with gratuitous aſſertion, I will copy ſome proportions of deaths to inhabitants from tables in Dr. Price's work on Reverſionary Payments. The moſt comprehenſive bills that perhaps have ever been accurately given, are thoſe of Mr. Wargentin for the whole kingdom of Sweden. From an average of 21 years the annual deaths in that country were, to the number of people, as 1 to $34\frac{6}{10}$. From the latitude and climate of Sweden, I ſhould ſuppoſe that in point of healthineſs, it may very well be paralleled with Ruſſia. Further, the proportion in that fine country, the *Pais de Vaud,* is ſtated, from Mr. Muret, as 1 to 45: that of the Duchy of Sileſia, as 1 to about 37; and that of the Auſtrian part of the Milaneſe, as 1 to $27\frac{8}{10}$. Dr. Price appears to have *aſſumed* the proportion in Norway and Denmark, as 1 to 35, probably taking Sweden as his guide. From the *facts* above ſtated, I ſhall certainly conclude that the writer of the paper has over-reckoned the population of Ruſſia by at leaſt one third, till I ſee ſome *proof* produced of what he ſays is ſo *well known,* but what appears to me utterly incredible. Your's &c.

A CALCULATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* FINANCIAL PART *of* LORD CASTLEREAGH'S PRINTED SPEECH *in favour of an* UNION *between* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

THE various ſpeeches which have been publiſhed in ſupport of the union between *Great Britain* and *Ireland,* are generally much more diſtinguiſhed for their vehemence, than either for the knowledge or conſiſtency of thoſe who have delivered them. According to the repreſentations of theſe orators in 1797, the *independent* parliament of Ireland then ſaved the kingdom from ruin by the wiſdom and energy of its meaſures. According to their preſent repreſentations, this very body is ſo feeble and inefficient as to be incapable of the ordinary functions of government. It is not my deſign either to oppoſe, or, if it were poſſible, to reconcile theſe contradictions. The queſtion of Union depends, I believe, very little upon argument, and therefore, like the other inhabitants of this country, I feel no intereſt in the diſcuſſion of it. Were the ſtatements, however, which are contained in the printed ſpeech of the *Iriſh Secretary* derived from authentic documents, or founded on the ſlighteſt knowledge of finance, we ſhould all have cauſe to be as much alarmed at the Union, as to be aſtoniſhed at the ſtupid obſtinacy of the *Iriſh* in oppoſing it. But, like the reſolutions of a certain aſſembly, on which I have already animadverted,* theſe ſtatements having neither the "evidence of fact," nor even the evidence of common arithmetic to ſupport them, would deſerve but little regard, if the ſource from which they proceeded did not give them the ſanction of *miniſterial* authority. On this account I have been induced to beſtow upon them ſome degree of attention, and in conſequence to communicate the following obſervations, which in any other caſe I ſhould have conſidered as altogether unneceſſary.

In enumerating the great benefits which *Ireland* will derive from the Union, Lord *Caſtlereagh* aſſures his countrymen, "that they are not only to be exempted from all concern in the preſent debt of the ſiſter-kingdom, but alſo from the payment of nearly one million of their own taxes." Theſe, he ſays, "will be thrown on the ſhoulders of the Britiſh Miniſter to provide for," and perhaps, with equal truth, he might have added, "will be eaſily transferred to the ſhoulders of a patient people, who have been ſo little burthened during the laſt ſeven years of that gentleman's adminiſtration." If Lord C. however be not better acquainted with the finances of *Ireland* than he appears to be with *Great Britain* his countrymen will have no great cauſe to truſt in the conſolation which he offers them. It is difficult to imagine from what ſource he derived his information when he ſtated the annual intereſt of the preſent debt of Great Britain to be only *ten millions*. Had he conſulted the reſolutions of the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, in July laſt, he would have found, even from theſe documents, that it exceeded *nineteen millions,* excluſive of the intereſt on Exchequer Bills, on money advanced by the Bank, &c. which raiſed it almoſt to twenty millions, or to *double* the ſum which he ſtates it to be. It is poſſible that his Lordſhip may have taken his account from the report of the Committee of Finance in 1791, when the intereſt of the debt did indeed amount very nearly to the ſum which he mentions; and as he ſeems to believe that *Great Britain* has raiſed a large proportion of her war-expences within the year, he may be led to conclude that ſhe had made little or no addition to her debts by the "juſt and neceſſary war" in which ſhe is now engaged. In what manner "the ſervices of each year have been provided for, within the year," will be beſt underſtood by conſidering that in the laſt three years they have ſo far exceeded the *extraordinary* ſupplies as to entail a debt of *fifty ſix millions* in the *three per cents,* which will require a continuance of thoſe very ſupplies for eight or ten years at leaſt, after the termination of the war, ſhould that even immediately ſucceed the preſent campaign. But were the whole of that debt annihilated at this moment, the preſent war will ſtill have accumulated a *permanent* debt of more than 220 millions, and in conſequence have rendered the future years of *peace* more expenſive than any former year of *war*, ſuppoſing even the whole ſupplies to have been raiſed within the year.

With ſuch an imperfect knowledge of the *Britiſh* finances, combined with a knowledge equally imperfect of common arithmetic, it is not to be expected that Lord C. ſhould be very accurate either in his arguments or his deductions on this ſubject. Hence, in attempting to prove that the *Iriſh* will be exonerated from one million of their taxes, he appears to be equally incorrect both in his ſurmiſes and his concluſions. In order, however, that a juſt idea may be formed of his Lordſhip's method of reaſoning, it will be neceſſary to tranſcribe the whole paſſage in which he has endeavoured to demonſtrate the truth of this aſſertion.

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* See Monthly Magazine for November laſt.

" The peace-eſtabliſhment of Great Britain, (excluſive of intereſt for debt) was	5,800,000
" That of Ireland	1,012,000

" In a proportion of $5\frac{3}{4}$ to one."

" The war-eſtabliſhment of Great Britain - -	27,000,000
" Of Ireland - -	3,076,000

" almoſt nine to one. Taking a mean between theſe proportions it was $8\frac{1}{8}$ to one. The proportion of years of peace to thoſe of war, during the preſent century had been ſix years of peace to one of war, which produced a farther mean of $7\frac{3}{4}$ to one. Nearly this was the proportion now propoſed, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to one.

" To ſhew the operation of this proportion, his lordſhip ſtated the total expenditure of Great Britain laſt year at -	32,700,000
" That of Ireland - -	5,439,000
" Total (Britiſh Money)	38,139,000
" According to the proportion of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to the expenditure of Great Britain, would have been	33,699,000
" Of Ireland - -	4,442,000

" making a *ſaving* to the country on the actual expence of nearly one million ſterling, which million will, in effect, be thrown upon the ſhoulders of the *Britiſh* Miniſter to provide for, inſtead of giving him any financial advantage by the propoſed Union." (Page 26).

The peace-eſtabliſhment of Great Britain, as given in this paſſage, agrees neither with the reſolutions of the Engliſh Houſe of Commons in July laſt, nor with the Report of Committee of Finance in 1791, nor even with the conjectures of that Committee when they took upon themſelves to propheſy the future annual expenditure of the country. Compared with the two firſt, it falls ſhort of the actual expenditure, after every deduction for temporary charges, by more than £400,000 *per annum.* Compared with the laſt, it exceeds the eſtimated expenditure by more than £150,000 *per annum*: conſequently it is ſupported neither by experience nor hypotheſis. The war-eſtabliſhment in both countries becomes every year more enormous, and therefore it is not eaſy to diſcover from what documents, or by what proceſs, an expenditure always increaſing has been aſcertained to be fixed and invariable. But what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, this very expenditure again, ſo far from continuing invariable, is repreſented in the very ſame page to have increaſed conſiderably; and concluſions are drawn from this latter ſtatement diametrically oppoſite to thoſe which might have been drawn from the former one. Thus; the amount of the whole expenditure of Great Britain, according to the firſt ſtatement is ſaid to be £32,800,000, and of Ireland to be £4,088,000. In the ſecond it is ſaid to be in each country £32,700,000 and £5,439,000 reſpectively. By taking the proportion between theſe two latter ſums, Lord C. finds, that as Great Britain is to bear the burthen of $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts, while Ireland is to bear that of only one part of the expence, the former will have to pay in future £33,699,000, and the latter only £4,442,000, or nearly one million leſs than her uſual expenditure. But if he had taken the proportion between the two expenditures in his firſt ſtatement, he would have found that Great Britain, inſtead of paying £32,800,000, would in future have only to pay £32,548,000, while Ireland, inſtead of paying £4,088,000, would have to pay £4,340,000; " making a *loſs* to the country on the actual expence of more than £250,000 ſterling, which ſum will, in effect, be thrown on the ſhoulders of the *Iriſh* Miniſter to provide for, inſtead of giving him any financial advantage by the propoſed Union."

This is certainly a very ingenious method of ſtating accounts, and well adapted to the purpoſes of any Miniſter, whether he contend for the intereſts of Great Britain or of Ireland, as it furniſhes him with arguments equally concluſive, by which he may prove the financial effects of the Union to be favourable or injurious to either country.

" The peace-eſtabliſhment of Great Britain to that of Ireland, is here ſaid to be in the proportion of $5\frac{3}{4}$ to one; the war-eſtabliſhment in the proportion of nine to one;" and, therefore, the mean between theſe two proportions is ſaid to be " as $8\frac{1}{8}$ to one."—The reader, I believe, will be puzzled to find out by what new rule in arithmetic this mean has been determined. It certainly is neither an *arithmetical*, nor *geometrical* mean, and therefore may poſſibly be an *Iriſh* mean; which, depending on the peculiar idiom of his country, muſt be left for the inventor's own explanation. Indeed, one miſtake follows another in ſuch quick ſucceſſion, throughout the whole of this extraordinary paſſage, that it is hardly poſſible to diſcover in it an accurate ſtatement or expreſſion. Having by one erroneous operation determined the expenditure of the two countries to be as $8\frac{1}{8}$ to one, he finds by another operation equally erroneous, that this expenditure is as $7\frac{3}{4}$ to one. Admitting, for a moment, the *hiſtorical* part of the aſſertion on which this proportion is founded, let us ſee how well the *arithmetical* part of it agrees with the truth. If £.5,800,000 (the peace-eſtabliſhment) be multiplied into 6 (or the years of peace) and the product be added to £.27,000,000 (or one year's war-eſtabliſhment) we have £.61,800,000 for the whole money, which, on an average, has been expended by Great Britain in peace and war during the term of ſeven years. In like manner, £.1,012,000 multiplied into 6, and added to £.3,076,000 will give £.9,148,000, for the whole money expended by Ireland during the ſame period; and the "farther mean" above-mentioned, will therefore, inſtead of "$7\frac{3}{4}$ to one," be as 61,800,000 to 9,148,000, or as $6\frac{3}{4}$ to one.

Excepting, however, the unparalleled profuſion of the laſt ſeven years, it is no more true, that the war-eſtabliſhment in this country amounted on an average to £.27,000,000, or even to £.15,000,000, than it is true, "that the years of peace in the preſent century have been *ſix* times more numerous than thoſe of war."—Happy, indeed, would it have been for Great Britain, had her tranquillity been ſo little diſturbed! Had the ravages of war ſpread deſolation and ruin among her reſources, during 14 years only of this century, the prodigality and extravagance in former times muſt have equalled, or even exceeded, that of the laſt ſeven years, to have loaded her with her preſent burthens. But as the noble ſecretary's time is no doubt employed much more to the benefit of the public, than in ſtudying arithmetic, or in reading the hiſtory of his country, it is no wonder that he ſhould be inaccurate in his information on theſe ſubjects; and, in conſequence, commit a few miſtakes in attempting to combine numbers and proportions with the events of a whole century. In order, however, to give ſome idea of the *degree* in which he has erred in his ſtatements and computations, it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that "in 1701, King William died, after having formed an alliance on the continent, which involved this country in a war with France in 1702, which was not concluded till the year 1712;—that, in conſequence of the quadruple alliance of George the Iſt, a war broke out with Spain in 1726, which ended in 1729; that a trifling diſpute about cutting logwood in America induced King George the IId, in 1739, to declare war againſt Spain; and in 1745, againſt her ally, the kingdom of France; which terminated, without ſettling the original diſpute, in the year 1748; that in 1755, we were engaged in another war, which commenced (as Voltaire obſerves) about a few acres of ſnow in North America, but which extended itſelf over *one-half* the globe, and was not concluded before the year 1762; that the reſiſtance of the American colonies involved us in a war with them in 1775, with the French in 1778, with the Spaniards in 1779, and with the Dutch in 1780; which, having eſtabliſhed the independence of the American ſtates, was ſucceeded by a general peace in 1783; and that in 1793, we plunged into a war with France, the object of which remains hitherto undefined; but which, after having been continued for ſeven years, preſents at this moment neither the hope nor the proſpect of a termination."

Theſe different wars comprize a term of more than 40 years, excluſive of the Dutch armament in 1787, the Spaniſh armament in 1790, and the Ruſſian armament in 1791. It appears therefore, that, inſtead of being only "one in ſix," the years of war have been nearly *equal* to thoſe of peace.

There is, indeed, but little to ſolace humanity in the retroſpect of our hiſtory, from the commencement of the preſent century. The ſame diſguſting ſcenes of carnage and profuſion are perpetually recurring, and the broken intervals of peace ſeem to have no other effect, than to give greater ſtrength and energy to the repetition of them. The millions of money which have been ſquandered, and the myriads of lives which have been ſacrificed, when conſidered in conjunction with the *objects* of thoſe wars, will afford a melancholy proof to poſterity of the *barbariſm* of the preſent age. But I feel no diſpoſition to enlarge on this ſubject, more eſpecially as it has already been ſo well explained in an admirable work lately publiſhed, which does equal honour to the abilities and the principles of its author.—In his "View of the cauſes and conſequences of Engliſh wars," Mr. *Robinſon* has deſcribed ſo accurately, and at the ſame time ſo energetically, the true ſources from which all thoſe wars have originated, that it is impoſſible to peruſe the account without conviction, or to reflect upon it without execrating the avarice, the ambition, and the folly, which have entailed ſo much diſtreſs and miſery on this country.

We have hitherto been led to believe, that the expenditure and conſequently the increaſe of the public debt in Great Britain, eſpecially of late years, have never been exceeded or even equalled in any other country. But according to Lord C. the rapidity with which Ireland increaſes her debt is ſo much greater, as even to afford a ſtrong argument in favour of her uniting with this kingdom; in the hope, no doubt, that her former habits of extravagance may be checked and corrected by the example of Britiſh economy! "To ſhew (it is ſaid) how much more rapidly Ireland, as a ſeparate kingdom, incurred debt than Great Britain, at the commencement of the war the debt of Great Britain was to Ireland as 26 to one, now it is 13 to one." The Engliſh debt amounted in 1792 to £.240,000,000 nearly; and if the Iriſh debt was in the proportion of one to 26, it muſt then have been £.9,000,000. At the preſent time the Engliſh debt has increaſed to 480 millions nearly; the Iriſh debt, therefore, being now as one to 13, muſt have increaſed to 37 millions, ſo that the addition to the one has been 240 millions, and to the other 28 millions. But if the extravagance of Great Britain had kept pace with that of Ireland, inſtead of 240 millions, the preſent war, according to Lord C., muſt have added to her former debt above 728 millions; and therefore her miniſter deſerves the higheſt praiſe, who, during ſeven years of his adminiſtration, has only *doubled* the debt which his predeceſſors had accumulated in a century. But whatever may be thought of the miniſter's *frugality*, none can ſurely commend his *prudence* in courting a partnerſhip with a ſpendthrift, who is neither aſhamed to own his extravagance, nor the ruin of his affairs which has been the conſequence of it.

" The charge of the Iriſh debt (is ſtated to be) -	1,400,000
" The peace eſtabliſhment -	1,500,000

making together the ſum of £.2,900,000, to defray which there is but £.2,300,000, leaving an annual deficiency of £.600,000, beſides the addition every year of war of £.250,000 for payment of intereſt on loans." (page 28.)—This is truly a hopeful proſpect; and as the burthen is to be thrown on "the ſhoulders of the Britiſh miniſter," or rather, I believe, on the ſhoulders of the Britiſh people, his lordſhip may well expoſtulate with his countrymen, againſt "being led by wild and ſenſeleſs clamor, to reject ſuch advantages without diſcuſſion."—From every appearance the Britiſh miniſter, on his part, will have no occaſion either to ſoothe or to expoſtulate. The advantages promiſed by Lord C. will probably be *conferred* much more readily than they ſeem to be *accepted*. But if, in his turn, Mr. *Pitt* ſhould find it neceſſary to prove, that "Great Britain will be a *gainer* by the Union," he need only refer to the financial part of this ſpeech, where a happy mixture of error and contradiction will furniſh him with arguments equally ſatiſfactory on any ſide of the queſtion.

London, April 12, 1800. M. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for the* YEAR 1799. *By* JEROME LALANDE.

(Continued from p. 253.*)*

THE tables of Mars are thoſe which are moſt deficient. LEFRANCAIS, therefore, has been employed on them for ſome months. He has calculated all the oppoſitions and quadratures hitherto obſerved with accuracy, and the reſult will be tables more accurate than any ever yet given, in which there will be only a few ſeconds of uncertainty. BURCKHARDT has calculated the perturbations of Mars by the action of Jupiter and the earth, which Schubert and Oriani had before calculated, and without which we could not have hoped to carry our tables to that degree of perfection.

The collection of obſervations made at Greenwich, by the celebrated Bradley and his aſſiſtants between 1750 and 1762, has appeared in England, but I have not been able to procure it at preſent.

Miſs HERSCHEL has publiſhed a volume on the ſtars, not of obſervations, but reſearches reſpecting the grand Britiſh catalogue of Flamſtead, and the obſervations of that celebrated aſtronomer; where ſhe has found 500 ſtars which are not in the catalogue, as ſhe has found many in the catalogue which are not in the obſervations.

KRAMP, Profeſſor at Cologne, has publiſhed an analyſis of aſtronomical refractions, in which he has been able to determine the refraction accurately and algebraically, without employing any hypotheſis or approximation. This work leads us one ſtep farther into this difficult part of aſtronomy. It was proclaimed, with the other important works of the year 7, at the laſt exhibition at the Muſeum.

The academy of Stockholm has ſent M. SWANBERG to Lapland to find out the ſtations which ſerved in 1736 for meaſuring a degree under the polar circle. He employed himſelf only in diſcovering their local ſituation; but, he ſays, he found two minutes error in the reduction of the ſtations to the horizon, which might have ariſen from ſome defect in the inſtruments, or from terreſtrial refraction. I have been informed in a letter from Sweden, that Maupertuis propoſed to recommence the meaſurement at his own expence. This proves that he was not entirely ſatisfied with the reſult, which differs conſiderably from many other degrees that have been meaſured. The local inequalities of the ground, however, may have been the cauſe of this diſcordance.

DEFORTIA, as well ſkilled in Greek as in geometry, has made a new tranſlation, with learned notes, of the book of Ariſtarchus of Samos, reſpecting the diſtance of the ſun and the moon, collated with ten other manuſcripts. This celebrated work contains the nobleſt idea ever formed reſpecting the manner of finding the diſtance of the ſun from the earth: an idea which, in my opinion, ſurpaſſes all thoſe ever entertained by the greateſt aſtronomers. I gave ſome account of it in the *Journal des Savans* for 1797, of which only twelve ſheets were publiſhed between the 5th of January and the 20th of Auguſt.

The Nautical Almanack for 1803 has been tranſmitted to us by the care of Sir Joſeph Banks, Preſident of the Royal Society, to whom we owe this public teſtimony, that ſince the commencement of the war he has maintained the intercourſe of the ſciences. His name, his credit, and his fortune, enabled him to overcome all obſtacles, and to remove every political impediment; for we have aſked nothing from him which he has not taken the earlieſt opportunity of granting. The Miniſter of the Marine renders the ſame teſtimony, and acknowledges the favours he has received from Sir Joſeph Banks.

Five volumes of the Aſiatic Reſearches have been publiſhed at London. They contain a great many obſervations made by the Engliſh in different parts of India; together with memoirs on the Indian aſtronomy, the lunar year, and the worſhip of the Indians.

Baron Humboldt has gone to Mexico with inſtruments and a chronometer by Berthoud, and we hope to receive from him intereſting obſervations reſpecting the geography of a country almoſt unknown. He will employ himſelf alſo on natural hiſtory, a ſubject with which he is well acquainted.

C. Nouet publiſhed in the *Decade du Caire* ſeveral obſervations made in Egypt; and General Bonaparte has cauſed them to be reprinted at Paris by Didot. C. Nouet informed me in a letter, that he was going to proceed up the Nile as far as the tropic, where the famous wells of Syené are ſituated, and where no ſhadow is obſerved in the day of the ſolſtice. We ſhall therefore have a real geography, accompanied with other obſervations of thoſe famous countries which gave birth to aſtronomy, and where it has been forgotten for 2000 years.

C. Caſtera has given us, in two volumes, 8vo. a tranſlation of the curious Travels of Mungo Park into the interior parts of Africa; and we at length know the real direction of the Senegal and the Niger, of which, after ſix months' reſearch, I made only one river in my Memoir on Africa, printed among thoſe of the Academy of Sciences for 1790, the laſt volume of that collection.

C. Montucla has given a new edition of his Hiſtory of the Mathematics, enlarged by one-half, and in which aſtronomy occupies a conſiderable place.

In the National Library there has been found a manuſcript on Optics by Ptolemy, which was ſuppoſed to have been loſt. It is a Latin tranſlation from the Arabic. C. Cauſſin, by whom it was found, propoſes to make known this valuable manuſcript.

M. Bode has ſent us from Berlin the remainder of his large and beautiful charts which repreſent the heavens. The great number of ſtars with which I furniſhed him, gave me a right to new conſtellations. To fill up the vacant ſpaces, he had put thirty-three animals in the heavens; and I have added a thirty-fourth, *viz.* the cat, on account of that charming poem, of which Deſherbiers has publiſhed ſome fragments. This new conſtellation of the Cat is between Hydra and the Ship. It has been already engraved in Germany, and will be inſerted in M. Bode's new Celeſtial Atlas, of which he has publiſhed twelve ſheets.

M. Hobert and Ideler, of Berlin, have publiſhed Logarithmic Tables for the decimal ſines, which will facilitate aſtronomical calculations, until the more extenſive tables, which C. Proney cauſed to be calculated at the *Bureau du Cadaſtre,* and which began to be printed ſome years ago, are finiſhed.

The ſtereotype edition of Logarithmic Tables, publiſhed four years ago by Didot and Callet, which ought at length to be free from all faults, has been corrected on the plates, and there is reaſon to think that they approach very near to perfection.

We wanted alſo ſmall portable tables, and theſe C. Didot has undertaken. I have begun an edition of Logarithms carried to ſix decimal places, like thoſe given by myſelf and Lacaille in 1760, which were publiſhed by Marie in 1768, and reprinted four times afterwards, but ſtill with more faults than the firſt time. We at length, however, have a permanent edition, which it will not be neceſſary to reprint every ten years with more errors than thoſe before diſcovered.

M. Bogdanich, aſſiſtant at the obſervatory of Buda, has made, in ſeveral cities of Croatia, obſervations of great importance to geography.

The Geographical Ephemerides of M. Von Zach, which appear every month, have continued to eſtabliſh a valuable correſpondence between the aſtronomers of Germany and thoſe of the reſt of Europe; but this work ſeems to have done more by procuring to aſtronomers new amateurs and new aſſiſtants in regard to obſervations and calculations; ſuch as Colonel Le Coq, of Minden, in Pruſſia; M. Felgenhauer, at Reichenbach, near Schweidnitz, where he has eſtabliſhed an obſervatory furniſhed with excellent inſtruments; M. Behrnauer, at Budiſſin or Bautzen, in Luſatia; M. Grillo, at Wettin, in the duchy of Magdeburg; and M. Gauſs, at Brunſwick, a young man who ſhews great taſte and zeal for aſtronomy, and who has made uſeful calculations.

In Ruſſia, two officers of the navy have been ſent to determine the poſition of various points on the White and Frozen Seas. The Preſident of the Academy, Baron de Nicolay, a German from Straſburg, and a poet, ſeems to be intereſted in this undertaking.

The beautiful inſtruments of Megnié, among which are an azimuth quadrant, have been purchaſed by C. Lubbert, of Hamburg, and he has given me ſome hopes that he will eſtabliſh an obſervatory, where they may be rendered uſeful. The Senate of Hamburg having reſolved to cauſe a correct map of its territory to be made, M. Horner has ſet out from Gotha, where he laboured in the obſervatory, and has gone to Hamburgh.

The Duke of Gotha has purchaſed new inſtruments for his beautiful obſervatory; and M. Von Zach continues the printing of a valuable work, in two volumes, quarto, on the ſtars, which will ſoon appear.

In the Batavian Republic, C. Calkoen has gone to take poſſeſſion of the obſervatory of Leyden, and has left that of Amſterdam to C. Keyſer; but we have received no obſervations except from C. Dutenhove at Utrecht. The laſt mentioned aſtronomer has cauſed to be printed the Coſmologic Letters of Lambert, tranſlated by C. Darquier.

A grand teleſcope of twenty-five feet has been conſtructed by Dr. Herſchel for Spain; it coſts 175,000 francs, (above 7000l. ſterling); but there is no obſervatory at Madrid; that of Buen-retiro is not yet finiſhed. The miniſter, Florida Blanca, had much at heart a muſeum and obſervatory, but the architect finiſhed neither of them. When the war broke out, the miniſter was diſmiſſed, and aſtronomy in Spain has remained in its former ſtate of torpor. There is ſo little money in that country, that it is difficult to find enough to defray the ſmalleſt expences. But the Miniſter Durquijo ſeems to be much diſpoſed in favour of aſtronomy, and, in the mean time, has enabled M. Chaix to make uſeful obſervations. I have thanked him in the name of aſtronomy, and he returned ſuch an anſwer as increaſes my hopes.

M. Chaix has been charged in Spain with a calculation on meaſures; and we have ſent him from Paris an account of what was done by Borda, Méchain, and Caſſini, in regard to the meaſure of the pendulum, which in 1792 was found to be 36 inches 8 lines 60 at 10 deg. which is the mean heat at Paris. This ſuppoſes the pendulum in vacuo reduced to very ſmall arcs.

We learn from the Jena Journal that the firſt volume of the Memoirs of the Academy of Liſbon was publiſhed in 1797; it begins at 1780. It contains obſervations made at Liſbon by M. Cuſtodio Gomes de Villaſboas, and M. Ciera; by M. Ceruti at Carthagena, and by M. Dorta and Barboſa at Rio-Janeiro; meteorological obſervations made at Rio-Janeiro; obſervations of the ſatellites, made at Mafra; an eloge of d'Alembert, by M. Stockler; but this eloge has excited perſecution againſt the author, in a country where the anti-philoſophical tribunal ſtill calls itſelf the Holy Inquiſition.

An able artiſt at Florence, named Gori, has divided, with great ingenuity, a quadrant belonging to the obſervatory of P.

Ximenez, occupied by the Scolopies, and which had originally been very ill divided. We may hope, therefore, for ſome obſervations from Tuſcany.

The revolution of Naples has made that capital, the poſition of which was not accurately known, an object of attention. M. Caſſella ſent me ſeveral obſervations of eclipſes, which I have calculated; and I have found the diſtance of Naples from the meridian of Paris, by the mean of 7 reſults, to be 47 minutes 49 ſeconds.

The labours of M. Piazzi, of Palermo, muſt have been interrupted this year by calamity and misfortunes; for I have received no letter from the beautiful obſervatory and the able aſtronomer of Palermo.

A Roman citizen has come to reinforce aſtronomy in France. Ciccolini requeſted leave to lodge in the College of France, in order to obſerve and make calculations along with us. He has diſplayed in this ſituation as much zeal as ability; and we are indebted to him for the calculation of eclipſes of the ſun obſerved in this century, of which there had before been no reſults. He has aſſiſted us alſo to calculate a part of our immenſe collection of ſtars.

I announced laſt year that Caſſini ſeemed diſpoſed to tread in the ſteps of his anceſtors. His father, who quitted the obſervatory at the fatal period of 1793, has announced his intention of reſiding at Paris; and the Inſtitute has elected him a ſecond time to a place in the department of aſtronomy, vacant by the death of Lemonnier.

Sorlin has joined us, and is calculating the longitudes, latitudes, and angles of poſition for ſix hundred ſtars, which form the fundamental catalogue of the principal ſtars, which C. Le Français is publiſhing in the *Connoiſſance des Tems*, and which he has for ſeveral years been bringing to perfection. C. Sorlin has calculated alſo a new table of the ſpheroidal degrees according to the dimenſions we have adopted.

Mongin has calculated the proceſſions of the 1500 ſtars in the *Connoiſſance des Tems* for the year 7, in hundredths and ſeconds; and he is calculating for 1800 and 1900, the proceſſions of the 600 ſtars of the fundamental catalogue.

Bernier, of Montauban, has ſent us calculations of obſervations of Mercury and Venus, made by Duc-la-Chapelle.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of* GEORGE WASHINGTON, LATE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

[*Continued from p.* 170.]

DURING the turbulent period of the French revolution, Waſhington was re-elected to the office of the Preſidency of the United States, which he held from April 1789, till September 1796. Probably no magiſtrate of any commonwealth, ancient or modern, ever occupied a place ſo painful and perilous. Certainly no man was ever called upon ſo often to ſacrifice his virtuous feelings (he had no other ſacrifices to make) to his public duty. Two circumſtances of this ſort deſerve to be particularly noticed. In the ſpring of 1794, he ſent an embaſſador to Paris with credentials, addreſſed to his "Dear friends the citizens compoſing the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic," whom he prays God "to take under his holy protection." Fortunately the American embaſſador was ſpared the humiliation of preſenting his credentials to theſe bloody tyrants. Their power was ſubverted, and a few of them had ſuffered the puniſhment of their crimes, which no puniſhment could expiate, before his arrival at Paris. The dignity of the nature of man was not ſo degraded, as that the embaſſador of the moſt reſpectable republic in the world ſhould be preſented to ruffians and aſſaſſins, who had the incredible effrontery to call their tyranny by the profaned name of republic. But hiſtorians who relate heroic ſacrifices of feeling to duty, when they tell us, that Brutus thought himſelf obliged to condemn his ſon to death, will not forget to add, that Waſhington was compelled to call Roberſpierre "his friend!" In the contemplation of ſuch ſcenes good men for a moment forget their deliberate opinions, and are led to curſe civil government itſelf with all the ſevere duties which it impoſes, and all the cruel ſacrifices which it demands.

Another ſtruggle of feeling and duty Waſhington had to encounter, when he was compelled to ſuppreſs the inſurrection in the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania by force of arms. But here he had a conſolation. The exerciſe of mercy conſoled his mind for the neceſſity of having recourſe to arms. Never was there a revolt quelled with ſo little blood. Scarcely ever was the baſeſt daſtard ſo tender of his own life, as this virtuous man was of the lives of his fellow-citizens. The value of his clemency is enhanced by recollecting, that he was neither without provocations to ſeverity, nor without pretexts for it. His character and his office had been reviled in a manner almoſt unexampled among civilized nations.—His authority had been inſulted.—His ſafety had been threatened. Of his perſonal and political enemies ſome might, perhaps, have been ſuſpected of having inſtigated the inſurrection; a greater number were thought to wiſh well to it; and very few ſhewed much zeal to ſuppreſs it. *Is habitus animorum fuit, ut peſſimum facinus auderent pauci, plures vellent, omnes paterentur.* But neither reſentment, nor fear, nor even policy itſelf, could extinguiſh the humanity of Waſhington. This ſeems to have been the only ſacrifice which he was incapable of making to the intereſt of his country.

Throughout the whole courſe of his ſecond preſidency, the danger of America was great and imminent almoſt beyond example. The ſpirit of change indeed, at that period, ſhook all nations. But in other countries, it had to encounter ancient and ſolidly eſtabliſhed power. It had to tear up by the roots long habits of attachment in ſome nations for their government, of awe in others, of acquieſcence and ſubmiſſion in all. But in America the government was new and weak. The people had ſcarce time to recover from the ideas and feelings of a recent civil war. In other countries the volcanic force muſt be of power to blow up the mountains, and to convulſe the continents that held it down, before it could eſcape from the deep caverns in which it was impriſoned:—in America it was covered only by the aſhes of a late convulſion, or at moſt by a little thin ſoil, the produce of a few years' quiet.

To theſe difficulties were added others, which, if duly weighed, will perhaps diſpoſe us to conſider the preſervation of America from confuſion under the government of Waſhington, by means ſo mild, and apparently ſo inadequate, as either one of the greateſt maſter pieces of civil prudence that ever diſtinguiſhed an adminiſtration, or one of the moſt fortunate accidents that ever befel a ſtate. To thoſe who may repreſent it as mere good fortune, we may anſwer with FONTENELLE, who, when ſomebody congratulated him on the *good fortune* of his friend *Lamotte*, in the ſucceſs of his tragedy of "Inez de Caſtro," anſwered—"*Oui*; *mais c'eſt une* FORTUNE *qui n'arrive jamais aux ſots.*"—The names of liberty and republic were ſo naturally and juſtly dear to the Americans, that, far from its being difficult to range them under any banners on which theſe words were inſcribed, it was very far indeed from being eaſy to perſuade them, that ſuch ſounds could repreſent any thing but juſtice, benevolence, and happineſs. The government of America had none of thoſe prejudices to employ, which in every other country were uſed with ſucceſs to enflame the people againſt the French revolution. They had, on the contrary, to contend with the prejudices of their people in the moſt moderate precautions againſt internal confuſion, in the moſt meaſured and guarded reſiſtance to the unparalleled inſults and enormous encroachments of France. Without zealous ſupport from the people, the American government was impotent. It required a conſiderable time, and it coſt an arduous and dubious ſtruggle, to direct the popular ſpirit againſt a ſiſter republic, eſtabliſhed among a people to whoſe aid the Americans aſcribed the eſtabliſhment of their independence. It is probable, indeed, that no policy could have produced this effect, unleſs it had been powerfully aided by the crimes of the French government, which have proved the ſtrongeſt allies of all eſtabliſhed governments; which have produced ſuch a general diſpoſition to ſubmit to any *known* tyranny, rather than ruſh into all the unknown and undefinable evils of civil confuſion, with the horrible train of new and monſtrous *tyrannies* of which it is uſually the forerunner. But with what juſtice ſoever ſome governments may be accuſed of having engrafted ſervility on the rational and generous horror of their ſubjects againſt the atrocities of the French revolution, moſt certain it is, that the adminiſtration of Waſhington cannot be charged with having ſo perverted ſuch a juſt and noble ſentiment. He employed it for the moſt honeſt and praiſeworthy purpoſes; to preſerve the internal quiet of his country; to aſſert the dignity, and to maintain the rights, of the commonwealth which he governed, againſt foreign enemies. He avoided war without incurring the imputation of puſillanimity. He cheriſhed the deteſtation of Americans for anarchy, without weakening the ſpirit of liberty; and he maintained, and even conſolidated, the authority of government, without abridging the privileges of the people.

Among the many examples of change and viciſſitude in political connexion, which are amuſing from their ſingularity, and which would be moſt uſeful if they were received as leſſons of moderation by contending parties; there is none, perhaps, more remarkable, than that which may be obſerved in the life of General Waſhington. In 1776, he was conſidered in England as a proſcribed rebel. In 1796, he was regarded as the leader of the * Engliſh party in America. In 1776, his deſtruction was thought the only means of preſerving America to Great Britain. In 1796, his authority was thought the principal ſecurity againſt her falling under the yoke of France. In 1776, he looked to the aid of France, as his only hope of guarding the liberties of America againſt England. In 1796, he muſt have conſidered the power of Great Britain as one main barrier of the ſafety of America againſt France. Never, perhaps, did twenty years in the life of any individual, produce ſo ſtriking and ſo important a change. But there was no inconſiſtency in his character. There was no change in his *principles* or *objects*. There was a great change of *circumſtances* which required a correſpondent variety in the *means* to be employed for the attainment of his objects, in the aid to be ſought, the connexions to be cultivated, the meaſures to be adopted for giving effect to his principles. Means, plans, and connections, muſt always vary with the infinite variety in the ſituations of men and of ſtates. But the principles of public virtue, which were the principles of Waſhington, are immortal and unchangeable. A good man always deſires the liberty and happineſs of his country, and, as far as poſſible, of the whole human race. But a wiſe man varies his means according to the changing circumſtances of the world, to ſecure the attainment of the ſame end. There would be no more real conſiſtency in the oppoſite conduct, than if a man were to continue the ſame precautions againſt being froſt-bitten at Bencoolen, which he had found neceſſary in Greenland; or employ the ſame anxious care to ſave himſelf from a *coup de ſoleil* in Canada, which might have been very pruden in Bengal.

The reſignation of Waſhington in 1796, is one of thoſe meaſures of his life in which his patriotiſm and prudence ſeem the moſt eminently conſpicuous. Nothing was more certain than his re-election, if he had thought it wiſe to offer himſelf as a candidate. In that unſettled ſtate of public affairs, it might at firſt ſight appear, that the man of moſt influence and weight in America ought to have remained at the helm. The conduct which he purſued was, certainly, however the moſt wiſe. All the enemies, and many of the friends, of the American government believed, that it had a ſevere trial to encounter, when the aid of Waſhington's character ſhould be withdrawn from its executive government. Many apprehended, that it had ſcarce vigour enough to ſurvive the experiment. And, if the trial had been delayed till the death of Waſhington, the event might perhaps have been more doubtful. It was neceſſary, that ſo critical an experiment ſhould be performed under his eye. It was fit that the Americans ſhould have an example of a quiet election and a proſperous adminiſtration, apparently independent of the perſonal influence of the great founder of their liberty, though, in reality, ſupported by the whole ſtrength of his character. It was fit, that the world ſhould ſee that the American government *was able to move by itſelf*; but it was alſo fit, that ſo hazardous a trial ſhould be made while that guardian wiſdom was at hand, which could guide and help its movements. The election of the firſt ſucceſſor of Waſhington was the moſt critical event in the hiſtory of the infant republic, and the example was likely to be of great and laſting importance. America and her friends, after the happy iſſue of this trial, may with confidence expect, that a government which has ſtood ſuch a teſt, will maintain itſelf againſt all future ſhocks; and that a people with ſuch an example before them, will ſo exerciſe their great and hazardous right of electing a firſt magiſtrate, as to preſerve the quiet of their country and the protecting power of the laws. In that caſe their fortune will be the more admirable, becauſe we have no authority from the experience of paſt times to expect ſuch a degree of prudence, moderation, and equanimity in any great community, as to make it ſafe for themſelves to be entruſted with that magnificent, but dangerous and generally fatal, privilege. If theſe happy conſequences enſue, America will have as much reaſon to be grateful to Waſhington for the ſeaſonable reſignation of his authority, as for its wiſe and honeſt exertion.

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* It is far from our intention to inſinuate, that Waſhington either was or could be the partizan of any foreign government. But as the violent *democratic* party became more or leſs connected with France, ſo thoſe who ſtruggled for the preſervation of the government, became naturally in ſome degree partial to Great Britain, and were often called, eſpecially by their opponents, the Engliſh party.

When he reſigned his preſidency, he publiſhed a valedictory addreſs to his countrymen, as he had before done when he quitted the command of the army in 1783. In theſe compoſitions, the whole heart and ſoul of Waſhington are laid open. Other ſtate-papers have, perhaps, ſhewn more ſpirit and dignity, more eloquence, greater force of genius, and a more enlarged comprehenſion of mind. But none ever diſplayed more ſimplicity and ingenuouſneſs, more moderation and ſobriety, more good ſenſe, more prudence, more honeſty, more earneſt affection for his country and for mankind, more profound reverence for virtue and religion; more ardent wiſhes for the happineſs of his fellow-creatures, and more juſt and rational views of the means which alone can effectually promote that happineſs. It is difficult for any human compoſition to ſhew more clearly a well diſciplined underſtanding and a pure heart.

From his reſignation till the month of July 1798, he lived in retirement at Mount Vernon. At this latter period, it became neceſſary for the United States to arm. They had endured with a patience, of which there is no example in the hiſtory of ſtates, all the contumely and wrong which ſucceſſive adminiſtrations in France had heaped upon them. Their ſhips were every where captured, their miniſters were detained in a ſort of impriſonment at Paris; while incendiaries, cloathed in the ſacred character of embaſſadors, ſcattered over their peaceful provinces the fire-brands of ſedition and civil war. An offer was made to terminate this long courſe of injuſtice, for a bribe to the French miniſters.—This offer was made by perſons who *appeared* to be in the confidence of M. Talleyrand, who *profeſſed* to act by his authority; who have been ſince, indeed, diſavowed by him; but who never will be believed not to have been his agents, till he convicts them of impoſture by legal evidence, and procures them to be puniſhed for ſo abominable a fraud.

The United States reſolved to arm by land and ſea. The command of the army was beſtowed on General Waſhington; which he accepted, becauſe he was convinced, that "every thing we hold dear and ſacred was ſeriouſly threatened[*];" though he had flattered himſelf, "that he had quitted for ever the boundleſs field of public action, inceſſant trouble and high reſponſibility, in which he had long acted ſo conſpicuous a part." In this office he continued during the ſhort period of his life which ſtill remained.—On Thurſday the 12th December 1799, he was ſeized with an inflammation in his throat, which became conſiderably worſe the next day; and of which, notwithſtanding the efforts of his phyſicians, he died on Saturday the 14th of December 1799, in the 68th year of his age, and in the 23d year of the independence of the United States, of which he may be conſidered as the founder. The ſame calmneſs, ſimplicity and regularity, which had uniformly marked his demeanor, did not forſake him in his dying moments. He ſaw the approaches of death without fear:—he met them without parade.—Even the perfectly well-ordered ſtate of the moſt minute particulars of his private buſineſs, bore the ſtamp of that conſtant authority of prudence and practical reaſon over his actions, which was a diſtinguiſhing feature of his character. He died with thoſe ſentiments of piety, which had given vigour and conſiſtency to his virtue, and adorned every part of his blameleſs and illuſtrious life.

His will, which has been publiſhed ſince his death, is, like all his compoſitions, characteriſtic of his mind. It has been very well obſerved by a writer of genius, in a Daily Paper, that thoſe diſpoſitions of the will which regard the future emancipation of the ſlaves are peculiarly deſerving of attention. A commentary on that part of the will would, perhaps, be the beſt ſyſtem of rules for rational reform, that has ever been given to the world. The generous and juſt determination to emancipate the ſlaves, combined with the ſacred regard for law in its harſheſt regulations, and property in its moſt odious form; the tender and provident ſolicitude for the emancipated ſlaves themſelves, for the education of the young, and the ſupport of the infirm; every thing in ſhort indicates that union of benevolence and prudence which conſtitutes the true character of a REFORMER, and which diſtinguiſhes him from thoſe reſtleſs and fierce diſturbers of the world, who uſurp the name of Reformers, and bring laſting diſcredit on the cauſe of reformation. The reforms of which Waſhington has furniſhed ſo beautiful a model in miniature, are thoſe in which the heart is warm, and the head cool; in which the Reformer not only earneſtly deſires to do good, but deeply conſiders the beſt manner of doing it; in which he purſues his generous end with ardour, but examines with the utmoſt caution and deliberation the moſt effectual and the ſafeſt means of attaining it; in which he takes a large view of all the relations and tendencies of the change which he is about to introduce, of all its direct and indirect conſequences; and guards his reform by every ſecurity that human prudence can deviſe, againſt any poſſibility of injury, either from the act or the example, to the rights or the happineſs of any human being.

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[*] See his Letter of Acceptance.

But to return from this digreſſion: it is ſufficient to ſay, that theſe diſpoſitions of Waſhington's will bear the mark of his pure, temperate, and ſedate character, which was not only free from the groſs vices of ſordid avarice and ſelfiſh ambition, but from the more refined and better diſguiſed, though equally pernicious, vices of inordinate zeal even for good, of a violent paſſion for glory; in which there was nothing diſorderly, nothing precipitate, nothing exceſſive, nothing oſtentatious, of which uſefulneſs was the object, and good ſenſe the guide, and of which the grandeur ariſes only from the magnitude of the benefits which he conferred on his country. His character is ſurrounded with no glare.—There is little in it to dazzle. It has nothing to gratify thoſe, who reliſh only that irregular and monſtrous greatneſs, which faſcinates the vulgar of all ranks and in all times. But thoſe whoſe moral taſte is more pure, will always admire in George Waſhington the neareſt approach to uniform propriety, and perfect blameleſſneſs, which has ever been attained by man, or which is perhaps compatible with the condition of humanity.

This imperfect ſketch is neceſſarily defective in thoſe intereſting details of private life, which are the moſt important, as well as the moſt delightful part, of biography; with which the countrymen and friends of General Waſhington, will, we hope, in due time favour the public. The writer has endeavoured to expreſs his reverence for an almoſt ſpotleſs character. He is conſcious of his own inability to infuſe his feelings into his language; and he concludes with an earneſt prayer, that, as the examples of the *heroes of ambition* have unfortunately found ſo many imitators, ſo the example of the HERO OF VIRTUE may not be altogether barren!

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE *of the newly elected* POPE, PIUS *the* VIIth.

(Communicated by an Italian Gentleman.)

PIUS the VIIth, whoſe ſecular name was Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte, was born in the year 1742, in the ſmall town of Ceſena, in Romagna, already honoured by the birth of his immediate predeceſſor, the late Pius the VIth. He was alſo, like him, deſcended from a noble but reduced family; his father had the title of *Count*; and his anceſtors, although ſettled in Italy, and ranked in the Ceſenate nobility for many centuries paſt, were accounted of a French extraction, and ſuppoſed to have come from the town of *Clermont*, in Auvergne, whence the Italian name *Chiaramonte* was derived.

His holineſs evinced, from his earlieſt years, a ſober and a ſedate mind, an uncommon diligence in ſtudies, and a degree of prudence much ſuperior to what can generally be expected from a young people of a tender age. His friends, therefore, were not long in concluding from ſuch diſpoſitions, that a quiet, retired, and contemplative life would be ſuitable to him; and reſolved of courſe, that he ſhould take the religious habit in a monaſtic order competent to his rank. Accordingly he was, in his 16th year, received into the Benedictine; an order which, from its very foundation, has been, in Italy at leaſt, the excluſive ſanctuary of the higheſt nobility; and, very often, the aſylum of princes and kings diſappointed in the world.

The career of Chiaramonte, in the clauſtral dignities, was neither rapid, nor brilliant; but, what is perhaps better, regular, rational, and analogous to his character. No ſooner had he become a prieſt, than he was by his ſuperiors ſummoned to Rome, for the purpoſe of taking his reſidence in the large convent of St. Paul, in that metropolis, accounted the richeſt Benedictine community in the Papal dominions; and known, in all Europe, for being contiguous and ſubſervient to the famous Baſilic of the ſame name. There he was for ſeveral years, *maeſtro de' novizi*, (inſtructor of novices); next, *lettor teologo* (profeſſor of divinity); and, when near 40, *P. Abate* (abbot), a conſpicuous and independent dignity, and the higheſt preferment ever to be hoped by a Benedictine; as, according to a ſtanding and unalterable article of their conſtitution, there cannot exiſt either a general of the order, or any other chief above the abbots.

His holineſs's conduct, whilſt abbot of

St. Paul, was ſuch as had been predicted by thoſe who were acquainted with his character; an inflexible ſupporter of the monaſtic diſcipline, and, at the ſame time, an accompliſhed gentleman in mildneſs, affability, and politeneſs. It was uſual for him to ſpend the whole winter in the convent of St. Paul, and the remainder of the year in that of St. Calliſto, in Traſtevere; as the former place, owing to the ſtagnation of waters in the Tyber, was unwholeſome and dangerous in ſummer time. His holineſs's income, as abbot, was full 5000 Roman crowns (1000l. ſterling), of which the greateſt part he beſtowed in acts of charity, chiefly directed to relieve honeſt families in diſtreſs.

It has already been obſerved that real and eminent merit, howſoever it may be concealed in the receſſes of obſcurity, or wrapped in the veil of modeſty, cannot fail at length to tranſpire and attract the public notice. The abbot Chiaramonte, quite unexpectedly, was, by the late Pope, his countryman, appointed biſhop of Tivoli, in the neighbourhood of Rome! This election did certainly great honour to Pius the VIth; as it proved how ſagacious he was in diſcovering, and forward in promoting, a worthy clergyman out of the circle of an ambitious court; as to the candidate himſelf, however, it muſt, we venture to ſay, have been utterly indifferent. For, except the honour of belonging actually to the ſecular hierarchy of the Roman clergy, and the vanity, if he had any, of being *è clauſtris in aulam revocatus*, he was rather a loſer through the promotion. The biſhopric of Tivoli yielded little above 5000 crowns, and his holineſs was too good a clergyman, and too well aware of the eccleſiaſtical laws, not to know that the income of a biſhop is more rigorouſly than that of a Benedictine abbot, the eſtate of the poor!

His holineſs had hitherto diſplayed his moral character, merely as a chief of a religious order; and his intellectual powers, only as an excellent divine. His new dignity ſoon enabled him to acquire alſo the reputation of a ſuitable governor to a ſecular clergy, and of an eminent canoniſt and civilian. Never, perhaps, the dioceſe of Tivoli was happier, than under his epiſcopate! He was a ſevere guardian of the morals of his clergy, and an attentive obſerver of their improvement in ſcience. He puniſhed their faults rigorouſly, and, nevertheleſs, he was generally beloved by them. He performed towards the people at large all the duties of his ſtation, and, very often, the functions of a common clergyman. And, as his religious ſentiments had no mixture of hypocriſy or fanaticiſm, he ſometimes indulged in the pleaſures of ſociety, ſpent his evenings in familiar converſations with a ſelect number of friends; and when he had opportunities, gave alſo concerts of muſic in his palace, where ladies and gentlemen were admitted, and treated with uncommon kindneſs and liberality. The conſequence of this behaviour towards the Tivoleſe was their univerſal regret, when he happened three years after to be promoted to the biſhopric of Imola, in Romagna, and to the cardinalſhip.

The biſhopric of Imola is one of the beſt benefices of the kind, in the Roman ſtate. It yields upwards of 12,000 crowns (nearly 2500lb. ſterling). Chiaramonte was, however, far from being rich, as a cardinal, by the ſole revenues of his epiſcopal ſee; and, by a peculiar circumſtance which is deſerving of record, he was not able to obtain any farther favour from his court, at the time of his promotion to the purple, as he might juſtly have expected, and as it really was the cuſtom of the papal government in ſuch caſes. The late Pope had, contemporarily with him, conferred the ſame dignity on two Neapolitan prelates, reſiding in Rome, Pignatelli and Ruffo, in hopes that his Sicilian majeſty would grant to theſe two cardinals, his ſubjects, ſome of the rich abbeys in the kingdom of Naples, which then happened to be vacant. Pius the VIth was, as uſually, diſappointed by the noted cabals of the Neapolitan *Paglietti* and *Pulcinelli*. He felt, therefore, the neceſſity of providing for Ruffo and Pignatelli many commanderies, abbeys, and benefices, in the Roman State; and was obliged, of courſe, to deprive his own ſubjects of theſe important emoluments.

The biſhop of Imola always lived in his dioceſe, and very ſeldom viſited Rome. For, beſides the ſenſe of his paſtoral duties towards his clergy and people, he might alſo have been induced to keep far from the metropolis, by the additional conſideration that he was not able to ſupport, with his ſmall income, the high ſtyle of a cardinal at court. He was at Imola at the approach of the French, and obliged of courſe to fly, like the greateſt part of his colleagues. On the 11th of March laſt, in the 58th year of his age, he was elected pope by the conclave at Venice, and proclaimed under the name of Pius the VIIth; with the higheſt rejoicings of the Venetians, and the general ſatisfaction of all the Italians.

I cannot cloſe the article without obſerving, that his preſent holineſs is the firſt Benedictin monk who has occupied the papal throne, in modern times; as it is known that the illuſtrious order of St. Benedict had, in the middle ages, governed the church almoſt excluſively, for nearly three centuries, and occaſioned of courſe a convention, that no individual belonging to it ſhould ever after be elected pope. By the by, this circumſtance of a monk raiſed to a ſovereign rank, reminds the writer of this article of an humorous but bitter paſquinade which appeared in Rome at the election of Ganganelli.

> Quæ regum quondam fuerat regina, ſubacta eſt
> Servorum ſervo; paruit et monacho!

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

IMITATIONS AND SIMILARITIES.

THE writer of the preſent article commenced, as far back as in the month of May, 1798, in this magazine, a ſeries of imitations and ſimilarities, which at different times he continued. This kind of literary amuſement is not deſpicable, nor has it been neglected by many ingenious correſpondents, who, if they have not always anſwered to their titles, have never failed of gratifying taſte and curioſity. There are few men of letters, who are not in the habit of marking parallel paſſages, or tracing imitation in the thouſand ſhapes it aſſumes: to preſerve this entertaining topic from further neglect, and to animate the ingenious to break open their ſecret cabinets, I ſhall offer ſeveral which I conceive may provoke their labours to many future communications.

I ſhall juſt obſerve, that to give intereſt to the preſent article, it is not neceſſary the ſelected paſſages ſhould be abſolutely imitation; taſte feels even a higher gratification in obſerving by what dexterity and variation genius conceals or changes an original thought or image—*Similarity* will therefore widen the career we have opened, and preſent to the critical reader an extenſive range for obſervation.

I have formerly noticed the following paſſages, as ſtrictly imitation—

BUTLER, in Hudibras, compares the crowded windows of his admiring ſpectators to a pillory.

> Each window like the pillory appears,
> With *heads* thruſt through, *nailed by the ears.*

YOUNG compares the Opera to a pillory.

> An Opera, like a pillory, may be ſaid
> To *nail our ears* down, but *expoſe our head.*

In the DUENNA, we find the thought differently illuſtrated, and by no means imitative; yet congenial in its ſatire. Don Jerome, alluding to the *Serenaders*, ſays, "Theſe amorous orgies, that ſteal the *ſenſes* in the *hearing*; as they ſay Egyptian embalmers ſerve mummies, *extracting the brain through the ears.*"—The wit is here original; but the ſubject is the ſame in the three paſſages; the whole turning on the alluſion to the *head* and to *the ears.*

I conſider the following paſſage as ſtrictly imitation, or rather as a very allowable plagiary, for it is committed by a man of conſiderable genius.

> ——————The daring artiſt—
> Explored the pangs that rend the royal breaſt,
> *Thoſe wounds that lurk beneath the tiſſued veſt.*
> T. WARTON on SHAKSPEARE.

Sidney in his "Defence of Poeſie," has the ſame image; he writes "Tragedy openeth the greateſt *wounds*, and ſheweth forth the *ulcers* that are *covered with tiſſue.*"

De Caux is an old French poet, little known. One of his moral poems on an hour-glaſs is however preſerved in ſome collections, and there are paſſages which diſcover a facility of verſification, and an ingenious allegorical manner. That this poem was read and admired by Goldſmith, the following beautiful image ſeems to indicate. De Caux, comparing the world to his hour-glaſs, ſays, moſt exquiſitely,

> ———C'eſt un verre qui luit,
> *Qu'un ſouffle peut detruire, et qu'un ſouffle a produit.*

Goldſmith applies the thought, or rather echoes the line thus,

> Princes and Lords may flouriſh or may fade,
> *A breath can make them, as a breath has made.*

I do not know if my copy be correct; and whether we might not read,

> A breath *unmakes* them, as a breath has made.

In the *Caſtle Spectre*, Oſmond has this fine deſcription of the ghoſt of Evelina—"Suddenly a female form glided along the vault. I flew towards her—my arms were already *uncloſed to claſp her—when ſuddenly her figure changed,* her face grew pale, a ſtream of blood guſhed from her boſom. While ſpeaking, her form withered away; the *fleſh fell from her bones*, her eyes burſt from their ſockets; a ſkeleton loathſome and meagre claſped me in her *mouldering arms*. Her infected breath was mingled with mine; her *rotting fingers* preſſed my hand, and my face was covered with her kiſſes—oh then, how I trembled with diſguſt."

There is, undoubtedly, ſingular merit in this deſcription. I ſhall contraſt it with a ſimilar ode, which the French Virgil has given. Some circumſtances are the ſame, and perhaps the author of the Caſtle Spectre lighted his torch at the altar of the French Muſe.

Athaliah thus narrates the dream ſhe had, in which the ſpectre of Jezabel her mother appears.

C'étoit pendant l'horreur d'une profonde nuit.
Ma Mere Jezabel devant moi s'eſt montrée,
Comme au jour de ſa mort pompeuſement
parée.

* * * * *

——En achevant ces mots epouvantables,
Son ombre vers mon lit a paru ſe baiſſer;
Et moi, je lui tendois les mains pour l'embraſſer;
Mais je *n'ai plus trouvé qu'un horrible mêlange*,
D'os, et de chair meurtris, et traînée dans la
fange;
Des lambeaux pleins de ſang, & des membres affreux.

Racine's Athalie, Act 2, S. 5.

To the various imitations of Gray which I have formerly given, I muſt add what I think is another. Pope, in his Dunciad, has

"High-born Howard."

Did this line not echo in Gray's ear, when with all the artifice of alliteration he writes,

"High-born Hoel's harp."

Thomſon, in his paſtoral ſtory of Palemon and Lavinia, appears to have copied a paſſage from Otway. Palemon thus addreſſes Lavinia,

O let me now into a richer ſoil
Tranſplant thee ſafe, where vernal *ſuns* and
ſhowers
Diffuſe their warmeſt, largeſt influence;
And of *my garden* be the pride and joy!

Chamont employs the ſame image when, ſpeaking to Acaſto of Monimia, he ſays,

You took her up a little tender flower,
————and with a careful loving hand
Tranſplanted her into your own fair *garden*,
Where the *ſun* always ſhines————

The following paſſages ſeem echoes to each other; and it ſeems a juſtice due to Oldham the ſatiriſt, to acknowledge him as the original of this antitheſis.

On Butler who can think without juſt rage,
The *glory* and the *ſcandal* of the age.

Oldham's Satire againſt Poetry.

I think it is evidently borrowed by Pope, when he applies the thought to Eraſmus,

At length Eraſmus, that great injured name,
The *glory* of the prieſthood, and the *ſhame*.

Young remembered the antitheſis when he ſaid,

Of ſome for *glory* ſuch the boundleſs rage,
That they're the blackeſt *ſcandal* of their age.

Young's Sat. 4.

And Voltaire, who was a great reader of Pope, ſeems to have borrowed part of the expreſſion, in *Poëme ſur la Religion Naturelle*:

Scandale de l'Egliſe, et des Rois le modelle.

Gray has,

For who to *dumb forgetfulneſs* a prey—

And Daniel, as quoted in Cooper's Muſes' Library, preface,

And in himſelf with ſorrow does complain,
The miſery of *dark forgetfulneſs*.

ANECDOTE OF THE REBELLION OF 1745.

THE Reverend Mr. Bennet, Miniſter of Polmont, near Falkirk, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity in the cauſe of the reigning prince, in 1745. His knowledge of the country, and the influence which he deſervedly poſſeſſed among all ranks of people, were found extremely uſeful in procuring forage and other accommodations to the troops, and even intelligence to their leaders, when they lay at Falkirk. The rebels were collected in force at the Tor-wood, in the immediate neighbourhood, and were known to be preparing for battle. Mr. B. having obſerved, that general Hawley was but too little ſenſible of the impending danger, reminded him, by quoting paſſages from the claſſics, of the imprudence of too much deſpiſing an enemy. H. replied, that certainly ſuch a naked rabble would never dare to attack his veterans, who had ſtood the brunt of Fontenoy. "You are quite miſtaken," ſaid Mr. B. "that rabble, as you call them, will dare to attack your veterans, or any veterans in Europe. They are brave even to raſhneſs, and are engaged in a cauſe in which they have no alternative but to conquer or die; and no precaution againſt them ought to be neglected." But the general could only be convinced by the gleaming broad ſwords of the Highlanders, who, in a day or two not only attacked but utterly routed his veterans. Their behaviour, it was obſerved, was inferior to that of the Glaſgow militia, a body of men haſtily collected, and ſo ill diſciplined, that it was jocularly ſaid, that their officers were obliged to tie a ſtraw wiſp round their right arms, and to give the word "Wheel to (or from) the wiſp." Thoſe men not only fired ſome ſucceſsful, well-timed vollies, but ſtood their ground till ordered to retreat, while the regulars made haſte to retreat, without any orders at all.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN INTENDED FOR THE ARMY.

INGENUOUS youth! to whom theſe lines I ſend,
The tender tribute of an anxious friend,
The humble effort of my Muſe approve,
Well-meant effuſion of a ſiſter's love:
I know thy heart, dear George; thy candid mind,
Alike benevolent, ſincere, and kind;
With friendſhip fraught, and gen'rous love of truth,
The mind of manhood, with the fire of youth;
Spirit to follow where true glory leads,
Courage to ſeek and act heroic deeds:
I ſee thee juſt to honour's firm controul,
And all the hero riſing in thy ſoul;
Yet, let a friend, who proudly claims the name,
Point out a barrier in thy road to fame.

As, from the evils that her ſon might ſhare
Amid the various toils of ardent war,
When Thetis erſt would young Pelides ſave,
She flew to plunge him in the Stygian wave;
But, too incautious, ſuffer'd not the heel
She graſp'd, the liquid antidote to feel;
Thus, when 'mid ſlaughter'd heaps, in fields of blood,
Untouch'd by hoſtile ſpear, the chieftain ſtood;
Or march'd triumphant o'er the reeking ground,
While harmleſs ſhafts were whizzing all around;
When long unhurt, and fluſh'd with ſavage joy,
He conquer'd Hector, and great Hector's Troy;
Yet, in that only vulnerable part,
He fell a victim to a Trojan dart:
So thou, my friend, though fram'd thy mind for truth,
And fair the promiſe of thy manly youth;
Though dwells no meanneſs in thy honeſt heart,
Yet haſt thou, too, a vulnerable part.
I ſee, dear George, (and 'tis with pain I ſee)
Too keen a ſenſe of fancied injury;
Thy lively feelings too impetuous borne
By ſpurious honour, or by paſſion torn;
Curb, then, thoſe feelings, for they muſt offend
Not only foes, but e'en thy deareſt friend:
He who commands *himſelf* has more to boaſt,
Than he whoſe valour leads a conq'ring hoſt;
Let reaſon, with benign, unclouded ray,
Inſpire thy mind; her warning voice obey;
Let her mild influence paſſion's rage controul,
E'er yet too ſtrong it ſeize thy yielding ſoul;
For, if indulg'd, 'twill ſhade the brighteſt name,
And blight the youthful ſoldier's deſtin'd fame;
Though form'd perhaps his country's pride to be,
With all the flatt'ring hopes that wait on thee,
Yet madly fond of nugatory ſtrife,
He haply riſks his honour or his life;
That life, that honour, led by reaſon's hand,
Had added luſtre to his native land;
Still hurried onward by ſpontaneous rage,
He loves in ſome looſe quarrel to engage;
A victim oft his wayward lot to fall,
E'er country, freedom, or true honour call.

Let not the Muſe in vain thy friend inſpire,
Nor ſound in vain the monitory lyre;
Oh! heed the precept which from friendſhip ſprings,
'Tis for your good, and that alone, ſhe ſings;
Though in the haſty verſe no beauties ſhine,
Zeal for your welfare glows in every line.

Ne'er ſhould a youth, to modeſt feeling loſt,
Of his own courage vainly make a boaſt;
For 'tis a maxim, prov'd by reaſon's teſt,
That thoſe who talk the moſt, will act the leaſt:
(Not this thy caſe, for well I know thy heart;
'Twill ever ſcorn the boaſtful coward's part:)
Nor ſhould revenge diſgrace the ſoldier's cauſe;
For if he fights not to defend the laws,
Or what he deems to be the public good,
But fierce and fell in ſavage thirſt of blood,
Seeks not his country's glory, but her ſhame,
Bears not a hero's, though a conq'ror's name.
The perfect hero, whom all hearts approve,
Who earns his country's gratitude and love,
Ne'er with fierce paſſion will diſgrace his cauſe,
But nobly ſeek humanity's applauſe;
And, boldly fighting in fair freedom's right,
For her, undaunted, meet th'unequal fight;
Or, if for him the tide of battle flow,
And ruſh impetuous on the vanquiſh'd foe,

Still firm, ſerene, and humble is his heart,
Nor, fluſh'd with vict'ry, acts the ruffian's part;
Not more diſpos'd to conquer, than to ſave,
For mercy ever marks the truly brave:
Such were thy heroes, Greece, of deathleſs name;
Such grac'd the early age of Roman fame.
*The valiant Theban ſuch, whoſe loweſt praiſe
A ſinking ſtate by his brave deeds to raiſe;
His mind, by filial piety inſpir'd,
Was leſs by valour than by friendſhip fir'd;
Yet ſtill refus'd each friendly proffer'd ſtore,
And, nobly virtuous, dar'd be nobly poor.
Thebes mourns her hero, whom all elſe admire;
With him her glories roſe, with him expire.
See laurel'd Cincinnatus ſeek his home
Amid the thanks and praiſe of grateful Rome,
Well pleas'd war's cumbrous pageantry to yield,
Again he cultivates his native field.

But why, O Muſe, on ſoaring pinion roam,
In ſearch of heroes, while they bloom at home?
Have Albion's ſons no wreaths of glory ſhar'd?
Have they leſs boldly fought, leſs bravely dar'd?
Do not her warriors, in the roll of fame,
Rival the Grecian or the Roman name?
Then ſtay thy flight, repreſs thy wand'ring wing,
A Britiſh Muſe ſhould Britiſh valour ſing.

See, dear to all the juſt, the good, the wiſe,
Far from his native land, how Sydney dies!
Though in the nobleſt courſe his life was paſt,
Yet his moſt glorious action was the laſt;
Ere to his death-parch'd lips the draught he'd bear,
The dying ſoldier muſt his bounty ſhare:
"Thy need is greater far," he cries, "than mine;"
Words that his feats of valour far outſhine.
O gallant Sydney! can my homely Muſe
Her humble tribute to thy name refuſe?
That name which dignifies the epic page,
Pride of thy country! glory of thy age!
Behold another, whom true honour fires,
While on the ſanguin'd plain brave Wolfe expires—
His early fate Britannia long ſhall mourn—
Too ſoon from all his hard-earn'd laurels torn;
Yet, ere the wounded hero yield his breath,
The cries of victory gild the ſhades of death!
Hark! loudly echoed from her navied ſhores,
What rapt'rous ſtrains a grateful country pours!
She joyous weaves a wreath for valiant Howe,
A deathleſs wreath, and binds it on his brow!
For Jervis flows the never ending ſong;
Fame! with thy trump, our Duncan's praiſe prolong;
The gallant Nelſon every heart approves,
The guardian of her flag Britannia loves;
Yet greateſt when his modeſty conveys
Not to himſelf, but to his God, the praiſe.

So may'ſt thou bear, each early foible fled,
By manhood's calm and mellow judgment led,
Thy heart encas'd by virtues genuine ore,
A brighter ſhield than that Achilles bore;
May'ſt well defend thy country's wholeſome laws,
A ſteady champion in her every cauſe;
Extend her triumphs with a patriot's hand,
And give a hero to th' immortal band.

London, April 12, 1800. H.

ON SEEING THE SUN SHINE IN AT MY WINDOW FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR.

CALM the weſtern ſun declines,
Red his evening glory ſhines,
Long by wintry clouds conceal'd,
Now he glows, he burns reveal'd!
Now he darts a ſtronger ray,
And ſmiles upon the lengthen'd day!
It comes, it comes, the welcome beam!
See the ruddy radiance ſtream;
See the long loſt ſplendour fall
Playful on the duſky wall!
Hail, lovely ſtranger, to my cell!
Here with ſtudious ſilence dwell;
Diſperſe the cold, ungenial dews,
And wake to ſong the torpid Muſe!
Touch'd by thee with living fire,
Joyous ſounds the feather'd choir;
By thee the glitt'ring inſect throng
Fill the air with murm'ring ſong;
From clime to clime the tribes of ſpring
Follow thee with gaudy wing;
The birds, the flowers, thy light obey,
All that gem the car of May;
Unbleſt by thee, with drooping head
They ſink within their earthy bed.
Let others fly the golden noon
To ſtray beneath the pallid moon,
And in languid ſtrains relate
Hapleſs loves, and hoſtile fate,
While the cold and glimm'ring ray
Sadly glides, the ghoſt of day,
And the boding owlets ſcream
Flitting thro' the doubtful gleam;
Be mine to hail the ſource of light,
When the weſt attracts his ſight;
Let him my chearful ſong employ,
God of muſic, life, and joy!
And when ſportive youth expires,
Feeling cools, and fancy tires,
Often may his evening glow
Gild again my locks of ſnow;
Oft at noon, with tott'ring feet,
May I court his vital heat;
Amid his radiance baſk at will,
And ſmiling bid him welcome ſtill.

I. A.

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* Epaminondas.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAVING met with the following account of a game at cheſs, which is denominated the Perſian game, I have formed a ſimple relation of it in a ballad. "Two Perſians had engaged in ſuch deep play, that the whole fortune of one of them was gained by his opponent. He who played the white was the ruined man, and, made deſperate by his loſs, he offered his favourite wife as his laſt ſtake. The white has the move, or he would have been check-mated by the next. The lady, who had obſerved the game from a window above, cried out to her huſband in a voice of deſpair, 'to ſacrifice his caſtle, and ſave his wife.' For the entertainment of your readers who are cheſs-players, I have ſubjoined the ſituation of the game, which being ingeniouſly conſtructed, may afford them ſome gratification, will explain the circumſtances, and, perhaps, heighten the reliſh of the ſtory. It may be ſufficient to inform thoſe who are unſkilled in this delightful exerciſe of the intellect, that by an unexpected movement in the game, occaſioned by the ſacrifice of a piece called the caſtle, the deciſion turns in favour of the party whoſe game appeared irrecoverable.

SITUATION OF THE GAME.

BLACK.

King at queen's knight's ſquare.
Queen at king's knight's ſecond ſquare.
Caſtle at king's knight's ſquare.
Caſtle at queen's knight's ſeventh ſquare.

WHITE.

King at his caſtle's fourth ſquare.
Queen's caſtle at his own ſecond.
King's biſhop at his king's fourth.
Queen's knight's pawn at his own ſixth.
Queen's biſhop's pawn at his own ſixth.

White moves, and by ſacrificing his caſtle to his opponent's king, and then advancing his queen's biſhop's pawn, gives check-mate.

CHESS.

I.

WHERE the ſtream of Solofrena
Winds along the ſilent vale;
Where the palm-trees ſoftly murmur,
Waving to the gentle gale,

II.

By the myrtle-woven windows
Of an old, romantic ſeat,
Sat at cheſs two noble Perſians,
Shelter'd from the ſcorching heat.

III.

Here, with beating breaſt, Alcanzor
View'd the deep eventful play,
There with black o'er-arching eye-brows
Sat the Caliph Mehmed-Bey.

IV.

But with wary eye the Perſian
Marks each paſſion of the heart;
And the gallant, brave Alcanzor
Yields, a victim to his art.

V.

Soon his ancient ſtore of treaſures,
Soon his wealth and wide domain,
Soon the glories of his fathers,
Fall,—the crafty Caliph's gain.

VI.

Now he maddens as the lion
Raging thro' the deſert grove;
Now with deſp'rate oath he pledges
Zaida's beauties, Zaida's love.

VII.

Mehmed-Bey the offer ſeizes,
Triumph gliſtens in his eyes.
Ah! raſh youth, that thou had'ſt never
Dar'd to riſk ſo fair a prize!

VIII.

For impending ruin threatens
To devote thy hapleſs love:—
But! what piercing accents iſſue
From the lattic'd height above?

IX.

'Tis the beauteous Zaida crying,
Half diſtracted—"Oh my life,
To thy foe concede thy caſtle,
And from death preſerve thy wife."

Middle-Temple M. E. Y.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. STUART *for* STARCHING *and* PREPARING COTTON YARN.

A PATENT was granted, March 1800, to ROBERT STUART of Blantyre Cotton-Mills, near Glaſgow, for a method of ſtarching and preparing cotton-yarn in that ſtate called the Cop, by which means it is fitted for being made into either the warp or the woof of the web, without undergoing certain operations at preſent in uſe.

The firſt proceſs of ſpinning cotton winds it upon ſpindles, which, when full, have the form of a double cone joined baſe to baſe; but in the common mode of manufacture it is neceſſary, that it ſhould undergo the operation of roving, or a ſecond ſpinning, in order to render the thread more denſe, compact and ſmooth. The patentee ſaves this proceſs by ſubjecting the ſpindles to conſiderable preſſure, which he thinks anſwers the ſame purpoſe of rendering the threads more denſe and cleaner. To perform this compreſſion, he fixes on a block a frame, containing a number of copper moulds, each of which has the form of an inverted cone, and is intended to receive one half of each of the ſpindles. A ſimilar frame with correſponding moulds, but with the baſe of the cone downwards, is fixed in a ſcrew preſs, and is let down upon the inferior frame in ſuch a manner, that the upper and under moulds, when in contact with each other, form a cavity of the ſhape of the ſpindle, and rather leſs in dimenſions. To apply this machine, the ſpindle of cotton-thread is ſet into the under moulds, and the upper frame let down upon the projecting half of the ſpindle, and by an arm ſcrew-preſs the whole is ſubjected to great preſſure without deranging the threads, but only rendering them flatter and more compact. The ſpindles for the woof of the web are preſſed in this way, without any previous preparation; thoſe intended for the warp are firſt boiled in flour and water, and when fully ſoaked with the paſte are put into the preſs. When thus paſted, they will retain their arrangement, and may be tranſported from place to place without any damage.

MESSRS. FUSSELL *and* DOUGLASS, *for an* APPARATUS *for* LESSENING FRICTION *in raiſing heavy* BODIES.

A PATENT was granted in November laſt, to Mr. JAMES FUSSELL of Mills, in Somerſetſhire, Iron manufacturer; and to Mr. JAMES DOUGLASS of Church-ſtreet, Surry, Engineer, for an apparatus compoſed of chains, wheels, rollers, and conductors, for the purpoſe of leſſening friction in raiſing heavy bodies. The principal invention here claimed is, in the invention of a new and rather complex chain, which will unite the qualities of convenience and durability. This chain is compoſed in each link, of a ſquare nut with projections at each extremity, upon which two plain chain links hook on, and which are confined by keys over the whole, which ſcrew to the nut and keep all tight. The nut and ſmall links may be made of caſt iron, the keys are wrought.

The chain, when in motion, revolves round a wheel, at the extremity of which is an iron plinth which is furniſhed with alternate depreſſions, each of which correſponds with a projection in the nut of each link of the chain, whereby the chain and the wheel run upon each other, in the ſame manner as two wheels work in the other, and with the ſame effect. By this method much of the friction, often neceſſary to work wheels by a common rope-chain when ſtretched tight, is ſaved, and leſs adjuſtment required; and therefore ſuch a contrivance as the preſent may be adopted, where a great power is to be uſed, as in cranes, chain-pumps, turning-lathes, and the like.

MR. JAMES YATES, *for a* METHOD *of multiplying* ENGRAVINGS *or* CHASINGS, *on all* KINDS *of* METAL.

A PATENT was granted to Mr. JAMES YATES of Bordſley, near Birmingham, Braſs-Founder, for a method of multiplying engravings, or chaſings, on all kinds of metal. In this contrivance the deſign is engraved on a ſolid block of ſteel, copper, or any other metal, which is then fixed in a die of metal, which has a projecting ring or collar round it, ſo as to form a kind of diſh which riſes above the engraved ſurface. A block of metal is then compreſſed upon the engraving with thin plates of any ſoft metal interpoſed, and the whole laid under a ſtamping-preſs, by which a perfect impreſſion is made from the engraved block. Thin plates of metal are then ſtamped, and the raiſed ſide of the impreſſion is fitted with metal or cement to a requiſite thickneſs, ſo that the reverſe ſide has the appearance of the original engraved block or pattern.

MESSRS. TURNERS *for* PORCELAIN.

A PATENT has been granted, dated January 1800, to WILLIAM and JOHN TURNER of Lane End, in the county of Stafford, Potters, for the introduction of a new material in the manufacture of Porcelain and Earthen ware.

This material is known in Staffordſhire, by the names of *Tabberner's Mine Rock*, *Little Mine Rock*, and *New Rock*; and is generally found in the coal-mines in this part of the country, lying between a hard marle and an iron ſtone-rock. It is of a grey or aſh-colour, but becomes whiter by drying; and when burnt in a potter's oven, it aſſumes a very pure white, without undergoing fuſion. It contains ſiliceous, argillaceous, magneſian, and calcareous earth, along with water. This material is firſt ground in a potter's flint-mill to a very fine powder, but without any previous calcination; then dried on a *ſlip kiln*, and afterwards mixed with an equal proportion of Corniſh *growan*, (or porcelain clay), prepared in the uſual manner, by being calcined, levigated, and dried,

dried. This compound material being paſſed through a lawn ſieve, is then mixed with ground flint in different proportions, according to the nature of the ware, and manufactured. The proportions which the patentees recommend in moſt caſes, are from ſix to ten parts of the compound material with one of flint.

The peculiar advantages which ariſe from this new material are, that from its greater ductility it may be made into very large pieces of ware with leſs difficulty than uſual; that it requires only the moderate heat in baking, which is uſed for the queen's or cream-coloured ware; and that being found upon the ſpot, it ſaves a great expence of carriage.

Obſervations.—It is well known, that the Staffordſhire potteries poſſeſs in themſelves only the advantages (which are very great indeed) of plenty of coal, and of convenient water-carriage; but that the clays with which the pottery diſtricts abounds, are in general ſo abundant in iron, that though many of them appear white before burning, they all turn brown in the kiln, owing to the calcination of the iron, and therefore are only fitted for the *ſaggars* and other coarſer earthen ware. The materials for the finer, and eſpecially the white ware, are moſtly imported coaſt-ways from Cornwall and Devonſhire, and conſiſt of the *growan,* a fine micaceous clay, and the chert, a ſiliceous ſtone. The material introduced by the patentee appears to ſupply in ſome degree the latter article, but requires a ſmall addition of flint to give the ware a greater firmneſs, and by being found upon the ſpot will give an additional local advantage to the Staffordſhire potteries.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. GARNETT, the profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution, has for ſome years been employed in collecting materials for a Hiſtory of Chemiſtry, which he is preparing for publication with as much expedition as his other important avocations will allow.

We are informed that Dr. PRIESTLEY, who has long been engaged in a ſeries of chemical and philoſophical experiments, in order to put the new chemical theory to a deciſive teſt, is collecting them into a volume, which will ſhortly be laid before the public. The mature deductions of ſuch a mind will doubtleſs be received with attention and deference by all real philoſophers, how much ſoever they may differ from the prevailing opinions:

Dr. BARDSLEY, of Mancheſter, is about to publiſh Critical Remarks on Mr. SHERIDAN's Tragedy of "Pizarro," with incidental Obſervations on the Subject of that Drama.

Mr. PRATT has a 5th volume of his Gleanings, forming the 2d of his Gleanings in England, in the preſs. Likewiſe a new edition of the 4th volume, forming the 1ſt volume of his Travels in England. And about the ſame time will appear a reviſed edition, being the *Fifth*, of the three volumes, called "Gleanings," through Wales, Holland, and Weſtphalia; wherein will be included the 6th impreſſion of "*Humanity,*" a Poem. In the hitherto unpubliſhed volume (the 5th), will appear a new edition, being the 7th, of the Poem of *Sympathy*.

Dr. MAVOR will ſpeedily publiſh an abridgment of Plutarch's Lives at a moderate price, adapted to the uſe of Engliſh ſchools. The moſt remarkable lives only will be retained, and theſe will be pruned of their ſuperfluous and extraneous matter. The want of ſuch a ſchool volume has long been felt in all our principal ſeminaries, where Plutarch would always have been gladly introduced, if the ſize and price had not proved an obſtacle.

The Conductors of the ANNUAL NECROLOGY have recently circulated the following ſet of Queries among the relatives of eminent perſons recently deceaſed. We give place to them here, becauſe many of the readers of the Monthly Magazine may alſo have it in their power to anſwer them reſpecting characters, who may deſerve a place in that work.

1. Where and when was ——— born, ſpecifying the place, day, month, and year?

2. Was he celebrated for any extraordinary attainments; or, did he render himſelf remarkable by any peculiarities?

3. Be pleaſed to mention them:

4. Of what profeſſion?

5. Did he occupy any public employment? What were the duties, and probable emoluments, &c.?

6. Was he the author of any literary works, and of what?

7. Has he left any works behind him, either finiſhed, or unfiniſhed?

8. Did he make any diſcoveries in any of the arts or ſciences, and in what did they conſiſt?

9. Did he make any improvements in any other branch of knowledge? Pleaſe to ſtate them.

10. When did he die, and of what diſeaſe?

11. Has any monument been erected to his memory; what is the epitaph, or inſcription?

12. Be pleaſed to mention any other particulars not alluded to above, relative to his origin and family, and ſurviving relatives or children.

The Riſe and Diſſolution of the Infidel Societies, alluded to by the Biſhop of London in the laſt Charge to the Clergy of his dioceſe; general conſiderations on the influence of Infidelity upon Society; and a Poſtſcript upon the declining ſtate of democratical politics in this county, by Mr. W. H. Reid, is in the preſs.

While the Britiſh arms have been ſecuring and extending our empire in India, the moſt indefatigable exertions have been making by Dr. Anderſon, Phyſician General at Calcutta, and the ſuperintendants of the Company's gardens in the ſeveral ſettlements on the Coaſt, in the importation and culture of every uſeful vegetable. A correſpondent ſucceſs attends their labours, and probably in a few years every valuable plant that can exiſt in the various climates of our vaſt poſſeſſions in Aſia, will conſpire to enrich and adorn them by accumulating in theſe fertile regions the ſelected treaſures of the vegetable kingdom.

Plantations have been eſtabliſhed in ſeveral of the ſettlements, of the various ſpecies of Mulberry for ſilk-worms and of Nopal for cochineal. Several hundred weight of ſeeds of the firſt Bourbon Cotton, and of the brown Cotton of Malta, have been diſtributed among the natives. Indigo, ſuperior even to the beſt Guatimala, has been produced in ſuch quantities as to bid fair to drive all American and Weſt Indian competitors out of the European markets. In the year 1798, there arrived from the Eaſtern Iſlands, by a ſingle ſhip, 33448 nutmeg, 2663 clove, and 834 chocolate trees, all in high health, which were diſtributed through the Malabar Coaſt and Bengal. The famous white ropes of China have been diſcovered to be made of the fibres of the great aloe, prepared like hemp; this plant abounds in the Indian foreſts, and an experiment has been made by order of Admiral Rainier, from which it appears that a rope made of the aloe, is equal in ſtrength to a hempen one of four times its ſize.

The Farming Society, lately eſtabliſhed by Sir John Sinclair have viewed, and it is probable, will enter upon a farm of 400 acres for experimental purpoſes, ſituated near Merton in Surrey. The number of 50l. ſhares which are already engaged for, exceed 30,000l. Eighty thouſand pounds, or enough to carry on eight farms, is the ſum which is propoſed to be raiſed.

Mr. Duckett, Jun. and a number of other farmers, have recently ſailed for the Cape of Good Hope, under the patronage and Direction of the Britiſh Government: they have carried out with them European ſeeds and ſtock, and implements of every kind, with a view to the improvement of the practice of agriculture at the Cape. This circumſtance may ſeem to indicate that it is the deſign of Government to retain poſſeſſion of the Cape in the event of a a general peace.

Mr. Carey has in the preſs a ſmall tract on *Latin Proſody and Verſification*, which, beſides the neceſſary rules and examples, is to contain *ſynoptical tables of quantity*, for the uſe of thoſe who have forgotten the rules, or who do not chooſe to commit them to memory.

Meſſrs. Williams and Johns, of Plymouth, have announced for publication, by ſubſcription, a work in ten numbers, at three ſhillings each, under the title of Pictureſque Excurſions in Devonſhire; to conſiſt of highly-finiſhed etchings, from drawings made for the purpoſe, with letter-preſs deſcriptions and obſervations. The firſt number, containing four prints from eminently beautiful ſubjects, will be publiſhed in June.

Meſſrs. Williams, whoſe Paper Books for the counting houſe have been ſo generally approved of, have begun to apply their patent principle to the binding of printed Books, with an equal degree of ſucceſs.

A new ſimple Earth has been diſcovered in the Saxon Beryll, dug out of the pit Friſchglück, near Johan Georgenſtadt, by Dr. John Barth. Trommsdorf, of Erfurt.—This new Earth poſſeſſes the following qualities, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from other earths: it is white, and inſoluble in water; in a freſh ſtate, and a little moiſtened with water, it is ſomewhat ductile; becomes very hard in the fire, ſo that it ſcratches glaſs, and pellucid; but remains taſteleſs and indiſſoluble in water. In acids the burnt earth is again eaſily re-diſſolved, and forms with them peculiar ſalts, which are quite taſteleſs. Fixed alkalies do not diſſolve it either in the wet or dry way; nor does ammoniac. With the acid of ſorrel it has more affinity than with other acids. This earth has, by the diſcoverer, been denominated *aguſte earth*; becauſe its combination with acids poſſeſſes no taſte. A circumſtantial analyſis of this earth, accompanied with an accurate deſcription of the foſſil by Dr. BERNHARDI, appears in the firſt number of Vol. VIII. of TROMMSDORF's Journal of Pharmacy, publiſhed at the Leipzig Eaſter-fair, 1800.

Dr. Harris, phyſician to our ſettlements in Malacca, recently acquired from the Dutch, has diſcovered many valuable plants to be natives of that country, which were carefully concealed from the public by the mean jealouſy of its former poſſeſſors; among theſe are the gamboge tree, the India rubber *(iatropha elaſtica)* two kinds of bread-fruit, the arnotta *(bixa orellana)* the Sumach *(Rhus Javanica)* and other non-deſcript dying drugs.

The celebrated Orientaliſt, Mr. SACY, and Mr. LANGLES, keeper of the Oriental Manuſcripts in the National Library at Paris, having underſtood that Dr. HAGER propoſes to publiſh in London a Chineſe and Engliſh Dictionary, have offered him the peruſal of the copious Chineſe materials contained in the National Library, conſiſting of the great Manuſcript Dictionary, in 12 vol. folio, which the learned *Fourmont*, Profeſſor of Arabic, began to complete, by order of Louis the XIV, to enable the Miſſionaries in China, as well as the curious in Europe, to underſtand the Chineſe Hieroglyphics, and to peruſe the Mandarinic Works. This Dictionary, the compilation of which occupied the laſt 27 years of Fourmont's life, ſtill remains in manuſcript there, together with 120,000 characters, cut in wood, for the purpoſe of printing it.

A French tranſlation of "THE MONK," under the title *Le Jacobin Eſpagnol, ou Hiſtoire du Moine Ambroſio et la belle Antonia ſa ſœur,* has been honoured with a place in the Liſt of Books prohibited at Vienna.

The activity of the Company's agents in India has rouſed a ſimilar ſpirit of laudable emulation at the Cape of Good Hope. A large Botanical Garden has been inſtituted under the auſpices of Lord Macartney, for the reception of ſuch European, African, American and Indian plants, as are likely to flouriſh in that climate, and from this head they will gradually be diſſeminated over the South of Africa: a correſpondence and barter has been opened between the conductor of this inſtitution, and Dr. Anderſon of Calcutta, by whom have already been ſent to the Cape, ſeed of the Bourbon cotton, of the *fouvonloubus pes capræ* to fix the driving ſands on the ſhore of Saldanha bay; plants of the Arabian Date, Palmira and Areca palms; Royal, Malabar and Nicobar cocoa nuts, and two Alphonſo Mango trees.

It is truly intereſting to obſerve the honourable activity of government and the Eaſt India Company in thus correcting the partiality of nature: may all their undertakings of this kind meet with full ſucceſs!

In the months of September and October 1799, above 120 works in the French, German and Engliſh languages, were either entirely prohibited by the Imperial Board of Licenſers at Vienna, or permitted with limitation. In the liſt we noticed the following Engliſh productions. *Burckhardt*'s Syſtem of Divinity, &c. 1797, octavo.—The amuſing Inſtructor, or a Key to the Italian Claſſics, 1793.—*Bennet*'s Letters to a young Lady, &c. 2 vol. 1795, octavo.—The Orphan Heireſs of Sir Gregory, 1799, octavo.—*Clara Reeves*'s Plans of Education, &c. 1792, octavo.—Letters of a Traveller, on the various Countries of Europe, &c. Ed. by *Al. Thomſon*, 1798.—*Charlotte Smith*'s young Philoſopher, 4 vol. 1798.—*T. Campbell's* Pleaſures of Hope, &c. Edin. 1798.—The Riſe, Progreſs and Conſequences, of the New Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France, with Obſervations. Edin. 1799, octavo.—*G. Walker*'s Vagabond, 2 vol. 1799.

The Ex-jeſuits in Bavaria, have lately flattered themſelves with the hope of ſeeing their order re-eſtabliſhed there, and the ſchools put under their direction.—Their hopes, however, ſeem to be unfounded: to individuals of the order the office of profeſſor may indeed have been in ſome inſtances entruſted: but this is done not from any regard to the intereſts of the order, but merely on account of the known abilities and uſefulneſs of theſe individual members. Thoſe initiated into the ſpirit and more hidden myſteries of the ſociety have gradually vaniſhed from the ſublunary ſtage; and the younger Jeſuits, who at the time of the diſſolution, were only novices, or at moſt *magiſtri*, have, by a cloſer connexion with the world during the lapſe of 26 years, ſo far loſt ſight of the end for which the order was inſtituted, that they will not eaſily again be brought to direct their efforts to one object—the diffuſion of darkneſs and ſuperſtitious ignorance over the face of the earth.—Beſides, there is already ſo much light in Bavaria, (more than in perhaps any other Roman Catholic country), that the united efforts of the Jeſuits will never be able to extinguiſh it. The new Elector, likewiſe, too well knows to whom he is indebted for the empty treaſury which he found at his acceſſion, again to beſtow his confidence on men, who under his predeceſſor conducted affairs ſo badly and with ſo little attention to economy.—To conſider the order of the Jeſuits as a prop of the throne and a ſhield againſt religious and political libertiniſm, is an idea which can occur only to a lunatic, who is ignorant of the treaſons, diſturbances and inſurrections produced by their inſidious arts, and of the corrupt morality with which they poiſoned the minds of their pupils and adherents.

Profeſſor J. J. C. TIMÆUS, of Luneburg, has announced a German tranſlation of Dr. VINCENT's *Voyage of Nearchus*, &c. M. *Timæus* has received from the author important manuſcript corrections and additions. A no ſmall recommendation likewiſe to the German edition is, that Biſhop HORSLEY, and Mr. JONES, (14 years reſident at Abuſhar and Baſra) critically examined the original, and communicated their remarks to M. Timæus.

A new Royal Academy of Architecture has been inſtituted at Berlin, the object of which is to form, by theoretical and practical inſtructions, able land-ſurveyors and architects.

In a letter from Vienna, dated the 27th December 1799, we are informed, that the eſtabliſhment of the *Society of the Faith of Jeſus*, which many there had ſo much at heart, will probably not take place in the Auſtrian ſtates. The petition which the ſuperior Baccanari had preſented relative to the ſociety, had been referred by the emperor to the Bohemian-Auſtrian chancery, whence it was ſent to the government of Lower Auſtria, and to the Commiſſioners of Scholaſtic Affairs for their opinion; the reſult was, that the projected order was unanimouſly rejected. This deciſion was then laid before the council of State, and here likewiſe the ſociety met with the ſame fate. As however it has powerful patrons at court, ſome apprehenſions are ſtill entertained leſt they ſhould ſucceed. As they have been foiled in their attempt to eſtabliſh themſelves in the German hereditary dominions of the emperor, it is thought that they will fix their habitation in Italy, and eſpecially in Naples.

Extracts of letters from BAVARIA, *19th and 30th October*, 1799. In this country, the literary horizon daily becomes brighter. The liberty of printing, reading and thinking is now reſtored: men of genius and learning, who under the late government had been cruelly perſecuted; and who either voluntarily, or by compulſion, had left their native country, are recalled and placed in a ſphere of action where their talents may be beneficially employed.—It is likewiſe intended to give to the *gymnaſia* and *lyceums* the degree of public utility for which they were founded. By a regulation of the late elector, Charles Theodore, who had beſtowed on the branch of the order of Malta, newly eſtabliſhed by him in Bavaria, the fund of ſix millions of florins, which had before that period been appropriated to the ſupport of the Latin ſchools, theſe ſchools had become a monopoly of the monks; the abbeys, &c. of the different religious orders, being obliged to ſupply them with teachers, and defray the expences. The preſent elector, ſoon after his acceſſion, ſuppreſſed the order of Malta in Bavaria, with the deſign to employ their revenues, as formerly, more uſefully for the good of the public ſchools. Here indeed the Emperor of Ruſſia, who had aſſumed the title of Grand-Maſter of the Order of Malta, interpoſed his ſuperior power, and forced the elector to leave the knights in Bavaria in the quiet poſſeſſion of their eſtates and revenues. However, he found means to put in execution his moſt laudable plan reſpecting the public ſchools. The abbots and ſuperiors of religious houſes are ordered to pay their contributions, as formerly, towards the ſupport of the ſchools: but the profeſſors are in future to be nominated by the elector himſelf. Many of the ſmaller ſchools have been ſhut up, and their revenues applied to the increaſe of the ſalaries of the profeſſors, and to the purchaſing of neceſſary philoſophical apparatus's, &c. Another beneficial regulation is that likewiſe, by which the Latin ſchools in the monaſteries are ſuppreſſed. *Laurence Weſtenrieder*, a man, who by an ardent and unconquerable zeal for the good cauſe, and by ſeveral works publiſhed by him, has long ago acquired well-merited reputation, is appointed director general of all the Latin ſchools, that of the univerſity excepted. The univerſity of Ingolſtadt is to be transfered to Landſhut: where it is to open in November next. The expence of this removal is calculated at above 60.000 florins. The canons of the collegiate church of St. Martin at Landſhut, each of whom has hitherto enjoyed an income of 2,000 florins, are in future to be eſtabliſhed at Ingolſtadt, with a ſalary of only 600 florins. The remainder of the revenues of the church are by the elector beſtowed on the univerſity. The Dominicans of Landſhut are to be diſſolved: and their very ſpacious monaſtery and church will be fitted up for the uſe of the univerſity. It is ſaid, that, to indemnify the burghers of Ingolſtadt for the loſs they ſuſtain by the removal of the univerſity, all thoſe who enjoy penſions from the elector will be obliged to ſpend them there; and as it is a fortified place, the military ſchool is to be transfered thither.

The laſt anniverſary fête of the foundation of the French Republic, celebrated at Paris the firſt of Vendemaire, year 8, as it related to the arts and ſciences, was highly intereſting. During the ſix complementary days of the year 7, all the libraries and muſeums were opened to the public; the manufactories of *Gobelin* tapeſtry and *Seve* China were expoſed to the view of the citizens as the intereſting produce of their induſtry. The area of the National Palace of Arts and Sciences was decorated with the moſt beautiful French tapeſtry; the famous tapeſtries of the Vatican, worked after deſigns of Raphael, were alſo exhibited to public view. In the middle of this vaſt court was raiſed the ſtatue of INDUSTRY, ſurrounded with trophies and emblems relative to the arts. Upon the raiſed floor, near the ſtatue of INDUSTRY, were exhibited the models of thoſe machines which had obtained the prize from the National Inſtitute and other learned ſocieties; alſo ſamples of the various objects of the arts and of induſtry, which were diſtinguiſhed the preceding year by the jury charged to examine them. In the middle of the hall of the Central Muſeum were conſpicuouſly placed thoſe works of ſcience and of literature whoſe authors had been judged by the National Inſtitute worthy to be proclaimed in the Champ-de-Mars, on the day of the fête of the Republic. There were diſtingmiſhed alſo thoſe productions of the fine arts, the authors of which had merited the ſame honour; they were pointed out in the hall by an inſcription and a branch of laurel. On the day of the fête the proceſſion of the adminiſtrators and perſons in authority formed themſelves as uſual, but were preceded by

1. Young citizens who had obtained this year the prize in the central and ſpecial ſchools.

2. Thoſe artiſts whoſe works were diſplayed in the hall, and diſtinguiſhed by the National Inſtitute.

3. Authors whoſe works had been equally honoured by the Inſtitute.

4. Mechanics and manufacturers who had expoſed machines, the year before, in the Champ-de-Mars, the utility of which had been proved ſince by a ſpecial jury named to examine them.

5. Labourers crowned in the department of the Seine on the agricultural fête.

The Preſident of the Directory then charged the Preſident of the National Inſtitute to proclaim the excellent works; upon this, he mounted the tribune, and obſerved firſt, that the National Inſtitute had declared its intention of not proclaiming the names of any of its own body, whether reſident or non-reſident members, as it conceived itſelf not proper to pronounce upon the merits of thoſe works they have given to the public, and eſpecially as it renders publicly every year an account of its labors to the legiſlature.

Works of ſcience, literature, and the fine-arts, which have been honoured by the National Inſtitute:

Sciences, Mathematics, and Natural Philoſophy.

Citizen KRAMP, profeſſor of natural philoſophy and of chemiſtry, at the central ſchool in the department of Roer, at Cologne, author of a work intitled, "Analyſis of Aſtronomical and Terreſtrial Refractions."

Citizen H. FOUQUET, profeſſor of the ſchool of medicine at Montpellier, author of the work intitled, "Obſervations upon the Conſtitution of the Six Firſt Months of the Year Five, at Montpellier, and upon the principal Diſeaſes which have reigned there during the laſt ſix months in this commune and its environs."

Citizen P. DESCHARMES, author of a proceſs to ſolder plate, and take the waves and air-bladders out of glaſs.

Literature, and the Fine Arts.

Citzien SYLVESTER DE SACY, department of the Seine, has given, under the title of, "Notices of the Manuſcripts," (publiſhed at the National preſs) Memoirs upon the Hiſtory of Oriental Literature. In the greater number, he has analyſed ſome precious hiſtorical monuments, very little known, of *Yemen* and of other countries in Arabia. One memoir treats particularly of the arabico-Spaniſh manuſcripts, ſo remarkable for the cuſtom of employing Arabian characters to write diſcoveries compoſed in the Spaniſh language.

Painting.

Citizen HENNEQUIN, of Lyon, a pupil of David, author of an allegorical painting, repreſenting the triumph of the French people on the 10th of Auguſt, exhibited in the hall of the Muſeum.

Sculpture.

Citizen J. J. FOUCOU, of Riez, department of the Lower Alps, pupil of Caffieri, author of a marble ſtatue of *Dugueſclin*, placed in the Muſeum.

Muſic and Declamation.

Citizen DALEYRAC, department of the Upper Garonne, author of the muſic of two operas, intitled: *The Caſtle of Montenero,* and *The Two Priſoners.*

Profeſſor Smith has publiſhed at Bremen, the two firſt numbers of a German periodical work, ſignifying *the Hanſeatic Magazine.* This collection embraces no other objects than ſuch as concern the towns of Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen; towns, which in many reſpects deſerve to be particularly known. The work commences with the hiſtory of the Hanſeatic Compact, written by profeſſor BUSCH, a man not only diſtinguiſhed for his learning in general, but for his knowledge in hiſtory, and eſpecially of that which relates to commerce. The laſt number contains a treatiſe upon the preſent ſtate of the fine arts at Hamburg, by Doctor Mayer, known, among other writings, for his *Fragmente aus Paris.* (Fragments upon Paris).

The bookſellers *Breitkopf* and *Hærtel* of Leipſic, the editors of the Muſical Gazette, announce a complete edition of the works of HAYDN, publiſhed by conſent of this compoſer.

The king of Sweden has juſt ordered that the academy of painting, &c. of Stockholm ſhall henceforward have a profeſſor for the ſchool of architecture, and another for the branch of mechanics. A monument has juſt been erected in the cathedral of the city of Upſal, to the memory of the great Linnæus. It is compoſed entirely of porphyry of Elſwedal. It is properly in form of an altar, whoſe ſteps are a brown ſtone of Oeland, and which ſupport a medallion, in which is the buſt of Linnæus. The following is the inſcription:

CAROLO A LINNE, BOTANICORUM PRINCIPI, AMICI ET DSICIPULI.
MDCCXCVIIII.

The premium propoſed at Copenhagen for the ſolution of a queſtion relative to the teaching the theory of trades, has been adjudged to Mr. Willaume, an author very well known by ſeveral tracts upon education, as well as for his great experience on the above ſubject. It is he who ſuperintends the excellent inſtitution in Fionia, founded by the Count de Reventlow for the gratuitous education of the young people in his domains.

ICELAND. There was a time when the Icelanders attracted the attention of Europe by their bravery and their love of literature and the ſciences. They have neither loſt the one nor the other, but they have been left behind at the epocha when the other people of Europe, profiting by their more happy local ſituations, and by more favourable external relations, made too rapid a progreſs to be followed by a people inſulated, and who had to ſtruggle conſtantly againſt the moſt rigorous influence of climate.

In 1794, there was formed in Iceland a literary ſociety, which diſtinguiſhed itſelf by zeal for diffuſing knowledge among the inhabitants of the iſland. We ſhould however be miſtaken, were we to expect rare diſcoveries, great efforts of genius, or proofs of conſummate experience, from a nation ſo deſtitute of every kind of means, particularly thoſe of communication, from a people in ſhort, whoſe very laws do but too much cramp commerce. In 1798, this literary ſociety publiſhed at *Leiregorda* ſeveral works in the Icelandic tongue. Firſt a tranſlation of a *Catechiſm of Nature,* by MARTTNET, with notes by the tranſlator. This elementary work on natural hiſtory was originally written in Dutch; it was profeſſor EBERT at Wittenberg who gave a German tranſlation of it. Second.—*Meditations upon Paſſion,* by STURM, tranſlated from the German. Third.—*Several Sermons.* Fourth.—*The Continuation of a Journal,* by M. STEPHENSEN, in which the author inſtructs his countrymen, the greater part fiſhermen or ſhepherds, concerning the latter political events of Europe: and laſtly, fifth, *a Journal of Law Proceedings,* which hold up a conſiderable intereſt to the views of the country.

A Journey from Amſterdam, through Madrid and Cadiz, to Genoa, in 1797 and 1798, by C. A. FISCHER, has lately been publiſhed at Berlin. *Bourgoing*'s Travels through Spain is juſtly conſidered as the beſt account of that kingdom, which we are wont to contemplate through the miſt of prejudices and fiction. To Bourgoing we were indebted for almoſt all we know of the modern ſtate of literature in Spain, eſpecially with reſpect to the drama. But however diligent and acute that obſerver, a rich gleaning of obſervations was left to be gathered by his ſucceſſors,

ceſſors, which had either eſcaped him, or had not been repreſented with the ſtricteſt impartiality. M. Fiſchher, who travelled through the country in different directions, from Bilbao to Barcelona, has by the publications of his Views of the Manners and Literature of Spain, completely ſupplied the deficiencies of his celebrated predeceſſor. His aim was to give a *picture of the living*; though in it he likewiſe introduces with great art a ſketch of the country. He has completely attained his aim; it is the livelieſt picture of men and manners we yet have reſpecting Spain; with all the freſhneſs of the neweſt impreſſions, as on every occaſion he notices the influence which the French ſyſtem of politics adopted by the Prince of Peace has had on the Spaniſh people. Mr. Fiſcher's Travels contain ſome excellent contributions towards a knowledge of the language and literature of the Spaniards; in which reſpect the 33d letter eſpecially deſerves to be ſtudied.

Mr. ZACH, the celebrated aſtronomer of the Seeberg, near Gotha, is no more the editor of that very uſeful and intereſting publication, *the Univerſal Geographical Ephemerides*, which have been publiſhed in the years 1798 and 1799, regularly by monthly numbers, under his ſuperintendence. He has commenced with the year 1800 publiſhing a new monthly magazine, under the name of *Monatliche Correſpondenz*, or *Monthly Correſpondence for the Improvement of Geography and Aſtronomy*. A regular correſpondence is kept up therein with all aſtronomers, geographic and itinerant writers, and land-ſurveyors, of Europe. By the care of Dr. Blumenbach at Göttingen, who is intimately connected with Sir Joſeph Banks, regular accounts are given of the moſt intereſting diſcoveries of the Engliſh in foreign countries. Accordingly Mr. Hornemann's, the African traveller's, laſt communications are more ſpeedily publiſhed in the Monthly Correſpondence, than in London itſelf. But the Geographical Ephemerides have not been ſtopt; Mr. *Gaſpari*, a well known Geographic writer, being entruſted now with the care of publiſhing them. They appear regularly at the beginning of every month at Weimar, and contain abundance of matter and inſtruction for every deſcription of readers. Every number is ornamented with two or three copper-plates, or little maps drawn up in a maſterly manner, and never publiſhed before. Such have been in the firſt number, an acurate delineation of a Perſian gymnaſtic game, called *Wardiſh*, and in the ſecond, a fine drawing of the audience given to the celebrated Ruſſian traveller, Mr. Pallas, by the chief of the Calmucks, ſurrounded with all the princely ſtate of his broadfaced courtiers. Theſe intereſting communications have been ſent from Peterſburg, and will continue regularly. In the third number, a curious diſſertation on the different phenomena by which various images appear in the clouds, (*fata morgana*) or oppoſite ſea coaſts ſeem to riſe in the air, has been publiſhed by Doctor Reinecke, a gentleman at Weimar, pretty well verſed in phyſics and natural hiſtory, and partaking in the far-extended enterpriſes of Mr. Bertuch, the proprietor of the Induſtry-Comptoir at Weimar. The diſſertation is illuſtrated with ſeveral copper-plates, very well calculated to give a full inſight into theſe optic deluſions. Profeſſor Gaſpari, the editor, has likewiſe publiſhed a *Geographical Almanack*, to be continued every year, in which an intereſting retroſpect of every publication concerning geography during the laſt year, of new maps and travelling-books, is given in a ſuperiour manner. This Almanack, enriched with maps and copper-plates, cannot fail to attract the notice and meet the applauſe of every lover of geography and ſtatiſtical accounts. A very intereſting publication has been printed and engraved likewiſe for Mr. Bertuch, which bears the title; *Aſtronomical Atlas*, compiled by Mr. Goldbach, and reviſed at the obſervatory of the Seeberg, near Gotha. It conſiſts of ſixty copper-plates, in ſmall folio, executed with the utmoſt care, and after a new plan, the conſtellations being left in blank, all the ground being done in black, by which means it will be found very eaſy by every dilettanti of aſtronomy, to ſtudy that ſcience by himſelf in comparing the plates with the ſtarry heavens. An introduction is prefixed to the whole by Mr. Zach, in a very conciſe and maſterly manner. Indeed Mr. Bertuch is intitled to the higheſt praiſes for forwarding ſuch uſeful enterpriſes, with an unremitting zeal and the great accuracy.

Mr. *Matthiä*, engaged at the Academy of Mr. Mounier, at Belvidere, near Weimar, for lectures in the ancient claſſics and in the German language, for ſuch of the young Engliſh gentlemen who are deſirous of it, publiſhes now a very learned Commentary on the Hymns of Homer, which will appear very ſoon in the ſpring at Leipſic, in one volume in octavo. He made his academical ſtudies at Göttingen, under the tuition of Mr. Heyne, from whence he went to Amſterdam, and engaged as private tutor to the ſon of a rich Dutch merchant. There he contracted familiarity with the beſt ſcholars of the Dutch, Ruhnkenius, Santenius, Wyttenbach, from the intercourſe of whom he derived great advantage in his literary purſuits. Mr. Heyne's Homer is going on very rapidly in the preſs at Leipzig. Three volumes are already printed, but it is ſuppoſed, nothing will be ſold before the completion of the whole.

ANALYSIS *of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the* JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, *from its Commencement to the preſent Time; continued from our laſt Magazine, page* 249.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* CULTURE *of the* MANIOQUE, *or* CASSAVA. *By* M. BRUNELLI. *Journ. de Phyſ.* II. 630.

THE very extenſive uſe of this plant, as an article of food in South America, furniſhes a ſtriking example of human ingenuity ſucceſsfully directed to the extraction of wholeſome nutriment, from ſuch vegetables as are very active poiſons in their natural ſtate. The Caſſava (Iatropha Manihot of Linnæus) is a native of the warmer parts of South America, eſpecially Brazil; its broad palmated leaves and white and roſe-coloured bloſſoms render it a very ornamental plant. It may be propagated by ſeed, but more expeditiouſly by ſuckers: when theſe are planted in a deep, rich and light ſoil, they vegetate with ſurpriſing vigour, producing in the courſe of a year a tuberous root above two feet long, and half a foot in thickneſs: from this is prepared, after the following manner, a mild nutritious food, much in requeſt with the natives and even the European coloniſts. The roots, as ſoon as gathered, are waſhed and ſtripped of their thick rind by means of a knife; the heart, which is a pulpy maſs, either white, or of the colour of the yolk of an egg, is paſſed repeatedly between cylinders turned by mill-work till the juice is entirely expreſſed. The dry pulp, being thus freed from the poiſonous juice, is a compound of farina and vegetable fibre, and requires no further preparation than being thoroughly dried over a very ſlow fire; in this ſtate it may be kept for ſeveral months in cloſe veſſels, and when uſed may be made into cakes by kneading up with water and baking it, or into potage by boiling with water and a little Cayenne pepper. The pure farina, called by the Indians *Tapioca*, is ſeparated from the fibrous part by taking a handful of the pulp after the juice is extracted, and working it in the hand till a thick white cream appears on its ſurface; this is ſcraped off and waſhed in cold water; by degrees it ſettles to the bottom, and the water being poured off, the reſt of the moiſture is diſſipated over a very ſlow fire, ſtirring the farina the whole time; by this means it concretes into grains about the ſize of Sago, which grow hard by keeping; this is the moſt nutritive part of the pulp, and is a very pure fecula; it will keep for any length of time if preſerved from moiſture, and is a very wholeſome and palatable food. The Indians prepare an intoxicating liquor from this plant, by heaping together the Caſſava cakes till they begin to heat and get mouldy, and then infuſing them in water: a very rapid fermentation ſpeedily takes place, and an acerb diſagreeable liquor is produced, incapable of being kept for more than a day without ſpoiling, but which by its intoxicating quality fully anſwers the intention of the natives. The poiſonous liquor is of a ſweet bland taſte, but, if taken in any quantity, brings on an exceſſive ſwelling of the body, convulſive tremors, vertigo and death. The hog, however, and ſome other animals devour the freſh root with eagerneſs and perfect impunity.

Remarks—From the preceding account, it appears that the Caſſava is compoſed, like moſt of the tuberous roots, of vegetable fibre, fecula or ſtarch, and water holding in ſolution the poiſonous matter and ſaccharine mucilage. The method of ſeparating the nutritive part is extremely rude, and capable of being both ſimplified and improved. The roots, when peeled, ſhould be grated and thrown upon a ſieve; by gentle preſſure with the hand, the juice together with ſome of the fecula, will paſs through; the fecula will ſpeedily ſubſide, and the juice when poured off, may be fermented, by which proceſs the poiſon would in all probability be deſtroyed: even ſhould this not be the caſe, a pure ardent ſpirit may be obtained after fermentation by diſtillation. The pulp on the ſieve ſhould be repeatedly waſhed with cold water, till it comes off quite clear; and all the waſhings being put together, will depoſit the fecula; the water being poured off, the fecula ſhould be dried in a gentle heat, and is the pure Tapioca; the fibrous matter remaining on the ſieve is of no uſe but as fewel.

On the CULTIVATION *of* MADDER.

Journ de Phys. II. 152.

THIS plant may be propagated either by offsets or ſeeds; if the latter method is preferred, the ſeed ſhould be of the true Turkiſh kind, which is called *Lizari* in the Levant. On a light thin ſoil the culture cannot be carried on to any profit; that ſoil in which the plant delights, is a rich ſandy loam, three feet or more in depth.

The ground being firſt made ſmooth, is divided into beds four feet wide, with alternate alleys, half as broad again as the beds; the reaſon of this extraordinary breadth of the alleys will appear preſently. In each alley is to be a ſhallow channel for the convenience of irrigating the whole field, &c. that part of the alley that is not otherwiſe occupied, may be ſown with legumes. The madder ſeed is ſown broadcaſt in the proportion of from 25 to 30 lbs per acre, about the end of April. In a fortnight or three weeks the young plants begin to appear, and from this time to the month of September, care muſt be taken to keep the ground well watered and free from weeds. If the plants are examined in autumn, they will be found ſurrounded with ſmall yellow offsets at the depth of two inches, and early in September, the earth from the alleys is to be dug out and laid over the plants of madder to the height of two or three feet; with this the firſt year's operation finiſhes.

The ſecond year's work begins in May, with giving the beds a thorough weeding; and care muſt be taken to ſupply them with plenty of water during ſummer. In September, the firſt crop of ſeed will be ripe, at which time the ſtems of the plants may be mown down, and the roots covered a few inches with earth, taken as before out of the alleys.

The weeding ſhould take place as early as poſſible in the ſpring of the third year, and the crop, inſtead of being left for ſeeds, may be cut three times during ſummer for green fodder, all kinds of cattle being remarkably fond of it. In October, the roots are taken up, the offsets carefully ſeparated, and immediately uſed to form a new plantation; and the roots, after being dried, are ſold either without further preparation, or ground to a coarſe powder, and ſprinkled with an alkaline ley. The roots loſe four fifths of their weight in drying, and the produce of an acre is about 2000lbs weight of dry ſaleable madder.

An ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* CLASS *of* PHYSICAL *and* MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, *during the firſt Quarter of the 8th Year, read at the Public Sitting of the 4th of January, 1800, by C. Cuvier.*

C. GUYTON has preſented a table of direct combinations of forty-two chemical elements; that is to ſay, of ſubſtances which chemiſts have not yet been able to decompoſe, and which they regard as ſimple ſubſtances, until the contrary be proved.

Theſe forty-two ſubſtances, combined only two at a time, give 861 different combinations; of which we do not yet know even one half. If we combine them in a triple or quadruple ſeries, paying at the ſame time attention to the conſtituent parts of all the combinations, we ſhall find the number of the latter increaſe to a degree which overpowers the imagination.

One might, at firſt, be induced to regard our ignorance of the greater part of theſe combinations as a proof of the imperfection of the ſcience; whilſt, in fact, it is from the immenſe progreſs which it has lately made that we have diſcovered even the poſſibility of theſe combinations.

Formerly no one conjectured the exiſtence of theſe elements, nor the combinations of which they are ſuſceptible; and every time when a new element, or a ſubſtance ſimple ſo far as our preſent inſtruments are capable of aſcertaining, is diſcovered, the chemiſt has to aſcertain the properties of more than forty ſingle and a much greater number of compound combinations. His taſk thus daily increaſes in an incalculable proportion.

Among the ſubſtances with which chemiſtry has been enriched in our own time, the principal are ſome ſemi-metals, one of which has been named by its diſcoverer, M. KLAPROTH, of Berlin, *uranite*, from the planet *Uranus*, or Herſchell's planet; following the example of the alchymiſts, who had denominated the common metals from the ſeven ancient planets.

C. CHAMPEAUX is the firſt who found the ore of uranite in France. All the details of this diſcovery have been communicated to us by C. LELIEVRE.

Chemiſts have given the appellation *affinity* to that principle by which different ſubſtances tend to unite with each other; and to aſcertain the various modifications of this principle is the peculiar object of all their reſearches. The ſcience of chemiſtry cannot be regarded as complete, until we poſſeſs a table of the degrees of affinity of each ſubſtance with every other in all given circumſtances.

The principal difficulty in forming ſuch a table, ariſes from the affinities not preſerving the ſame order under all circumſtances. It has been long known, for inſtance, that this order varies according to the different degrees of heat; but ſeveral other cauſes, to which chemiſts had not hitherto ſufficiently attended, contribute to the ſame effect.

C. **Berthollet** has preſented to the claſs an extenſive work upon this ſubject, part of which he previouſly communicated to the Inſtitute of Egypt. It proves, that, while he ſearched for new facts in a diſtant country, he was equally careful in connecting them with ſome general theory.

In enumerating the cauſes which alter the order of affinity, the firſt that may be mentioned is the reſpective quality of each of the ſubſtances brought into contact.

A ſubſtance which remains entirely inactive when it enters into a compoſition in no greater quantity than the other component parts, acquires a powerful activity when its quantity is augmented. It would hence appear, that the different parts of each ſubſtance unite their efforts to overcome the reſiſtance which is oppoſed to them.

Another of theſe cauſes is the coheſion, to a greater or leſs degree, of one of the ſimple or compound ſubſtances. This quality increaſes the reſiſtance to the alteration which the laws of affinity tend to produce.

A third cauſe is elaſticity, which diminiſhes the tendency to combination. Thus any ſubſtance, oxygen for example, acts with incomparably greater force when concentered in a liquid combination, than when in the elaſtic ſtate.

The action of heat ſeems to enter into this third cauſe. It is probable that the mode in which it alters the order of affinity in different ſubſtances, is by effecting a change in their reſpective elaſticity. If, then, two or more ſubſtances are found when combined together, to produce an elaſtic, concrete, and perhaps inſoluble compound, their effect as to the definitive reſult muſt be calculated according to the abſolute power of affinity poſſeſſed by each ingredient; but an allowance muſt be made for the tendency of the concrete or elaſtic ſtate to diminiſh their power of affinity.

The application of theſe principles, which had not before been conſidered in a general point of view, muſt greatly tend to elucidate all the phenomena of chemiſtry.

C. **Berthollet** has accordingly been able, by means of thoſe principles, to bring within the compaſs of the known laws of chemiſtry a multiplicity of facts which appeared unconnected with, or even contrary to, thoſe laws.

Hitherto, for example, the affinities of the greateſt part of compound bodies were regarded as independent of their component parts, becauſe the circumſtances above-mentioned were never taken into calculation.

But C. **Berthollet** clearly proves, that in a variety of inſtances, the former depend upon the latter, and ſhews how from ſo ſmall a number of elementary ſubſtances are formed ſo many compounds, and the infinitely varied effects which nature preſents to the view of the chemical inquirer.

Thoſe happy explanations which remove anomalies and apparent paradoxes, are always received with pleaſure by the philoſopher, becauſe they relieve his mind from that perplexity which is inſupportable to the pride of man.

Beſide the table, which I have already mentioned, C. **Guyton** has preſented us with four others, which he has drawn up for the elementary inſtruction of the pupils of the Polytechnic School.

One contains the methodical diſtribution of the minerals into orders, claſſes, genera, and ſpecies. Another gives a complete ſyſtem of the external characteriſtics of minerals, according to the principles of Werner. The object of the two laſt is to render eaſily intelligible to beginners, C. **Hauy**'s theory of the formation of cryſtals, by preſenting in order the firſt molecule of a cryſtal, its nucleus, and the different modifications produced by the laws of diminution in the ſolvent, and by giving them drawings explanatory of the formulæ which repreſent theſe modifications, and the ſolids reſulting from them.

This zeal for propagating the diſcoveries of another, would have been remarked at a time when a natural jealouſy ſo often prevailed among thoſe who aſpired to any reputation for ſcience. But at preſent, when thoſe who cultivate knowledge are all united by the ties of a noble friendſhip, this circumſtance can no longer form the ſubject of eulogium.

Several naturaliſts of the claſs have been occupied, during the preceding quarter, in examining the wrecks of thoſe organic bodies which are diſcovered in places where analogous objects no longer exiſt—an inquiry of the higheſt importance to the curioſity of man; who, not ſatisfied with endeavouring to elucidate his own hiſtory, attempts to penetrate that of the globe, compared with which ſcience has ſcarcely exiſted for a ſingle day.

C. **Villars**, an aſſociate, has informed us that he diſcovered pieces of foſſile wood on one of the higheſt mountains of the Alps, at the foot of a *glacier*, which is more than 760 metres* in perpendicular height above the neareſt foreſts now remaining. They conſiſt of the trunks of larch, birch, alder, and aſpin trees, with their roots in perfect preſervation. Their appearance is ſuch as to convince C. Villars that they vegetated on the very ſpot where they are now buried. But from what cauſe has the cold become ſo intenſe as to prevent trees of the ſame kind from now growing but at a very great diſtance below this elevation?

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* 3 feet 11 inches old French meaſure.

It is to be found, according to C. VILLARS, in the degradation of the ſummits of the mountains, and the waſhing away of their ſoil by rains, and in the improvident deſtruction of their woods by the hands of man.

C. POIRET has communicated to us a no leſs curious fact. He has diſcovered the ſpoils of freſh water ſhell-fiſh under beds of turf, covered over with other ſtrata containing marine ſhells. It thence reſults that the ground which exhibits thoſe appearances was firſt waſhed by a river, and afterwards inundated by the ſea; though it is now ſituated in the midſt of a continent.

C. BEAUVOIS, an aſſociate, has brought to us from Northern America proofs of equally aſtoniſhing changes in the ſtate of the earth. The ſpoils of enormous quadrupeds, totally unknown at preſent, had been already found in that country. But C. Beauvois has ſhewn us bones very different from thoſe which had been formerly dug up.

In every climate freſh proofs are daily found of the revolutions which the globe muſt have undergone, and which are indelibly imprinted on every part of it.

In the Botanical department, the claſs has received from C. BROUSSONET ſome valuable obſervations on new or uſeful plants of Morocco and the Canary iſlands. In the latter the *meſembryanthemum cryſtallinum* is cultivated, on account of the ſoda obtained from it, and which amounts to no leſs than one third of its original weight. C. Brouſſonet is of opinion that this plant might be cultivated in the plains between Montpelier and the ſea, and in iſles on the coaſt of the department of Var.

C. TESSIER has communicated ſome obſervations on the diſeaſe which he calls *charbon*, as it affects millet, the produce of which it frequently diminiſhes one half. It is contagious, and is propagated by communication.

C. DESFONTAINES has preſented the ſecond and laſt volume of his *Flora of Mount Atlas*. This book, which erudition, correctneſs of deſcription, and fine plates, render equal to the moſt diſtinguiſhed botanical works, is a ſtriking proof of the author's zeal, who ſelected his materials in the midſt of deſerts, and by conſtantly expoſing himſelf to dangers.

C. VENTENAL has communicated an extenſive work on the Linden tree. He has proved that the T. Europæa, of Linnæus includes two diſtinct ſpecies. He deſcribes ſome new ſpecies, natives of America, which may be naturalized in our gardens, particularly one which will, doubtleſs, be preferred to the common Linden, on account of its leaves being thicker, more pulpy, and better calculated to reſiſt the heats of ſummer. Its flowers are likewiſe more numerous, ſweeter, and continue longer than thoſe of the ordinary kind.

The anatomiſts have been principally employed in deſcribing the organization of two animals, the moſt ſimple and the moſt diſtant from man.

One of theſe animals, called the *Meduſa*, floats in the ſea. It does not, like almoſt all known animals, feed by one mouth, but receives its nouriſhment through a multitude of ſmall tubes, which may be compared to the roots of a plant. Its ſtomach performs the office of the heart, and diſtributes the nutritive juices through veſſels which ramify into every part of the body.

The ſecond, to which C. HUZZARD has called the attention of the claſs, is found in the brain of ſheep, and no where elſe. It is impoſſible to conjecture whence the animal comes, or how it penetrates into this manſion. But it produces a mortal diſeaſe, the ſymptoms of which conſiſt in convulſive bounds and whirlings. The body of this animal is a ſingle veſicle full of water; it has ſeveral heads and as many mouths. A ſpecial committee has been appointed to diſcover the means of deſtroying this ſingular paraſite in the living ſheep.

Such is an account of the purely theoretical labours of the claſs during the laſt quarter. But thoſe of more direct utility have not been neglected.

C. CHAPTAL has communicated to us a new method of bleaching cotton, an account of which will be given in the courſe of this ſitting.

C. LOISEL, an aſſociate, has publiſhed a complete treatiſe on all the practical branches of the art of glaſs-manufacture.

C. SABATIER has proved that it is frequently poſſible, in caſes where the head and neck of the humerus are attacked with caries or exoſtoſis, or where the under upper part of the arm is fractured, to avoid the painful and dangerous operation of amputating this member at the articulation, by ſimply extirpating the upper part of the bone. Several perſons have been treated in this manner; and they have found no diminution either of ſtrength or mobility in their arms. In ſurgery, the glory of rendering an operation unneceſſary is far ſuperior to that of inventing a new one.

(To be continued in our next)

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of the* ROYAL INSTITUTION *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

(To be regularly continued.)

AN account of an inſtitution which has met with ſo much encouragement from the public, and which promiſes to be attended with advantages ſo important, will not, we truſt, be diſagreeable to our readers; we ſhall, therefore, endeavour to lay before them a view of its riſe and progreſs; and ſhall, in our ſucceeding numbers, continue to give ſuch information concerning its proceedings as may be thought intereſting to them.

The plan was firſt projected by Count Rumford; and it would ſeem, that for ſome years this active philanthropiſt and philoſopher had contemplated the practicability of the ſcheme, of which he had ſketched a rude outline in a correſpondence with another enlightened and benevolent character, Mr. Bernard, treaſurer of the Foundling Hoſpital, a gentleman well known as an active member of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor.

The ſlowneſs with which improvements of any kind make their way into common uſe, and eſpecially ſuch improvements as are moſt calculated to be of general utility, had ſtrongly attracted the attention of the Count. The greateſt obſtacles to the improvement of the uſeful arts and manufactures, appeared to be the want of elementary information in them. They can move on in the beaten track in which they have been inſtructed; but for want of a knowledge of the principles on which their reſpective arts depend, they can make no material improvement in them; whereas it was to be preſumed, that if the principles of mechanics and chemiſtry could be taught on an extenſive ſcale, ſo that the knowledge of them might be widely diffuſed, rapid improvements muſt follow.

One great object to be had in view, was therefore to teach by courſes of philoſophical lectures and experiments the principles of ſcience, and their application to the improvement of arts and manufactures, as well as the common conveniences of life. Another important object was, facilitating the general introduction of uſeful mechanical inventions and improvements. The beſt mode of attaining this end ſeemed to be, to have public rooms for the exhibition of all ſuch new mechanical inventions and improvements as might be thought worthy of the public notice, and more eſpecially of ſuch contrivances as tend to increaſe the conveniences and comforts of life; to promote domeſtic economy, to improve taſte, and to advance uſeful induſtry. By procuring a collection of the completeſt working models, or conſtructions of the full ſize, of all ſuch mechanical inventions as were likely to be uſeful, formed on the moſt approved principles, and kept in actual uſe, it was to be preſumed, that the advantage to workmen, who would thus ſee what they were to imitate, would be great.

To complete this grand ſcheme, it was propoſed to publiſh frequently an account of uſeful diſcoveries; not only of thoſe which might be made by the Inſtitution, and in this country, but in every part of the world. By theſe means, the benefits of the Inſtitution would by no means be confined to the metropolis, but by a quick circulation of uſeful diſcoveries would extend its influence to the remoteſt corner of the Britiſh dominions, and to the whole world. Such is the plan, which, if it required boldneſs of ſpirit to conceive, required a ſtill more daring and enterpriſing mind to think of executing it.

About the beginning of the laſt year, the plan was mentioned among ſome friends, who immediately perceived the advantages which muſt attend it, and entered into its merits with ardour and enthuſiaſm. Theſe communicated it to their friends; and every one to whom it was mentioned, was eager to give it his ſupport; in a ſhort time it was countenanced by ſuch numbers, that it was thought adviſeable to realize the idea, and give it "a local habitation and a name."

The firſt regular meeting was held at the houſe of the Preſident of the Royal Society, who has long been eminently diſtinguiſhed as the patron of ſcience, and the promoter of uſeful inventions. Here it received a regular form; a conſiderable ſum of money was ſubſcribed, and a plan drawn up, and directed to be publiſhed.

This was no ſooner done, than ſubſcribers flocked in from all quarters, and the founders perceived that it would ſoon be in their power to conduct their favourite ſcheme on an extenſive ſcale; and as their funds were already reſpectable, they purchaſed an extenſive building in Albermarle Street, which they fitted up ſo as to anſwer the preſent purpoſe. It was neceſſary, however, that the ſociety ſhould be incorporated, not only that their property might be ſecure, but that the laws which might be framed for the government of the Inſtitution might be properly enforced. For this purpoſe a petition was preſented to the king, praying that he would grant them a charter of incorporation, with certain rights and privileges, as is uſual in ſuch caſes. To this he was not only graciouſly pleaſed to aſſent, but deſired he might be conſidered as the patron of the eſtabliſhment, and that it might be called the Royal Inſtitution. By this charter, which is dated the 30th of January of the preſent year, the members of the inſtitution are conſtituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The government of the Inſtitution is veſted in a preſident and nine managers. The members of the ſociety conſiſt in three claſſes. 1. Proprietors; 2. Members or ſubſcribers for life; 3. Annual Subſcribers.

A proprietor is a hereditary governor of the inſtitution, and has a *perpetual transferable* ſhare in the houſe of the inſtitution, and in all the property belonging to it; has a voice in the election of managers and viſitors, and has two *transferable* tickets of admiſſion into the eſtabliſhment, and to all the philoſophical lectures and experiments.

A ſubſcriber for life has one ticket (not transferable) of admiſſion into the eſtabliſhment, and to all the lectures and experiments. The ſame privilege is enjoyed by an annual ſubſcriber during the year of his ſubſcription.

The nine managers are choſen by and from the proprietors by ballot; three of them for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, capable, however, of being re-elected. Beſides the managers, there is a committee of viſitors, to aſſiſt in framing the bye-laws, to inſpect the Inſtitution annually in detail, and to examine and audit the accounts of the receipts and diſburſements of the Inſtitution; this committee is compoſed alſo of nine perſons, choſen by and from the proprietors of the Inſtitution; three for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, capable of being re-elected. The preſident has the privilege of nominating two of the managers as vice-preſidents; a treaſurer and ſecretary are choſen by the managers from among the proprietors.

The following are the preſent officers of the Inſtitution. The Earl of Winchelſea, *Preſident*; the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Egremont, and the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, *Vice-Preſidents*; the Earl of Beſsborough, Count Rumford, and Richard Clark, eſq. Chamberlain of the City, *Managers for three years*; the Earl of Egremont, Sir Joſeph Banks, and Richard Joſeph Sulivan, eſq. *Managers for two years*; the Earl of Morton, the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, and Sir John Cox Hippiſley, Bart. *Managers for one year*; the viſitors are, the Duke of Bridgewater, the Biſhop of Durham, and Thomas Bernard, eſq. for three years; Lord Palmerſton, Lord Teignmouth, and Rowland Burdon, eſq. for two years; Earl Spencer, Lord Somerville, and Samuel Thornton, eſq. for one year; the Rev. Dr. Glaſſe is Secretary, and Thomas Bernard, eſq. Treaſurer.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

AGRICULTURE.

A Treatiſe on the Cultivation of Larch and Scotch Fir Timber, with Directions for Planting in various Soils and Situations, by *W. Pontey, nurſeryman of Huddersfield,* 3s. Mawman.

DRAMA.

The Siege of Cuzco, a Tragedy, by Wm. Sotheby, eſq. 2s. 6d. Wright.

Speed the Plough, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by Tho. Morton, eſq. 2s. Longman and Rees.

The Piccolomini, or the firſt Part of Wallenſtein,

lenſtein, a Drama, tranſlated from the German of *Schiller*, by *S. T. Coleridge*, 4s. ſewed. Longman and Rees.

Crime from Ambition. A Play in Five Acts, tranſlated from the German of Wilhelm Auguſt Iffland, by *Maria Geiſweiler*, tranſlator of the Noble Lie, Poverty and Nobleneſs of Mind, &c. &c. Price 2s. 6d. C. Geiſweiler.

EDUCATION.

A Hebrew Grammar for the Uſe of Students of the Univerſity of Dublin, by the Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, D. D. printed at the Univerſity Preſs, Dublin. Vernor and Hood.

A Practical German Grammar, by Dr. Render, 6s. H. D. Symonds.

Mrs. Trimmer's Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and to the reading of the Scriptures, tranſlated into French by Nicolas Hamel, 12mo. 2s. Law.

HISTORY.

The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy from its Origin to its late Diſſolution, by Joſeph Planta, eſq. 2 vol. 4to. Stockdale.

Two Hiſtoric Diſſertations, on the Sileſian War, and on the Character and Conduct of Louis XVI. by *William Belſham*, 4to. and 8vo. Robinſons.

Political and Military Memoirs of Europe during the Year 1799, part I. 7s. Croſby and Letterman.

LAW.

The Trial of Mrs. Jane Leigh Perrott, at Taunton, on a Charge of having ſtolen a Card of Lace, 1s. Weſt and Hughes.

The ſame, by John Pinchard, with a Plan of the Shop, 2s. Hurſt.

The Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords in the Caſe of *Benjamin Flower*, Printer of the Cambridge Intelligencer, for a ſuppoſed Libel on the Biſhop of Llandaff, with prefatory Remarks by *Mr. Flower*; to which are added the Arguments in the Court of King's Bench, on a Motion for an Habeas Corpus, and a Poſtſcript, containing Remarks on the Judgment of that Court, by *Henry Clifford*, 4s. boards. Croſby and Letterman.

MISCELLANIES.

Number 1, 2, and 3, of the German Muſeum, conducted with the aſſiſtance of ſeveral Literary Friends, by the Rev. P. Will. Price 1s. 6d. each Number. C. Geiſweiler.

The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar for the Year 1800, materially corrected and improved; containing a Liſt of the reſpective Colleges, and their preſent Members; with all the Fellowſhips, Scholarſhips, Exhibitions, Patronage, &c. the preſent Profeſſors and Officers; Copies of the Tripoſes for nearly *fifty* Years paſt; Medalliſts and Prizemen from their firſt Inſtitution; with a Table of Univerſity Honours obtained by ſeveral Colleges, particular Days obſerved by the Univerſity, &c. by a *Member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge*, 3s. Rivingtons.

Graduatorum Cantabrigienſium Catalogus, ab Anno 1659, ad Annum 1800, 4to. 8s. *Lunn.*

Kearſley's Annual Tax-Tables for the Year 1800, 1s. Kearſley.

Thoughts on Non-Reſidence, Tithes, Incloſures, *Rare* Landlords, Rich Tenants, Regimental Chaplains, &c. 2s. Weſt and Hughes.

An Enquiry into the Elementary Principles of Beauty in the Works of Nature and Art, to which is prefixed an Introductory Diſcourſe on Taſte, by *William Thomſon*, 4to. 18s. bds. Johnſon.

Obſervations on the Claims of the Carriers, as oppoſed by the wholeſale Tea-Dealers, &c. 1s. Weſt and Hughes.

A Syſtem of Short Hand, by Samuel Richardſon, 8s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Critical and Miſcellaneous Proſe Works of John Dryden, now *firſt collected*, with Notes and Illuſtrations: the Life of the Author, and a Collection of his Letters, the greater part of which has never before been publiſhed, by Edmond Malone, Eſq. 4s. bds. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

Etiologia, or an Anſwer to the Queſtion, When does the Nineteenth Century commence? 1s. Johnſon.

The Will of the late General Waſhington, from the authenticated American Edition, with the Oration delivered on the Occaſion of his Death by Major-General Lee, 1s. Weſt and Hughes.

The Journals of the *Royal Inſtitution* of Great Britain, No. 1. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Complete Confectioner, or Houſekeeper's Guide to the Art of Confectionary, by *Mrs. H. Glaſſe*, with Additions by *Maria Wilſon*, 8vo. 5s. boards. Weſt and Hughes.

Epiſtle from the Marquis de la Fayette to General Waſhington, 2s. Longman and Rees.

Letters from his Excellency George Waſhington, to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. on *Agricultural* and other intereſting Topics, engraved from the Originals ſo as to be an exact fac-ſimile, 4to. 1l. 1s. 2l. 2s. 5l. 5s. Nicol.

Moderation is Salvation, addreſſed to the People of *England* at the preſent Scarcity, 1s. Sewell.

The following correct alphabetical liſt of the Magazines, Reviews, and other Monthly Publications which exiſt at this time in London, will probably amuſe and intereſt all our readers:

	s.	*d.*
Army Liſt - - ſells at	1	0
Anderſon's Recreations in Agriculture	1	6
Anti-Jacobin Review -	2	0
Arminian Magazine -	0	6
Britiſh Critic Review -	2	0
Britiſh Magazine - -	1	6
Britannic ditto - -	1	0
Botanical ditto - -	1	0

Critical

Critical Review	2	0
Chirurgical ditto	1	6
Commercial Magazine	1	0
Copper-plate ditto	1	0
Donovan's Britiſh Inſects	1	0
——— Shells	2	6
European Magazine	1	6
——— Repertory	2	0
Evangelical Magazine	0	6
Faſhions of London and Paris	1	6
Gentleman's Magazine	1	6
German Muſeum	1	6
Goſpel Magazine	0	6
General Baptiſt's ditto	0	6
Hiſtorical ditto	1	6
London Review	1	6
London Medical Magazine	1	6
Lady's Magazine	1	0
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Theſe prints are engraved in the chalk manner, and may be termed *ſhowy things*, but thoſe painted in colours are rather gaudy than ſplendid, for the printer ſeems to have imagined that nothing but bright colours was neceſſary to produce a brilliant effect, and has left out the ſhadows; this makes them *fine* in the ſame ſenſe as that of the artiſt, who not being able to paint a good hand, graced the wriſt with a *point lace ruffle*. The plain prints are better, but in many reſpects erroneous in the drawing. The figure of *Æneas*, though habited in moſt *gorgeous panoply*, is glaringly defective; and ſuch a *Dido* was not worth waiting for: the background and ſurrounding ſcenery is very beautiful and appropriate.

In the other print *Calypſo* has not much of that captivating and bewitching beauty which was not to be withſtood, nor does *Telemachus* ſeem to be much ſtruck with her charms; he goes, becauſe ſhe aſks him, not becauſe he is attracted by irreſiſtible beauty. As to Mentor, ſo far from being qualified to give advice to his pupil, he ſeems to want it for himſelf, and looks as if he were ſearching for a thought without ſucceſs.

Priam at the Feet of Achilles, entreating for the dead body of Hector. Painted by Copley, engraved and publiſhed by Fogg, No. 50, Old Bond-ſtreet.

This alſo is engraved in the chalk manner, and it muſt be acknowledged the deſign is ſomewhat intereſting, but it wants dignity and ſimplicity both in the deſign and *chiaroſcuro*. There is alſo an unpardonable diſproportion in the ſize of the figures; between thoſe in the foreground and the back ground there is only the breadth of a table, and yet thoſe in the latter are not one third of the ſize of thoſe in the former, and from this circumſtance, as they cannot be materially diminiſhed by the perſpective, they give an idea of little men. Achilles wants nerve; he does not appear the *mighty hero* drawn by the poet; and though the face is handſome, it is not of the right caſt, it is not military; neither is there any trait of that gloomy vengeance with which he ſhould have been characteriſed: in the place of it, the ruling paſſion of the moment is ſurpriſe. Priam is a common old man, without the ſmalleſt portion of intereſt in his countenance.

FROM GESNER'S DEATH OF ABEL. *Adam bearing the Dead Body of Abel. W. Singleton, pinxit. Jas. Godby, ſculp. publiſhed by Murphy, Howland-ſtreet, 1l. 1s. The Departure of Cain. Ditto, Ditto.*

Singleton's pictures have merit; but are marked with a general ſameneſs that at firſt ſight impreſſes the idea of our having ſeen them before. In theſe two deſigns the figures are ſo much of the ſame caſt, that there is no ſeparating them. Adam is another Cain, and Mahala another Eve. In the ſecond are ſome children neither elegant nor correct. In the face of Mahala taking a farewel look at the cottage of her parents there is ſomething intereſting; and though the figures are ill drawn, they are engraved in a rich and ſhowy ſtyle, in the chalk manner.

The Dead Soldier, engraved by Heath from a picture by Wright of Derby, price 1l. 6s. publiſhed by Heath, and for Thompſon.

This print has been publiſhed ſome time; but every time we view it, it gives us freſh pleaſure. It is an addreſs to the mind, and calculated to impreſs the heart with the moſt tender ſympathy for the elegant female, who in ſuch a place, and under ſuch circumſtances of heart-wringing agony, is contemplating a huſband dead, and a helpleſs infant dependant on her for its precarious ſuſtenance! It has been remarked, and perhaps with a degree of juſtice, that the figures are not large enough for the tent and ſurrounding ſcenery; be this as it may, the general effect is faſcinating and impreſſive, and the general hue of the print has that fine ſilver tone ſo much admired in pictures by Teniers.

Cottagers at the Bottom of Mount Veſuvius. Gruſſier del. Bartolozzi ſculp.

One of theſe *cottagers*, from her magnificent habit, might paſs for an Egyptian princeſs. She has beads enough to furniſh a troop of pilgrims with roſaries, and is on the whole more like any other thing than a peaſant. Another of theſe *peaſants of the Mount*, from her air, attitude, and habit, might very well paſs for a ſphinx. Notwithſtanding all this, the effect is agreeable and pleaſing, the whole has what painters call a very pretty eye; and tho' the dancing dog is groteſque, it may be appropriate.

Portrait of Dr. Black, late Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Edinburgh; engraved by Heath from a Picture by Raeburn. Proofs 10s. 6d. Prints 7s. 6d. In colours 15s. Publiſhed for Heath, and for Thompſon, Great Newport-ſtreet.

Mr. Raeburn's portraits are generally marked by a cloſe reſemblance to the original, and uſually very well painted. The above has both theſe merits, and Mr. Heath's engraving has done it ample juſtice.

Mrs. Sheridan and Child. Hoppner pinx. Grant Sculp. Prints 10*s.* 6*d. Proofs* 15*s.* Though this is a fine print, the drawing of the neck gives an unpleaſant air to the head, and the whole is rather in a flutter, and wants maſſineſs. With more breadth it would have been better.

A very beautiful little print has been juſt engraved by Bartolozzi from a capital picture by Albani, and is in a few days to be publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell; it is called *Cupid's* MANUFACTORY, and repreſents a group of little winged genii forging and pointing their darts. The contrivance for their fire is pretty, playful, and, conſidering it as a light, airy ſubject, perhaps poetical.

Sir Sidney Smith, repulſing Bonaparte at the Siege of Acre, is to be publiſhed by ſubſcription by A. Fogg, by whom it is engraving, from a picture by *W. Hamilton* R. A. Proofs 2l. 2s. Common impreſſion 1l. 1s.

Lucien Bonaparte, the French miniſter of the interior, has appointed Citizen Perier and Fontaine architects, to execute the monument of Pope Pius VI. at Valence. It is to be ſimple and elegant; to diſplay rather the modeſt ſimplicity that ſhould characterize a miniſter of the Chriſtion religion than the abſurd pageantry of a Pope.

In conſequence of the picture which Alderman Boydell has preſented to the City, the court of common council have requeſted him to ſit for his own portrait, which the alderman has choſen to be painted by that admirable artiſt Sir William Beechey. The manner in which this was conducted in the following motion, is highly honourable to the court and to the Alderman.

Motion made by Mr. Goodbehere in the court of common-council, and unanimouſly adopted.

"That the members of this corporation grateful for the delight afforded to them, as often as they aſſemble in this court, by the ſplendid collection of paintings preſented to them by Mr. Alderman Boydell; entertaining an affectionate ſenſe of the honour done them by that patron of arts, and proud of the relation in which they ſtand to him as fellow citizens; do as a teſtimony of their feelings requeſt him to ſit for his portrait to an artiſt of his own choice: conſcious however, that hereby they are only requeſting him to confer a new gratification on themſelves and their ſucceſſors, and unwilling that, amidſt ſuch and ſo many remembrances of ſublime characters, and illuſtrious actions, his portrait ſhould be wanting, who, diſcerning in the diſcovery, and munificent in the encouragement of merit in others, combined in his own character private integrity with public ſpirit, and ſolid honeſty with a highly cultivated taſte."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April 1800.

FRANCE.

IT appears by a Letter from general Maſſena, dated head quarters at Genoa, March the 3d, that the campaign has commenced there. "Informed (he ſays) that the enemy were forming magazines at Seſtri di Levante, and that the inſurgents of Fontana Buona increaſed in ſtrength and audacity, I reſolved to puniſh the one, and to feed the army at the expence of the other. March the 5th was choſen for this operation, and generals Marbot and Gaſan, commanding the ſecond and third diviſions of the army, were ordered to facilitate it by making a ſtrong reconnoitring in their front. The former ſet out from Savona, and proceeded as far as Dego and Soſana. The latter went to the gates of Novi, the enemy every where falling back before them. The right wing, which general Darmand commanded, beat the Auſtrians, and after a conſiderable loſs, made them evacuate Seſtri di Levante, which they occupied, with three battalions, a ſquadron of huſſars, and four pieces of cannon. This operation procured for us between 5 and 6000 quintals of corn found in the buildings."

The Paris Journals have been received to the 13th of April; nothing in them is more intereſting, than the capitulation between the Grand Vizier and general Kleber. The ſtipulations of the Treaty do not materially differ from thoſe contained in the Gazette of Vienna. Sir Sidney Smith is not only a party to this Convention, but is ſtated to have acted as the Plenipotentiary of the Porte. The negociation was carried on on board the Tigre, between the commodore and general Deſaix, and M. Pouſſielgue. The letter of Kleber is a juſtification of his own conduct. What he ſays of the diſappointment of the troops in Egypt, at hearing of the arrival of the combined fleets in Breſt harbour, is worthy of remark. "I entertained hopes of receiving theſe ſuccours, becauſe I knew that the French and Spaniſh fleets were united at Toulon, and only waited for a favourable wind to ſail from thence. They left that place indeed, but it was for the purpoſe of re-paſſing the ſtreights, and getting into Breſt. The army was deeply afflicted at this news, they heard at the ſame time of our reverſes in Italy, in Germany, in Holland, and even in La Vendée, without any proper meaſures having been taken to arreſt the courſe of thoſe calamities that threatened the very-exiſtence of the Republic."

"The French army has, during its reſidence in Egypt, engraven on the minds of the inhabitants, the memories of its victories, that of the equity and moderation with which we have governed, and the conviction of the power of the nation of which it conſtitutes a part. The French name will be long reſpected, not only in this province of the Ottoman Empire, but alſo in the whole of the Eaſt.

I count upon my return to France with the army, about the end of May at the lateſt."

The report to the conſuls by the miniſter of general police, has the following ſentiments upon the ſubjects of emigration. "Now that the force of the Republic is wholly applied to the preſervation of what is good, and the reparation of all; now that moderation and wiſdom are the moſt neceſſary conditions of our political exiſtence, generoſity ought to be conſidered as an eſſential part of juſtice, when it is not incompatible with the intereſts of the country. On the liſt on which are inſcribed the moſt irreconcileable enemies of the Republic, there are names, which the trueſt friends and moſt conſtant lovers of freedom are aſtoniſhed and afflicted at reading. Ought they to be conſidered as Emigrants, and their names to remain on the liſt, who every where, and during the whole of their exile, have done honour by their conduct to the country which has abjured them, and who have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the title of Frenchmen in places in which this title invited nothing but difficulty, danger, and hatred?—Ought thoſe who in all countries to which they carried the regret of having loſt their own country, have found in voluntary emigrants violent enemies and bitter perſecutors?—Ought thoſe finally who expiated in foreign dungeons the lot of having aſſiſted their country in the achievement of liberty? You will not be of opinion, Citizens Conſuls, that men of this character ought to be confounded with degraded beings, who would not have a right to pity, if pity were inſeparable from eſteem. Will the emigrants conſider as a favourable preſage for them, as a pledge of hope, that ſome names are eraſed that never deſerved the affront of being aſſociated with theirs? No, Citizens Conſuls, the liſt of emigrants will be more irrevocably fixed when it ſhall contain none but names dear and known to deſpotiſm. The moſt ſevere and ſolemn meaſure you can employ againſt the true emigrants, is to iſolate from them a ſmall number of men honoured by efforts for the cauſe of liberty, by generous conduct, and by unjuſt misfortunes."

Apprehending however, that theſe principles might be carried too far, the miniſter of general police has addreſſed the prefects to the following purport. "Malevolent perſons ſpread a report, which the credulous repeat, that emigrants return to the French territories, and eſtabliſh themſelves without interruption. To judge of the fate of the emigrants only by what people affect to believe, we might ſay, that they have nothing to do, but come and repoſe in the boſom of the Republic, and carry on their attempts againſt it. An amneſty has been granted to the inſurgents of the Weſt, who have laid down their arms agreeably to the terms and periods granted by the act of pacification. This amneſty ought and muſt be inviolably obſerved towards thoſe in whoſe favour it was made; but it was not intended for the emigrants—in vain would they ſearch in it for titles to favour. The ſocial compact requires, and the government and the generals have declared, 'there is no amneſty for emigrants.' The government has promiſed juſtice to men whom the unfortunate concurrence of certain circumſtances may have for a moment confounded with the emigrants. This juſtice ſhall be rendered, but it ſhall become indulgence for no perſon whatever."

The Firſt Conſul has ſent a letter to the members of the municipality of the city of Amſterdam, dated the 8th of March, to the following purport.—"I have taken every precaution to make this campaign deciſive: but to ſecure its favourable iſſue, I ſhall in the firſt place have need of an extraordinary fund of ten or twelve millions; and as in a common cauſe the efforts ought to be reciprocal, I addreſs myſelf to you, Citizens. I ſent you general Marmont, member of the council of ſtate, and I have charged him to preſent you with a plan, according to which the payment of the advances made by the commune and inhabitants of the city of Amſterdam to the French government will be ſecured in the ſureſt manner.

"Knowing the good diſpoſition which the citizens of Amſterdam have always manifeſted, I do not heſitate in circumſtances of ſuch urgency to have recourſe to their zeal."

PORTUGAL.

The treaty of defenſive alliance between Ruſſia and Portugal was ſigned at Peterſburg, the 21ſt of September 1799. The two contracting powers mutually guarantee each other's poſſeſſions. They declare their object is not to do wrong to any power, but to contribute to their mutual benefit and ſecurity, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in Europe. It is ſtipulated, that, on the requiſition of either of the two powers attacked in their poſſeſſions, Ruſſia is at firſt to furniſh 6000 infantry; and that Portugal on the other hand is to furniſh to Ruſſia a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of war, five from 64 to 74, and a frigate of 32 to 40. The aid may be furniſhed in money, at the option of the party requiring. The auxiliary ſquadron of Portugal ſhall always be employed conjointly with the Ruſſian ſquadron, or with thoſe of their ally the king of Great Britain.

DENMARK.

In our review of affairs on the Continent, we ought not to omit the intelligence which is ſtated to have been poſſeſſed by our own cabinet for ſome days, of the deceaſe of the ſovereign of this kingdom. The unfortunate derangement under which he is well known to have laboured for many of the latter years of his life, having however for a long time ſince thrown the reins of government into the hands of the heir apparent; no political change of conſequence can be expected to occur from ſuch an event. The prince, when elevated to the throne, will doubtleſs purſue that dignified line of neutrality which he has hitherto exhibited as regent; which has proved ſo beneficial to the intereſts of his people, and which indeed was the only line of conduct to be expected from a perſonage of his extraordinary endowments and acquiſitions.

RUSSIA.

The variable politics of this country have again aſtoniſhed the world; and the aſpect it at preſent exhibits may probably be productive of more influence upon the progreſs of the war, than any one event that has hitherto occurred in any country. It appears that the Britiſh cabinet are not ſo forgetful of the intereſts of their country, and of Europe at large, as to conſent that Malta, which has probably by this time fallen into our poſſeſſion, ſhould be tacitly relinquiſhed into the hands of the emperor Paul; and it is generally believed, that it will be, or has already been, occupied in the name of his Sicilian Majeſty. The Ruſſian Czar, however, who has ſtedfaſtly fixed his eye upon this important fortreſs, and has already elected himſelf into the high poſt of grand-maſter of the knights of Malta, cannot quietly brook the reſiſtance which he finds is making from all quarters, to his *very modeſt* and *diſintereſted* pretenſions.

EAST INDIES.

Advices have been received overland from Bombay, dated the 20th of December, which ſtate the highly important intelligence of the fort of Jemaulabad having ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms, on the 8th of October. This completes the conqueſt of the whole of the Myſore country.

The natives have all, it is ſaid, expreſſed the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and attachment to the new ſyſtem of government.

IRELAND.

The anti-unioniſts in the Iriſh Parliament made a bold but unſucceſsful attempt to ſuſpend, if not to defeat, the queſtion of the incorporative union; by bringing forward a motion for the diſſolution of parliament. The mover was Sir John Parnell, the late chancellor of the exchequer, who ſupported the meaſure, in conjunction with his friends, on the ground, that a new election was the only mode of aſcertaining the ſenſe of the people.—The motion was rejected by a majority of 150 to 104.

The two houſes of the Iriſh parliament having finally concurred in the reſolutions conſtituting the foundation of the plan of an union, and in an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant on that ſubject, requeſting him to tranſmit them to the king, waited on his Excellency on Friday laſt; and thus the buſineſs terminates in Ireland for the preſent.

Letters, dated Dublin Caſtle, April the 6th, mention, that propoſals for a loan, of 1,500,000l. Iriſh, for the uſe of the Iriſh government, will be received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Caſtlereagh, on the 16th inſtant, for which debentures of 100l. each, to the amount of one million and a half will be iſſued, bearing an intereſt of 5l. per cent. per annum, from the 25th of March laſt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the houſe of Commons, in a committee on the 31ſt of March, Mr. Pitt moved that 5,300,000l. which was the amount of the income tax laſt year, ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, on the credit of the ſame tax this year, which tax, however, he hoped in future would exceed its firſt amount. Mr. Pitt then gave notice that he ſhould move for leave, on Wedneſday next, to bring a bill to alter and amend the Income Act: that it was his intention to have the bill read a firſt time *pro formâ*, and printed, and to allow full time for its conſideration before the ſecond reading. The next reſolution moved, was, that the ſum of 1,250,000l. ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, to be iſſued on the credit of certain duties on exports and imports. Theſe reſolutions were agreed to.

Major Douglas, late commander of the party of marines on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Tigre, arrived on the 27th of March with diſpatches from Sir Sidney Smith, captain of that ſhip, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El-Ariſh, by an advanced body of the army of the grand vizier, aſſiſted by a detachment of marines from his majeſty's ſhips, under the orders of the major. By this account it appears that the grand vizier moved from Gaza to El-Ariſh on the 20th of December laſt; and that the French commander having refuſed to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by major Douglas, accompanied by lieutenant-colonel Bromley and captain Winter; that batteries were erected on the 24th and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete ſucceſs; and that on the 29th in the morning, the enemy having ceaſed firing, major Douglas aſcended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the ſword of the French commandant; but that having been found impoſſible in the firſt moment to reſtrain the impetuoſity of the Turkiſh troops, 300 of the French garriſon were put to the ſword, the remainder were ſaved, and the ſick and wounded taken care of.

The extract of a letter to Lord Nelſon from Sir William Sidney Smith, captain of his majeſty's ſhip Tigre, dated off Jaffa the 8th of November 1799, has appeared in the Gazette. The purport of this letter goes to inform his lordſhip of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey, the Turkiſh vice-admiral, who was aſſaſſinated at Cyprus, in a mutiny of the Janiſſaries on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had juſt joined him with the troops from Conſtantinople, compoſing the ſecond maritime expedition deſtined for the recovery of Egypt. As ſoon as their joint exertions had reſtored order, they proceeded to the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the ſupreme vizier, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his highneſs more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the ſide of the deſart. The attack began by the Tigre's boats taking poſſeſſion of a ruined caſtle, ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of the Bogaz, or entrance of the channel, which the inundation of the Nile had inſulated from the main land, leaving a fordable paſſage. The Turkiſh flag diſplayed on the tower of this caſtle was at once the ſignal for the Turkiſh gun-boats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire, their neareſt poſt being a redoubt on the main land, with thirty-two-pounders, and an eight-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point blank ſhot diſtant. At length lieutenant Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land, in which he ſucceeded. This interchange of ſhot continued with little intermiſſion during the 29th of October till the 1ſt of November. This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the firſt diviſion landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themſelves from the ſuſpicion of cowardice having been the cauſe of their delay; for, when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they ruſhed on, ſabre in hand, and in an inſtant completely routed the firſt line of the French infantry. The impetuoſity of Oſman Aga and his troops, however, occaſioned them to quit the ſtation aſſigned them as a corps of reſerve, and to run forward in purſuit of the fugitives; European tactics were of courſe advantageouſly employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reſerve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry on the left of the Turks put them completely to the rout in their turn. At laſt the Turks in their confuſion turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off; and the ſea was in an inſtant covered with turbands, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to the Engliſh for aſſiſtance; it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of ſome difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers; they, however, preſerved and ſaved all, except thoſe whom the French took priſoners, by wading into the water after them. The loſs in killed on our ſide cannot be aſcertained. The French general, in his offer to exchange priſoners on the general account, aſſures Sir Sidney he had eleven hundred. As to the enemy's loſs, there were no means of eſtimating it.

The capture of the Genereux, a French ſhip of 74 guns, and a large ſtore-ſhip under her convoy, as they were on the point of entering Malta, will very much contribute to the reduction of that iſland. It is confidently ſtated that they had on board 1500 troops, and were deeply laden with proviſions and military ſtores. They were captured by the cruiſers of Lord Nelſon's ſquadron.

The whole of the French convoy had a reinforcement of 4000 men, and valuable ſupplies of various kinds on board.

It is with reluctance we are obliged to notice the mutiny which ſurrendered to the enemy the Danae of 20 guns, captain Lord Proby; as well as the following authentic particulars of the unfortunate loſs of his majeſty's ſhip Repulſe, of 64 guns, captain Alms. The Repulſe was one of the ſhips of the channel fleet, but had been detached by Sir Alan Gardner to cruize off the Penmarks for the purpoſe of intercepting proviſion-veſſels going to Breſt. On Sunday the 9th of February there came on a ſudden and violent gale of wind, and the rolling of the ſhip occaſioned an accident to captain Alms, who, while ſtanding near the companion-ladder, was thrown down it, by which one of his ribs was broken, and he was diſabled from doing any further duty on the ſhip's deck. About twelve o'clock on the night of the 10th, the Repulſe ſtruck on a ſunken rock, ſuppoſed to be main, 25 leagues ſouth-eaſt of Uſhant. The ſhip continued ſtriking on the rock near three-quarters of an hour before ſhe could be brought to wear, and the water ruſhed in ſo faſt that the lower-deck-tier was ſood flooded. By great exertions the ſhip was kept afloat long enough to be enabled to approach the coaſt near Quimper; and at half paſt ten o'clock captain Alms and the ſhip's company quitted her, and made good a landing on one of the Gennans iſlands, about two miles from the continent. The peaſantry on the iſland gave every aſſiſtance, and it is ſuppoſed the ſhip's company have been ſent priſoners to Quimper.

We have the painful duty to ſtate the loſs of his majeſty's ſhip Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, captain Todd, which was burnt off Leghorn on the 17th of March, when the commander and nearly 800 of the crew periſhed by the exploſion. Vice-admiral Lord Keith, whoſe flag was flying on board of her, was, at the time, with ſome of the officers, providentially on ſhore. Twenty commiſſioned and warrant officers, two ſervants, and 142 ſeamen, were the whole of the perſons who eſcaped deſtruction. The particulars are detailed by Mr. John Braid, carpenter of the Queen Charlotte: as he was dreſſing himſelf about ſix o'clock, he heard throughout the ſhip a general cry of "Fire." He then ſtates the particulars until half paſt ten o'clock, when, finding all efforts to extinguiſh the flames impoſſible, he jumped from the jib boom, and ſwam to an American boat approaching the ſhip, by which he was picked up and put into a Tartan, then in the charge of lieutenant Stewart, who had come off to the aſſiſtance of the ſhip. On the morning of the accident, Lord Keith being, as above ſtated, on ſhore at Leghorn, had the mortification of diſcovering the Queen Charlotte on fire four or five leagues at ſea. This ſight rendered Lord Keith almoſt frantic; he immediately gave orders for all the veſſels and boats to put off, and every aſſiſtance to be given; and in this ſervice he was zealouſly ſeconded by the Auſtrian General, and all ranks in Leghorn. They came to an anchor, as the wind blew ſtrongly off the land; but the flames were ſo rapid that very little hopes could be entertained of ſaving her. Between eight and nine o'clock the maſts and rigging caught fire, and made a moſt awful blaze; the crew, however, cut the maſts by the board; and, going over the ſhip, they no longer threatened miſchief; but the fire had taken ſtrong hold of the body of the veſſel, and continued to rage. The guns began to go off, and the people in the boats and other veſſels, who had gone from Leghorn, were ſo much alarmed for fear of the ſhot, that they would not approach the ſhip. By a letter from Lord Keith, which came to the hands of miniſters the 12th of April, we learn that the whole coaſt of the cities of Marſeilles, Toulon, Nice, and the Rureva de Ponente, are in a ſtate of blockade.

The Duke of Norfolk was on Tueſday

the 1ſt April in the chair of the wig-club, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The memory of George Waſhington was among other toaſts received with the moſt lively intereſt. The Lord Mayor propoſed the health of the Duke of Norfolk, which was drank with applauſe; and the noble duke in returning his thanks, ſaid, that he muſt lament, in common with all the gentlemen preſent, the infatuation of the country, that could continue ſo long indifferent to the cauſe of their own liberties, under the pretended alarm of danger from any ſet of principles that ſhould be adopted in France. England, bleſſed with its own conſtitution, could never be endangered from foreign nations.

The new expedition from our own coaſt is before-hand with that of France, and has actually ſailed; but to what quarter it is bound ſtill continues a matter of conjecture; Malta is, however, ſuppoſed to be its object.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diſeaſes admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The Diſtrict, in which the Patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary are viſited, comprehends the Pariſhes; of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Leſs; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glaſs-Houſe Yard; the Town of Iſlington; the Pariſhes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Weſtern Diſtrict of the Metropolis.

Liſt of Diſeaſes, &c. from March 20, *to April* 20.

	No. of Caſes.
CONTINUED FEVER	16
Scarlet Fever	2
Meaſles	1
Sore Throat	4
Hæmoptyſis	4
Pulmonary complaints without fever	53
Phthiſis pulmonalis	12
Dyſentery	3
Diarrhœa	4
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa	29
Leucorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	6
Aſthenia	10
Dyſpepſia	6
Enterodynia	2
Peritonitis	1
Conſtipatio	1
Vertigo	2
Cephalæa	5
Nephralgia calculoſa	1
Pleurodyne	3
Hydrops	4
Hymorrhois	3
Hyſteria	3
Paralyſis	3
Apoplexy	1
Schrophula	2
Colica Pictonum	1
Hypochondriaſis	1
Inſanity	2
Hooping Cough	4
Rheumatiſm	4
Febricula	4
Febris Meſenterica	3
Vermes	8
Fever Infantilis	6
Chronic cutaneous diſeaſes	15

In the above catalogue of diſeaſes the caſes of amenorrhœa bear more than their uſual proportion. Of theſe, ſome evidently aroſe from a mental affection; others from exceſſive corporeal fatigue; but the greater number from the partial application of cold, eſpecially to the feet. In ſeveral inſtances, riding on the box of a hackney-coach was preſcribed, and in the only one in which the advice was faithfully obſerved, it was attended with evident and ſpeedy advantage. The motion of ſuch a vehicle over the rough pavement of London affords no inconſiderable exerciſe, without demanding any degree of that voluntary exertion, of which, in many caſes of this diſeaſe, the patient ſeems to be altogether incapable.

Thoſe pains in the lower part of the back, with which female patients between forty and fifty years of age, are ſo frequently afflicted, have, nearly without exception, been relieved by the emplaſtrum thuris compoſitum. Whether this operates *altogether* immediately on the body, or *in part*, through the imagination, it may not be eaſy to aſcertain; but a vaſt number of experiments authorize us in conſidering it, as, in ſome way or other, almoſt a *ſpecific* in the diſeaſe:

A caſe of hooping-cough occurred in a man of ſeventy-one years of age. He had never any cough before. He ſaid that his child had been afflicted with the ſame complaint, and that he had received from him the infection. The peculiar ſymptoms of the diſeaſe were diſtinctly and ſtrongly marked. So favourable a hope, with regard to the event of the diſorder, could not be entertained in this inſtance, as in thoſe where it occurs at the uſual period, eſpecially as the patient was, independantly of his age, more than commonly enfeebled and emaciated. In ſpite, however, of theſe circumſtances, after the application of a bliſter to his breaſt, mucilaginous mixtures, medicines gently opening, and opiates at night, the cough in a ſhort time completely diſappeared, leaving only a degree of weakneſs, which might be expected from an advanced period of life, and the operation of ſo violent a diſorder.

In one of the patients afflicted with inſanity, it evidently aroſe from the intemperate and long continued uſe of inebriating liquors. Moſt of the diſeaſes, indeed, that prevail amongſt the poor in London, originate from an exceſs of ſtimulus, connected with a defect of nouriſhment. This circumſtance conſtitutes one of the principal obſtacles to the ſucceſs of diſpenſary practice. To a patient, whoſe only change of diet is from tea to ſpirits, what real advantage is to be expected from any pharmaceutical preparations? The draughts of the apothecary's ſhop, when oppoſed to thoſe of the gin-ſhop, cannot have any effectual or ſalutary operation.

In addition to this circumſtance, there is another difficulty with which a practitioner amongſt the poor is obliged to contend, ariſing from the little confidence that is to be placed in the attention of the perſons about the patient, and in the faithful adminiſtration of the remedies which are preſcribed. This remark applies even to thoſe that are bound together by the neareſt ties.

In a caſe of peritoneal inflammation, leaches were ordered, and a trifling ſum was given to the wife of the patient for the purchaſe of them, which, however, inſtead of procuring with it a remedy, that ſhe was informed was neceſſary to the life of her huſband, ſhe expended in inebriating draughts.

Accordingly, when the phyſician called the ſucceeding morning, he found the man and woman both lying on the bed; the one dead, and the other in the ſame laſt ſtage of intoxication.

There is no perſon, perhaps, who is apt to form ſo low an eſtimate of the value of human exiſtence as a medical man practicing amongſt the poor, eſpecially amongſt the poor of a great city. But it is not impoſſible that he may exaggerate the exceſs of their ſufferings, by combining, as it is natural for him to do, their external ſtate, with thoſe feelings which he has acquired from very different circumſtances and education. As the horrors of the grave affect only the living, ſo the miſeries of poverty exiſt principally, perhaps, in the imagination of the affluent.

The labour of the poor man relieves him at leaſt from the burden of faſhionable ennui, and the conſtant preſſure of phyſical inconveniences, from the more elegant, but ſurely not leſs intolerable diſtreſſes of a refined and romantic ſenſibility.

Even thoſe ſuperior intellectual advantages of education, to which the more opulent are almoſt excluſively admitted, may, in ſome caſes, open only new avenues to ſorrow. The mind, in proportion as it is expanded, expoſes a larger ſurface to impreſſion.

J. R. W. W.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

APTED, John, Croydon, ſhopkeeper. (Sheppard and Cook, Dean-ſtreet, Southwark)

Allen, T. Salford, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple)

Boyd, Walter, P. Benfield, and J. Drummond, merchants. (Gregg and Corfield, Skinner's-hall)

Bullivant, A. Solihul, Warwick, victualler. (Egerton, Gray's-inn)

Bate, James, Mancheſter, corn-dealer. (Swale, Clifford's-inn)

Carr, W. P. Kingſton-on-Thames, Surry, ſhopkeeper. (Philpot and Co. Red Lion ſquare)

Carre, R. B. St. Georges's in the Eaſt, merchant. (Pitcher, Clement's-inn)

Cole, Edward, Exeter, taylor. (Drake, Prince's-ſtreet, Bedford-row)

Cooper, James, Epſom (Surrey, Brewer: (Burt, Torrington-ſtreet, Ratcliffe-highway)

Child, E. South-ſtreet, St. Luke's, dealer. (Barnett, Soho-ſquare)

Corri, D. Haymarket, muſical-inſtrument maker. (Cockayne and Co. Lyon's inn)

Clearſon, S. Strand, carver and gilder. (Fox, Parliament-ſtreet)

Davies, Wm. Hereford, grocer. (Street, Philpot-lane).

Drakeford, J. Birmingham, patten tye-cutter. (Bolton and Spike, Elm-court, Temple)

Gill, Richard, Exeter, timber-merchant. (John Pidſley, Exeter)

Gallarini, J. Panton-ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Comrie, Fleet-ſtreet)

Green, R. Olney, Buckingham, lace merchant. (Whiſhaw and Co. Gray's-inn)

Greaves, J. Pudſey and J. Dufton, Farnley, Yorkſhire, merchants. (Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)

Hobſon, Joſeph, Kirkburton, Yorkſhire, tanner. (Gleadhill, Lothbury)
Howard, J. Turton, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer. (Kay and Co. Mancheſter)
Horrocks, C. and W. Horwich, Lancaſhire, whitſters. (Hardman, Bolton)
Hillingworth, John, Leeds, linen-draper. (Edge, Inner-Temple)
Jackſon, J. W. Liverpool, druggiſt. (John Shethorne, Liverpool)
Johnſon, N. Henfield, Suſſex, ſhopkeeper. (Tourle and Co. Bartlett's-buildings)
Jetley, Joſeph, and J. Hucks, Leeds, ſpirit-merchants. (Farrer and Co. Bread-ſtreet Hill)
Johnſon, Mary and Wm. Angmering, Suſſex, ſhopkeepers. (Wilſon, Union-ſtreet, Southwark)
Irwin, James, Red Croſs-ſtreet, Southwark, brewer. (Parnell, Spitalfields)
Kenyon, James, and Joſeph Baynes, Liverpool, ſoap-boilers. (Manley and Co. Temple)
Kerſhaw, James and Joſeph, Mancheſter, cotton-merchants. (Duckworih and Co. Mancheſter.)
Lloyd, James, Llanowen. (Bird and Nicholls, Hereford)
Leach, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaſhire, cotton-ſpinner. (Hutton and Croſs, Bolton-le-Moors)
Lumſden, G. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, joiner. (Wilſon, Lincoln's-inn Fields)
Lumb, Solomon, Hallifax, cotton-manufacturer. (Allen and Co. Furnival's-inn)
Liſter, M. D. Southwell, Nottinghamſhire, chemiſt. (Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)
Lockey, T. York, grocer. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn)
Murphy, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Wiatt and Co. Liverpool)
Man, Alexander, Mark-lane, oilman. (Wright and Bovill, Lincoln's-inn,
Mardon, James, Redruth, Cornwall baker. (Follett, Inner Temple)
Newton, Wm. Tideſwell, vintner. (Holmes, Clement's-inn)
Ollenranſhaw, Wm. Stafford, ſhoemaker. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Owencroft, J. Nottingham. (M'Dougall and Hunter, Staple's-inn)
Padmore J. Leiceſter, linen-draper. (Edge, Inner Temple)
Pirkeathley, R. Taviſtock-ſtreet, bookſeller. (Jackſon, Queen-ſtreet Lincoln's-inn Fields)
Page, James, Birmingham, grocer. (Platt, Bride-court, Fleet-ſtreet)
Patch, T. Dudley-court, St. Giles's, victualler. (Willingham, Poland-ſtreet)
Phillips, Thomas, Fenchurch-ſtreet, wine-merchant. (Haynes, St. Mary-axe)
Parry, S. Malmsbury, ſhopkeeper. (Robbins, Tetbury)
Phelps, James, Hazlebury, Plucknett, Somerſetſhire, ſail-cloth-maker. (Fox, Beaminſter)
Richards, P. Carmarthen, linen draper. (G. Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Rider, John, Broadway, Weſtminſter. (Dugleby, Martin's-lane, Cannon-ſtreet)
Renniſon, Joſeph, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, cotton-merchant. (Parker and Wells, Union-court, Broad ſtreet)
Roberts, Wm. Baker, Surry-road, baker. (Smith, Villiers-ſtreet, Strand)
Scholes, G. Edgworth, Lancaſhire, calico-printer. (Duckworth and Co. Mancheſter)
Sutherland, James, Ogle-court, Marybone, painter and glazier. (Jeyes and Co. Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſqu.)
Storey, G. Northumberland, farmer. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave-place, Temple Bar)
Shepperſon, Wm. Oxford-ſtreet, grocer. (Gatty, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet)
Shepherd, T. Oborne, Dorſetſhire, miller. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)
Tipping, Wm. Leeds, merchant. (Allen and Co. Furnival's-inn)
Teare, P. Salter's Hall-court, merchant. (Davenport, Gray's-inn.
Tweddell, James, Liverpool, ſadler. (Williamſon, Liverpool).
Wheeler, Matthew, Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Hague, Cannon-row, Weſtminſter)
Weſtcott, John, Southampton, dealer and chapman. (Harper and Hooper, Ringwood)
Williams, Thomas, Brantham, Suffolk, victualler. (Ambroſe, Miſtley, Eſſex)
Weſterman Wm. Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, plumber, (Alcock, Canterbury-ſquare, Southwark.)
Wickerſon, Edward, ſen. Weſt Grinſted, Suſſex. (Ellis, Horſham)
Wright, R. Bankſide, Southwark, coal-merchant. (Fowler, Lambeth-road)
Whettel, Wm. and J. Poole, inn-keepers. (Parr, Poole)
Walter, Wm. Limehouſe, grocer. (Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-ſtreet)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, G. Loughton, Eſſex, victualler, May 7.
Adamſon, Joſeph, Cateaton-ſtreet, factor, May 9.
Antoniette, F. New Bond-ſtreet, milliner, May 9.
Andre, P. Minories, merchant, May 17.
Anderſon, Wm. London and Peaſley, muſlin-manufacturer, May 13.
Booth, E. Mancheſter, butcher, April 29.
Belſhaw, Adam, Mancheſter, machine-maker, April 21.
Birchenough, Mary, Mancheſter, dyer, April 22.
Barrs, Wm. and S. Birmingham, April 14.
Barker, Jon. Cannon-ſtreet, ſugar-factor, April 29.
Barber, James, Gerard-ſtreet, Soho, woollen-draper. April 26.
Battye, John, Wilſon-ſtreet, Moor-fields, auctioneer, April 26.
Blyth, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, May 2.
Bevan, T. R. Baſinghall-ſtreet, money ſcrivener, May 10.
Bailey, T. Sunderland, money ſcrivener, May 1.
Brathwaite, John, Walbrook, factor, April 29.
Bonnell, John, Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, hoſier, May 15.
Berner, George, Hoddiſon, Herefordſhire, miller, May 10.
Brand, Alex. Princes-ſtreet, Lothbury, factor, May 3.
Bainbridge, John, Briſtol, linen-draper, May 29.
Barron, Edw. Wellingborough, currier, May 8.
Bevan, Thomas, Portſea, ſtationer, May 9.
Cook, Thomas, Whitwell, Norfolk, dealer and chapman, April 21.
Clerke, G. Cherry-tree-court, Alderſgate-ſtreet, watch-maker, April 26.
Cawthra, Joſeph, Guiſeley, Yorkſhire, merchant, April 28.
Crosbie, Wm. and John Greenwood, Liverpool, merchants, May 2.
Cobham, Wm. Thomas ſtreet, Southwark, lighterman, May 9.
Collins, R. Union-court, Bond-ſtreet, carpenter, May 9.
Campion, R. New Malton, ironmonger, May 7.
Cunningham, Wm. Great Preſcott-ſtreet, wine-merchant, May 10.
Clarkſon, Thomas, Wapping, ſhip-owner, May 28.
Davies, Edw. Snow-hill, cheeſemonger, April 22.
Downing, G. New-ſtreet, Covent Garden, oilman, May 10.
Davies, R. Bearbinder-lane, merchant, May 10.
Dorrell, Wm. Bridgewater-ſquare, clock-maker, May 10.
Dennis, H. B. Gainsburgh, Lincolnſhire, mercer, May 2.
De Gruchy, J. P. and P. Gavey, merchants, May 17.
Ewbank, T. Barnard Caſtle, Durham, woollen manufacturer, April 21.
Edwards, H. Gravel-lane, London, and Duplex, G. Leeds, cloth merchants, April 17.
Evans, Wm. Caermarthen, mercer, May 27.
Fry, Wm. Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, April 29.
Fell, John, Mancheſter, cotton-ſpinner, May 8.
Gazeley, J. S. Dorſet-court, Cannon-row, ſcrivener, May 7.
Gale, J. Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, tallow-chandler, April 21.
Gueſt, H. Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, oilman, April 26.
Gedge, R. C. Cheapſide, wholeſale-draper, May 17.
Greaves, W. Hackney, butcher, May 10.
Garrett, James, and B. Hathway, Oxford-ſtreet, Glaſs-ſellers, April 29.
Gale, R. Birmingham, mercer, April 29.
George, D. Roſs, Herefordſhire, inn-holder, May 8.
Godſell, T. wapping, wharfinger, May 31.
Grelſet, G. and Charles, New London-ſtreet, wine-merchants, May 16.
Hardy, Wm. and Joſeph, Heaton Norris, Lancaſhire, April 28.
Hill, Joſeph, Wood-ſtreet, ironmonger, May 10.
Hayman, John, Golden-ſquare, vender of medicines, May 10.
Hewitt, J. G. Bideford, Devon, merchant, May 6.
Hartley, F. and B. Fleet-ſtreet, ſilk-mercers, May 6.
Haviland, James, Taunton, timber-merchant, May 16.
Jorden, Joſeph, Shadwell, ſail-maker. May 9.
Juſten, H. W. Maldon, Eſſex, butcher, April 30.
Johnſon, Edward, Crecting, St. Mary, Suffolk, paper-maker, May 7.
Johnſon, An. Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, hoſier, May 10.
Kerrod, John, Hackney, bricklayer, April 29.
King, G. St. Pancraſs, carpenter, May 10.
Liveſey, J. Hargreave, J. Anſtie, P. Smith J. and Hall, Wm. calico-printers, April 14.
Leaver, J. Overbury, Worceſterſhire, miller, April 16.
Lane, R. Bermondſey, Surry, tanner, April 26.
Lacey, John, City Chambers, merchant, April 26.
Luning, J. W. Lawrence, Poultney-lane, merchant, May 10.
Lewis, Wm. and J. Douglaſs, Liverpool, joiners, May 10.
Madgwick, Thomas, Buxted, Suſſex, tanner, April 26.
Merrill, John, Sunderland, grocer, May 1.
Mann, Thomas, Piccadilly, builder, April 29.
Meredith, E. T. Tewkesbury, May 15.
Marſh, George, Old Jewry, broker, May 17.
Newman, Cha Southampton, cabinet-maker, April 26.
Nettleton, R. Tooting, Surry, mealman, May 3.
Noden, R. Kirby-ſtreet, Holborn, merchant, April 29.
Nightingale, Wm. and Geo. Lombard-ſtreet, bankers, May 13.
Osborne, R. Banbury, factor, June 2.
Oſman, Thomas, Bath, brandy-merchant, April 25.
Page, Wm. Eydon, Northamptonſhire, April 17.
Payne, Thomas and R. Cheapſide, goldſmiths, April 26.
Palin, Wm. Hockliff, Bedfordſhire, innholder, June 9,
Purdy, Wm. Mark lane, broker, April 29.
Patterſon G. Berwick-upon Tweed, linen-draper, May 9.
Payne, Thomas and R. Cheapſide, goldſmiths, May 10.
Robertſon, James, Fleet-ſtreet, oilman, April 22.
Raſhfield, Charles and Samuel, Cannon-ſtreet, bruſh-makers, May 10.
Reynolds, J. Frith-ſtreet, Soho, carpenter, May 13.
Ramſey, Thomas, Eedale, Yorkſhire, ſhopkeeper, May 3.
Reynolds, B. James-ſtreet, Covent Garden, carpenter, May 13.
Sizer, John, Manningtree, Eſſex, grocer, April 29.
Silk, Thomas, London Wall, plaiſterer, May 28.
Scholefield, R. Great Portland-ſtreet, upholder, April 22.
Seabrook, R. Southminſter, Eſſex, April 30,

Smith, Wm. Great Bolton, Lancaſhire, and S. Birch, Skipton, Yorkſhire, cotton-manufacturers, May 9.
Senate Edw. London-ſtreet, money ſcrivener, May 6.
Smith, R. Bath, linen draper, May 13.
Tanner, Edw. Dean ſtreet, Soho, May 6.
Thompſon, Thomas, Boro' Market, potatoe merchant, May 6.
Toulmin, O. Eſſex Street, navy agent, May 7.
Whalley, Tho. and J. W. Friday Street, warehouſeman, April 26.
Whitchead, Samuel, Mancheſter, ſhoemaker, April 28.
Whitling, G. Leadenhall Street, auctioneer, April 26.
White, Joſeph, Staines, innholder, May 7.
Williams, Stephen, Dover, grocer, May 7.
Walton, J. Hallifax, ſpirit merchant, April 30.
Wood, Jon. Borringdon, Herefordſhire, ſmith, May 27.
Wilſon, G. and H. Priddle, Fenchurch Street, wine merchants, May 6.
Wigzell, T. Jewry Street, wine merchant, May 7.
Wilſon, B. White Croſs Street, victualler, May 6.
Wood, James, Preſton, Lancaſhire, linen draper, May 7.
Watſon, R. New Malton, carpenter, May 7.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] Mr. Bolgar, of the India-houſe, to Miſs Kirkman, of Judd Place.

In November laſt, at Madras, Henry Brown, Eſq. commercial reſident, to Miſs Sewell, niece of Henry Sewell, Eſq. of that preſidency.

Dr. Arnold, of Doctor's Commons, to Miſs Georgiana Andry, of Seend, Wilts.

E. Browne, Eſq. of Mark Lane, to Miſs Browne, of Upper Tootting.

At Chiſwick, E. Horne, Eſq. of the Six Clerks Office, to Miſs B. I. Pain, of Turnham Green.

At St. Martin's, Alex. Pitcairn, Eſq. of Lincolns Inn, to Miſs E. Campbell, of the Adelphi.

Mr. Mark, of Guildford Street, to Miſs Mark.

Sir W. B. Burdett, Bart. to Miſs Maria Reynett, daughter of the Rev. H. R.

At St. James's, Lieu. Col. Watſon, of the 3d guards, to Miſs Maitland.

At St. Andrew's, Mr. Williams, of Caſtle ſtreet, to Miſs French.

R. Legg, Eſq. to Miſs Aſgill, daughter of the late Sir Cha. Aſgill.

J. Richards, Eſq. of Eſſex Court, to Miſs E. Ruſſell of Hatton Garden.

The Marquis of Abercorn, to the Lady Anne Hatton, daughter of the Earl of Arran.

Lieutenant J. G. Smith, to Miſs K. Rigg.

Lord Francis Oſborne, ſon of the late Duke of Leeds, to Miſs Charlotte Eden, daughter of Lord Auckland.

Died.] William Birch, Eſq. many years an eminent ſolicitor in Dean Street, Soho.

In Berkeley Square, T. Thornhill, Eſq. of Fixley, in Yorkſhire.

Aged 78, at Hampton Court, Mrs. Martha Mann.

At Brompton, John Dillon, Eſq. late of Balgard, in Ireland.

At Kilburn, I. F. Crawford, Eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.

In Mount Street, Mr. Weſt, Apothecary.

In Charles Street, Mrs. K. Webſter, relict of Dr. C. Webſter, of Edinburgh.

At Kennington, Mr. I. Poynder, of Eaſtcheap.

At St. Luke's Workhouſe, Mr. Davis, the Maſter. Having deprived one of the paupers of his uſual allowance, the man ſeized a large knife and mortally wounded him in the left breaſt.

Miſs H. C. Prevoſt, daughter of B. Gen. Prevoſt.

Mr. James Frazer, Tambourine Player to the 2d regiment of guards.

Lady Mary Howe, youngeſt daughter of the late Earl Howe. She was engaged to have been married a few days ſubſequently to the day on which ſhe died to the Earl of Morton.

At Pimlico, Mr. Maxwell, of the Admiralty.

At Amport Houſe, in the county of Southampton, the Marquis of Wincheſter, and premier Marquis of England. The title devolves to his eldeſt ſon.

Milnes Lowndes, Eſq. of Paper Buildings.

In Bedford Square, George Drake, Eſq.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Witherly, relict of the late Mr. Deputy Witherley.

At Peterſham, the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland.

At his lodgings in Kirby Street, Mr. James Baker. He ſhot himſelf through the head in conſequence of the derangement of his circumſtances.

Of a decline, Mr. John Rider, many years a reſpectable Printer in Little Britain. He was the ſon of the late Rev. John Rider, author of an Hiſtory of England, and of other works.

At Croydon, Mr. Thomas Coales.

In St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, Louis Barthelemicki, on the figurantes at the Opera Houſe. This poor foreigner was cruelly butchered by ſome villains belonging to a claſs of men, who under the ſuppoſed ſanction of the Law, too frequently commit enormities foreign to the mild ſpirit and practice of Engliſh juriſ-prudence. Greatly to the honour of Sir William Addington, the perpetrators have ſince been committed to Newgate, to take their trials for wilful murder.

In Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter, Mr. Thomas Glover, ſon of the Rev. R. Glover.

At Iſlington, W. Northage, Eſq.

At Brentford, 83, Mr. Rob. Aſhley.

In Nottingham Place, Miſs Anna Frederick.

At Kenſington, Mrs. Baxter, wife of A. Baxter, Eſq. Conſul of Ruſſia.

Mr. I. Cherington, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Clark, of the Treaſury.

At Chelſea, aged 98, Robert M'Furſon. In 1716, he entered on board the Panthis, Captain Leſtock, afterwards in the army, and was ſerjeant of a regiment of foot, with General Wolfe at Quebec.

In Holles-ſtreet, Mrs. Maydwell, wife of the Rev. W. L. Maydwell, of Geddington.

At Chertſey, 28, Mr. W. Payne.

In the King's Bench, Major Ingram, of the Fencibles, and late of the 60th. He fell, in a ſtate of intoxication, from a two pair of ſtairs window, in the King's Bench, and was killed on the ſpot. He was detained for two ſmall debts of only 40 and 30l. Three keepers of the drinking ſhops in the Bench, have in conſequence of his death, been committed to the New Goal.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Cock.

In Gray's Inn, Miſs Ann Shepcutt.

In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Mrs. Mary Stoddart.

At his Chambers, in King's Bench Walks, the Honorable Daines Barrington, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and lately one of the Welſh Judges. He was the fourth ſon of the firſt viſcount Barrington, bred to the bar, and though a ſound and learned lawyer, never roſe to eminence as a pleader. He was ſome time recorder of Briſtol, advanced to the rank of King's Council, and in 1757, made one of the Welſh judges, and afterwards one of the judges of Cheſter. Being poſſeſſed of an ample income, and having a ſtrong bias to antiquarian knowledge, and natural hiſtory, he applied his legal knowledge to the inveſtigation of curious queſtions of legal antiquity, and publiſhed the reſults in a valuable quarto volume. His enquiries into ornithology, the various phenomena of nature are well known, and his intelligent converſation on thoſe and other ſubjects, will not be ſpeedily forgotten. He was alſo an eſteemed and conſtant contributor to the tranſactions of the Royal Society. Mr. B. is probably the laſt ſurvivor of the pleaſant ſociety, which for many years uſed to diſtinguiſh Tom's Coffee Houſe. His latter companions were principally the Benchers of the Temple, of whom he was one, and his principle exerciſe, a walk in the Temple Gardens. He thus paſſed a long, ſtudious, and inoffenſive life, and was one of thoſe men who, without the boaſt of ready or ſplendid talents, obtain by diligence, patient inveſtigation and invariable integrity, that degree of reſpect which its own excentricities will ſeldom ſuffer genius to enjoy.

On the Hallifax ſtation, where he commanded, Admiral George Vandeput. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, in 1765, and to that of Admiral, in 1799. He was a ſon of Sir George V. renowned for his famous conteſt for Weſtminſter. The admiral was a plain manly character, a judicious critic in the arts and in private life eſteemed for his worth and intelligence.

Aged 74, George Brucher, Eſq. of Clapham Common.

In Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, Mrs. Lewis.

At Bath, aged 27 and 26, the ladies Mary and Julia Colyear, daughters of the Earl of Portmore. They died of a rapid decline, within three hours of each other, being previouſly quite exhauſted. They had been fine young women, and much admired at court, and in the faſhionable circles. Lady Julia had been watching the momentarily expected diſſolution of her ſiſter, when on a ſudden ſhe aroſe, ran into an adjoining room, gave a loud ſhriek, and was the firſt of the two that expired.

At his houſe in Devonſhire Place, Henry Newcome, Eſq.

S. L. Morris, 61ſt regiment, Governor of Quebec.

At the drawing room in the Tower, London, at an advanced age, and after a ſhort but painful illneſs, W. Gardner, Eſq. chief draughtſman at that place.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, in his 41ſt year, Anthony Lambert, Eſq. This gentleman, who was a native of Northumberland, went, in 1779, to Bengal, as a cadet, in the military ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company; but abandoned the profeſſion of arms ſhortly after the peace in 1782, and applied himſelf to commerce, which, during the remainder of his reſidence in India, he followed with ſingular induſtry, ability and ſucceſs. Such a purſuit, however, was altogether inadequate to the full occupation of his active mind. Though expoſed to the influence of a climate highly enervating to Europeans, he ſtill poſſeſſed an ardent deſire for ſtudy, and found time to gratify it in the midſt of the moſt various and important concerns of buſineſs. The knowledge which he hence derived was not, as is frequently the caſe with thoſe who read much after they are men, without having enjoyed a learned education while young, either deſultory or confuſed. Every thing, on the contrary, which he thus gained, immediately aſſumed its proper place in his mind, connecting itſelf with whatever already exiſted there of a like nature; and, when it was to be uſed, it came forth accompanied by many other ſimilar facts and reaſonings, and combined with theſe into a whole by his own powers of thought. Much of his knowledge indeed was not to be found in books, though a moſt valuable one might have been formed from it. For, having neglected no opportunity which had occurred to him, during a ſtay of 19 years in India, of becoming acquainted with its geography, politics, products, commerce, and manufactures, he was in poſſeſſion of more information upon thoſe points, taken together, than perhaps any other perſon of his time. Such attainments naturally rendered him both uſeful and agreeable in general ſociety; while his uprightneſs, modeſty, independence of ſpirit, and manly candour, conſtituted him an object of affection and eſteem to thoſe who knew him intimately. His health having been much injured by the climate of India, he returned to this country in July, 1798, in the hope of re-eſtabliſhing it. But the change was not followed by the wiſhed-for effect; and his ſufferings, which he bore with great fortitude, continued almoſt without reſpite to the day of his death. A large circle of friends lament his loſs, not only on account of the blow which has been given to their private happineſs, but becauſe they are confident that his many virtues and talents, joined to his extenſive and accurate knowledge of the affairs of India, would have proved, if he had lived, of eminent ſervice to his country.

At her Ladyſhip's houſe, in Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Dowager Erne, relict of the late Lord E. Her ladyſhip was eldeſt daughter of John King, of Charleſton, Roſcommonſhire, eſq; and married, firſt, in June, 1753, Arthur Acheſon, third ſon of Sir Arthur A. fifth baronet of Gosford caſtle, co. Armagh, brother to the late Lord Gosford. By Mr. Acheſon, ſhe had one ſon and two daughters, all of whom died in their infancy; and Mr. A. followed them, June 23, 1758. In 1763, ſhe became the ſecond wife of the late Lord Erne; but had no iſſue by his lordſhip, who died in 1772.

Aged 75, Mr. John Lone, ſtockbroker.

Mr. Richard Townſend, of Ludgate-hill, feather-merchant; a man of the moſt conſummate integrity; and ſome years in the common council for Farringdon Without.

Mr. Richard Hollier, upper marſhal of the city of London.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Dr. John Stafford, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, Finſbury, 42 years paſtor of the church in New Broad-ſtreet, and aſſociate with Dr. Guyſe till his death.

Additional Particulars relative to the late Dr. Clobery, whoſe death we noticed at page 198 of the firſt volume.—He was born Aug. 5, 1719, at Kelland, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, of an ancient and reſpectable family, and educated at Eton on the foundation; was admitted ſcholar of king's college, on the marriage of the late provoſt, Dr. Sumner, father of the preſent provoſt, in 1737; B. A. 1741; M. A. 1745; M. D. 1758; and fellow of the college of phyſicians 1763. He firſt practiſed phyſic at Richmond, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he continued till his death, Feb. 8, 1800. Dr. Glynn changed his name to Clobery in purſuance of the will of a relation, who bequeathed to him ſome property; but he was uſually addreſſed and known by his paternal name. His life was one uniform courſe of integrity and benevolence. Though, for a long ſeries of years his practice was very extenſive, and his eſtabliſhment confined within the walls of a college, on a plan of moſt temperate and ſtrict œconomy, his effects ſcarcely exceeded 10,000l. including the bequeſt of his relation. In what manner he applied the *principal* part of his profeſſional emoluments is known to thoſe who were ſupported or aſſiſted by his beneficence. It was happy for thoſe around him, that it pleaſed Providence to extend his life to a very advanced period. His faculties were clear and vigorous within a very ſhort time of his deceaſe. During his illneſs, ſenſible of his gradual decay, he expreſſed nothing but reſignation and kindneſs, and expired without a ſtruggle or a groan. Agreeably to his repeated directions, he was interred in the vault of the chapel, in a private manner, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. On this occaſion, the members of the college only attended. But though, in this inſtance, it was the laudable duty of his executor to comply with his deſire, yet the voice of public gratitude required ſome more eminent mark of reſpect to be paid to ſo bright and unprecedented an example of public virtue. The vice-chancellor, therefore, Dr. Manſel, actuated by his ſincere regard to the memory of his invaluable friend, communicated to the gentlemen of the univerſity his intention to accompany the friends of Dr. Glynn, in mourning, from Trinity college to St. Mary's church, on the following Sunday. The proceſſion conſiſted of the heads of houſes, the noblemen, and a numerous body of maſters of arts. On this occaſion, a ſermon was preached by Mr. Mitchell, Fellow of King's college; who cloſed a plain and ſerious diſcourſe on the vanity of the preſent world, and the glories of the next, with an encomium on the deceaſed. Dr. Glynn has bequeathed to his college 9000l.; to his ſervant 500l.; and to his executor, the Rev. Mr. Kerrich, of Magdalen college, 5000l. He was a character of long and diſtinguiſhed celebrity in the Univerſity of Cambridge, though the printed teſtimonies which the public poſſeſs of his literary merit are but few. He obtained, in 1757, the Setonian prize for a poetical Eſſay on the Day of Judgment, which is one of the moſt excellent compoſitions produced by that inſtitution, and ranks with the ſublime and beautiful productions of Chriſtopher Smart on the ſame occaſion. This eſſay was printed at the univerſity-preſs, and afterwards in an octavo collection of theſe prize poems. Dr. G. intereſted himſelf much in the Chattertonian buſineſs, and is ſaid to have been ſome time confined with a violent cold, caught in viſiting the depoſitary of the Rowleian MSS. and to have contributed much information and aſſiſtance to Mr. Mathias in his eſſay on that ſubject.

Additional Particulars relative to Capt. Skynner, lately loſt in the Lutine Frigate.—Captain Lancelot Skynner, late commander of his Majeſty's frigate La Lutine, was the eldeſt ſon of a clergyman now living, and nephew to an officer of the ſame name, who fell when commanding the Bideford frigate, in an engagement off the coaſt of Portugal. Capt. Skinner, the ſubject of this ſketch, entered early in life, into the ſea-ſervice. In the year 1790 he was appointed lieutenant of the Cygnet ſloop, then ſerving in the weſt Indies. On the commencement of hoſtilities his zeal prompted him to ſeek for active ſervice. In November, 1794, he was appointed by Sir John Jervis, to the command of the Experiment, on the Leeward Iſland ſtation. Admiral Caldwell, afterwards removed Capt. Skynner into the Zebra ſloop. In the month of March, the Zebra was ordered to the protection of the iſland of St. Vincent, which was at that time in the moſt imminent danger, from the ſucceſsful irruption of the Charaibs. On his arrival off that iſland, Capt. Skynner found the enemy in poſſeſſion of the ſtrong poſt on Dorſetſhire hill, which was almoſt within gun-ſhot of the principal town. Undaunted, however, by any conſiderations of perſonal ſafety, alive only to the claims of his country and a ſenſe of his own honour, Capt. Skynner nobly volunteered his ſervices to Governor Seton upon this occaſion. The offer was accepted; and the Captain proceeded at midnight with the principal part of the crew of the Zebra, accompanied by the militia of the iſland and a few regular troops. After an anxious march of two hours, through the moſt difficult and broken parts of the hill, Capt. Skynner and his little troop reached the enemy's camp. The Charaibs were ſurpriſed. A ſevere conflict enſued, which laſted near an hour. The chief and a great proportion of his followers fell in the action. The reſt were totally routed and diſperſed. It is well known by thoſe in any degree connected with the iſland that to the ſucceſs of this exploit the colony is at the preſent moment indepted for its exiſtence. The Legiſlature of the iſland had recently voted him a ſword; and it was their intention to have interceded with the government of this country to grant him, as a more ſubſtantial recompence for his ſervices, a conſiderable tract of the forfeited Charaib lands. Before the intention could be carried into execution, death ſnatched him from his honours, his country and his friends. In the month of April, 1799, Earl Spencer appointed Capt. Skynner to command La Lutine, a 32-gun frigate, completely manned and equipped. The only material ſervice in which he was engaged in this ſhip was under Admiral Mitchell in the Zuider Zea, the Lutine forming a part of that Britiſh force which awed the Dutch fleet into a ſurrender. In October following, the Lutine was ordered to carry ſpecie, to a large amount, for the relief of the Hamburgh merchants. She ſailed on the morning of the 9th of that month from Yarmouth, and (as was related by the only ſurvivor of her crew) was, on the evening of the ſame day, completely wrecked on a ſhoal near the Fly paſſage on the coaſt of Holland. Thus fatally terminated the career of a man, of whom it is but reaſonable to predict that, had he lived, he would have become one of the brighteſt ornaments of the naval ſervice.

Additional Particulars relative to the late Dr. Warton, whoſe death was mentioned in the Wiltſhire news in our laſt, page 309.—The Rev. Dr. Joſeph Warton, rector of Wickham in Hampſhire, and prebendary of Wincheſter, was, during a long courſe of years, ſucceſſively under and upper-maſter of Wincheſter college. His publications are few: a ſmall collection of poems, without a name, was the firſt of them, and contained the Ode to Fancy, which has been ſo much and ſo deſervedly admired. They were all of them afterwards printed in Dodſley's collection. He was alſo, a conſiderable contributor to the *Adventurer*, publiſhed by Dr. Hawkeſworth; and all the papers which contain criticiſms on Shakeſpeare, were written by him and his brother, Dr. Tho. Warton, a name dear to the literature of our country. The firſt volume of his Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Pope was publiſhed, and had paſſed through ſeveral editions: an interval of between twenty and thirty years had elapſed, before he gave a ſecond volume of that elegant and inſtructive work to the world. He had not only meditated, but had collected materials for a literary hiſtory of the age of Leo tne Tenth; and propoſals were actually in circulation for a work of that kind; but it is probable, that the duties of his ſtation did not leave him the neceſſary eiſure for an undertaking which required years of ſecluſion and independence. His laſt and late work, which he undertook for the bookſellers at a very advanced age, was an edition of Pope's Works, that has not altogether ſatisfied the public expectation. He was chearful in his temper, convivial in his diſpoſition, of an elegant taſte and lively imagination, with a large portion of ſcholarſhip, and a very general knowledge of the Belles Lettres of Europe; it may be preſumed, that Dr. Warton poſſeſſed, beyond moſt men, the power of enlivening Claſſical Society. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnſon; was ſeen at the parties of Mrs. Montague, as well as at the table of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and was an original member of the Literary Club. He poſſeſſed a liberal mind, a generous diſpoſition, and a benevolent heart. He was not only admired for his talents and his knowledge, but was beloved for thoſe qualities which are the beſt gifts of this imperfect ſtate.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[⁂ *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, for the county of Durham, ſeveral premiums were adjudged and paid for encouraging the breeding of ſtallions and bulls.

Mr. William Caſſon, land-ſurveyor, has announced for ſpeedy publication correct plans of the Rivers Tyne and Wear, from actual ſurveys.

A new Ballaſt Quay is about to be erected upon the River Tyne, near St. Anthons; and the Mill-Dam Quay, at South Shields, is to be extended. A Weighing Machine is alſo to be erected at Goſforth Toll-Bar.

A remarkably ſevere conteſt to repreſent the city of Durham, has lately been carried on between Major Matthew Ruſſell, and Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor. On Thurſday, March 13, being the third day of the poll, the numbers were reſpectively 148 and 146; but on Saturday, Major Ruſſell was forced to give way to the pre-engaged intereſt of Mr. Taylor. The numbers at the cloſe were, 360 to 464, and 7 for a Mr. Baker, who ſtarted on Monday.

To the ſcandal of public morals a public cock-fight, to continue ſix ſucceſſive days, has recently been advertized in the Newcaſtle Papers. The *Gentlemen*'s ſubſcription main is actually ſpoken of. This inhuman *ſport*, much to the credit of our national character, is now only continued in a few diſtricts of the kingdom.

A baker of Sunderland has been fined 40s. for ſelling bread before it had been baked 24 hours, conformably to the proviſions of the laſt act of parliament.

The pariſh church of Wall's End, is about to be rebuilt.

Mr. F. Horn has been elected ſurgeon of Newcaſtle Infirmary, in the ſtead of Mr. H. Mewburn, who had reſigned.

On Sunday the 31ſt of March, ſixty veſſels were ſeen riding at anchor from the Quay at Newcaſtle, a larger number than had ever before been ſeen there at one time. *Newcaſtle Chronicle.*

2000l. has been ſubſcribed towards the rebuilding of Kelſo Bridge.

Three Engliſh ſailors lately robbed a Foreign ſeaman, at North Shields, of ſeven guineas.

All accounts concur in ſtating, that the oldeſt farmer living never experienced ſo favourable a ſeaſon as the preſent. Oats, barley, and potatoes, are generally ſown here.

On Sunday the 11th inſtant, 144 ſhips ſailed from Newcaſtle, under convoy, for the Baltic; having on board, beſides other commodities, 11,600 chaldrons of coals, Newcaſtle meaſure.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Edward Dodd, of the Poſt-office, to Miſs Reed.

At Preſtwick, Mr. Horrocks, aged 69, to Mrs. Ann Diggles, widow, aged 70.

At Biſhopſwearmouth, Capt. Davidſon, to Miſs Ann Bell, of Sunniſide.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr. Tho. Gregſon, of the Berwick Bank, to Miſs Johnſon, of Spittle.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Nicholſon, cordwainer, to Miſs Coward.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Leigh Smith, grocer. Mrs. Jefferſon, widow of the late Mr. Jefferſon, of Hexham, ſurgeon. Mrs. Fairney, ironmonger. Miſs Chapman, of Saville Row. Aged 56, Mrs. Major, wife of Captain Henry Major, of this Port. Mr. B. Bradſhaw, at the Ship, in Drury-lane. Capt. Borrowdale, of the Cumberland Militia. Mr. Lawrence Turner. Mrs. Proctor, wife of Mr. John Proctor, chemiſt and druggiſt. Aged 62, Mr. Robert Reed, joiner, &c.

At Diſſington, aged 90, Mrs. Martha Ferguſon.

At Benwell, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Matt. Dodds, publican.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Miſs Mary Wilſon.

At Shincliff, near Durham, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. J. White, of Durham, linen-draper.

At Milburn-Place, North Shields, Mr. Joſ. Mills, ſhip-owner.

At Pewdean, near North Shields, Mr. John Richardſon, tanner, a quaker, and much reſpected.

At Sunderland, Mr. M'Crow, haberdaſher. Mr. Spence, ſhip-owner. Mr. John Boutflower, aged 73.

At Morpeth, aged 56, Mr. W. Robſon, innkeeper.

At Durham, Mr. Peter Howe. Mr. David Wood, tanner, aged 40.

At Hunter's Hall, near Sunderland, Miſs Jane Bewick, whoſe amiable accompliſhments juſtly endeared her to all her friends.

At Byker, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Hunter, aged 71.

At North Shields, Mr. Joſeph Gibſon, upholder, aged 50. Mr. Robert Wilkinſon, at the Star and Garter Inn.

At Whitburn, aged 76, John Forſter, eſq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. G. H. Liddle, enſign and aſſiſtant ſurgeon, in the 3d Royal Lancaſhire militia.

At Barras-Bridge, Capt. John Hawks, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, Newcaſtle.

At Winlayton, aged 60, Mr. Dan. Hands, 32 years ſuper-intendant of the Patten Ring Department, in Crowley's Works. Aged 42, Mrs. Eliz. Chambers.

At Staindrop, Mr. Matt. Ford, inn-keeper.

At Wolſingham, Mr. Geo. Emerſon.

At Willington, Mr. John Chambers.

At Tynemouth, Mr. David Nixon, ſhip-owner.

Friday, April 4, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. Solomon Hodgſon, many years printer and publiſher of the Newcaſtle Chronicle; in the conduct of which he uniformly advanced the genuine ſentiments of his mind, uninfluenced by party, or private intereſt of any kind, and unconnected with any political club or ſociety whatever. Firmly attached to the principles of conſtitutional liberty, to recall the attention of his readers to thoſe principles, was the object to which he devoted his chief exertions; actuated by the pureſt impulſe of integrity and honour, he viewed with honeſt indignation the corruptions too prevalent in ſociety; poſſeſſing a ſpirit alive to every benevolent emotion, he feelingly lamented the miſeries of war: and ſo long as he could do it conſiſtently with perſonal ſafety, he exerciſed the privilege of declaring his ſentiments on theſe important ſubjects, with a boldneſs and freedom becoming a Briton, but always without deſcending to licentiouſneſs, or unbecoming perſonality.—In the intercourſes of buſineſs and of private life, he was actuated by ſimilar principles; and by his talents, honeſty, and benevolence, engaged the attachment of a numerous circle of friends; on whoſe minds the remembrance of his ſocial qualities will long retain a deep impreſſion.—His widow, we underſtand, propoſes to continue the publication of the Newcaſtle Chronicle; and by the arrangements which ſhe is enabled to make, it is hoped, that it will maintain the conſequence it has already acquired. Particularly, by the aſſiſtance of ſeveral literary friends, there is reaſon to believe, that it will excel moſt of its rival prints in the attention which it will pay to the progreſs of improvement in the Arts and Manufactures in Agriculture, and in general ſcience.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A Druid's Temple of ſmall dimenſions, has lately been diſcovered under an artificial hillock, in a field at Yanwath. It conſiſts of a compleat circle of large ſtones, incloſing an area of nine feet in diameter, in the centre of which ſtands a ſlab of freeſtone, ſupported like a bench of pillars of the ſame ſtone.

The faculty at Wigton and in its vicinity, held a meeting on the 19th of March, when, in conſideration of all the neceſſaries of life, having advanced one hundred per cent. within the laſt ſixty years, they reſolved to make ſome advances on their eſtabliſhed charges in different branches of their profeſſion; particularly in midwifery caſes in the country, in inoculation journies, and in medical and ſurgical attendance in the towns.

Eight perſons have been committed to Carliſle goal, for the forgery of the 5l. Berwick Bank notes. Among them are Richard Mendham, of Mump's-hall, near Gilſland; and his father, wife, and wife's father, Walter Scott, of Catch Hall, near Lockerby.

The Lying-in-Charity at Kendall was, in the courſe of laſt year, extended to 99 poor women, at the trifling expence of 56l.

In the *Carliſle Journal* it is ſtated, that the ſaving to a farmer in keeping and working 4 oxen, inſtead of 4 horſes for one year, would amount to 45l. 10s.; and that an additional comparative ſaving would ariſe on bringing them to market of 52l. The public would alſo gain the value of the oxen, when ſlaughtered.

It is in agitation to encloſe the very extenſive foreſt of Inglewood, and other waſte lands adjoining thereto, in Cumberland.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. Ja. Robinſon, to Miſs A. Clarke.

At Scaleby, Mr. Wm. Irving, of Breckins, to Miſs Jane Bell.

At Heverſham, Mr. Joſeph Dodgſon, grocer, of Kendal, to Miſs Nelſon, of Milnthorp.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 72, Mr. Henry Fiſher, of the Golden-Lion Inn. Aged 70, Mrs. Jane Whork. Mr. Joſeph Armſtrong, butcher, aged 67. Aged 46, Mr. Rd. Ritſon, butcher.

At Gillfoot, near Egremont, aged 51, Mrs. Hartley, wife of T. Hartley, eſq.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Barbara Drury, wife of Mr. Drury, cabinet-maker. She was a preacher among the people, called Quakers. Aged 40, Mr. Wm. Scott.

At Brampton, aged 96, Rolland Nicholſon, formerly a ſhoe-maker; an honeſt, induſtrious man. He had ſurvived his wife and 19 children.

At Harrington, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Barnes, a maiden lady.

At Kendal, aged 72, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. G. Robinſon. Mrs. Lawn, inn-keeper. Mrs. Henderſon, widow of the late Mr. A. Henderſon, gardener. Mr. Pennington, inn-keeper. Mr. Tho. Prickett, of the Caſtle Mills. Mr. Tho. Hair, ſerjeant in the 64th regiment of foot. Mr. Jonathan Harker. In the prime of life, Miſs Holme, milliner.

At Penrith, Mr. Wm. Griſdale, ſhoemaker. Aged 84, Mr. Wm. Seſſon, mercer.

At Workington, Mr. T. Yoward, late of Mancheſter. In the prime of life Mr. J. Ewart. Mr. Sam. Dalrymple, a reſpectable character. Aged 56, Mr. John Wilkes.

At Briſco-Hill, near Carliſle, aged 30, Mr. James Scott.

At Carleton, near Penrith, aged 73, Mr. Joſeph Green, innkeeper.

At Dean, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Fiſher, wife of Mr. J. Fiſher.

At Kirkland, near Kendal, aged 84, Mr. William Pooley, formerly an eminent hoſier there.

At Carliſle, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Stagg, widow. Mr. Walter M'Claughlin, jun. Mrs. Bouſtead, at an advanced age.

At Rickergate, near Carliſle, ſuddenly, Mr. Edw. Blow, publican.

At Harrowby, near Carliſle, Mr. Edward Bell, farmer and grazier; a reſpectable and worthy man.

At Aſkerton Caſtle, Mr. John Halliburton, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At the Graham's-Arms Inn, Longtown, Capt. W. H. Snowe, and Lieut. W. Walcott, both of the 64th regiment of foot. Alſo, Mrs. Black, wife of the landlord of the ſaid inn.

At Monkhill, in the pariſh of Beaumont, Mrs. Ann Dryden, aged 96.

At Scaleby-Hill, near Scaleby, aged 97, Mrs. Jane Irving; ſhe retained all her faculties to the laſt moment.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, aged 52, Mrs. Iſabella Bell, a maiden lady.

At Parton, near Whitehaven, aged 90, Mrs. Harris, widow of the late Capt. Harris.

At Wythorp, in an advanced age, Mr. John Williamſon.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Thirſk Agricultural Society, which was well attended by breeders, with ſtock, the following premiums were given;

To Mr. T. Miles, for the beſt coach-horſe ſtallion, 2l. 2s. Mr. Geo. Wetherell, for the beſt black draught horſe, 2l. 2s. J. Hutton, eſq. for the beſt one year old bull, 1l. 1s. Mr. John Mitchell, for the beſt aged bull, 3l. 3s. Mr. Tho. Brignall, for the beſt boar, 2l. 2s.

A Bill has recently been paſſed for regulating and appointing the Humber Pilots. None to act but ſuch as are licenced by the Trinity-Houſe. Six guineas the price of a licence.

800,000l.'s worth of woollen goods, the manufacture of the Weſt Riding, lately failed in one convoy from Hull for Hamburgh.

Mr. Thompſon has inſerted a letter from A. von Kötzebue, in the *Hull Advertiſer*, the purport of which is to declare, that *all* the paſſages of his play, Joanna, which have been cenſured in the London papers, did not originate with him, but were added by the tranſlator. The Hermit and Wolf make no political remarks, and the latter is not degraded in the original to the rank of a jeſter.

Fourteen perſons have lately paid the penalty for tippling, and ſuffering tippling on Sundays.

The High Sheriff and Grand Jury left 12l. 5s. in the hands of the *Keeper* of York Caſtle, for the diſcharge of Poor Debtors.

A baker at Hull has been fined ten pounds, for ſelling bread before it had been baked 24 hours.

The duties of the Cuſtom-houſe at Hull were, during the laſt year, 320,000l. and 94,560 tons coaſtways paid dues to the Dock Company.

On Monday, March 17, Mary Thorpe, for the murder of her baſtard-child, and Michael Simpſon, for poiſoning Thomas Hodgſon, his maſter, were both executed at Tyburn, near York, and their bodies were afterwards delivered to the ſurgeons for diſſection.

Ten other perſons were capitally convicted, and ſentenced to death at the late aſſizes for this county; three of whom were afterwards executed, viz. Sarah Bailey, and John M'Williams, for forgery; and Wm. Dalrymple, for robbing the Malton Bank.

A publican at Doncaſter, has lately been convicted in the penalty of 20l. for uſing tobacco in brewing ale.

A large aſh-tree lately cut down at Broughton-hall, near Skipton, in Craven, contained above 500 feet of wood perfectly ſound, and ſquared above 3 feet 9 inches.

It appears by an advertiſement in the *Leeds Intellgencer*, that upwards of 100 of the principal inhabitants of that town, have agreed not to conſume any lamb in their families for three months to come; in order, by that means, to contribute towards reducing the price of mutton.

At Sexton Grange, an oak tree, 80 feet in length, 8½ girth, and containing 346 feet of timber, was lately found 4 feet under the ſurface of the earth, where it is ſuppoſed to have lain many centuries.

The woollen manufacturers of this county, are exceedingly alarmed by an article of the propoſed Union with Ireland, which admits of the exportation of wool thither. Their ſeveral advertiſements ſtate, among other things, that wool is and has ever been the baſis of the ſtaple trade of this kingdom, and of the moſt beneficial ſyſtem of agriculture, as well as the foundation of immenſe improvement in the value of land;—that the preſent annual produce is not equal to the annual conſumption;—that its exportation to Ireland, will open a door for its illicit conveyance to foreign countries to a great extent, without the poſſibility of prevention; and that even its conveyance to any place under any circumſtance would be productive of incalculable miſchief, would deprive the poor of the means of ſubſiſtence; and in every point of view, be the height of impolicy, as well as injuſtice. They therefore mean to petition Parliament praying, *that the exportation of wool to Ireland may not, on any account, be permitted.* It is ſaid, that the petition will be ſigned by 100,000 perſons.

Married.] At Thirſk, Mr. John Stockdale, aged 90, to Mrs. Denniſwood, aged 84.

At Rippon, Hugh Blaydes, eſq. of Paul, to Miſs Delia M. Wood, of Hollinghall.

At Pocklington, Mr. Aſkham, of Leeds, to Miſs Steveley.

At Whitby, Mr. Matthew Akenhead, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs D. Willis.

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, at Thornton-in-Clay, Joſeph Rowntree, of Pickering, miller, to Ann Leef, of Crambe.

At Wakefield, Mr. Tho. Sidney, clothier, to Miſs Quarmby, both of Horbury. Mr. Wm. Tate, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Tate, of this town. Mr. W. Hamphſhire, farmer, to Miſs Brow, of Kirkſtall.

At Sheffield, Mr. R. Burnand, ſen. to Mrs. Bennett.

At Hull, Mr. Tho. Kirk, to Miſs Moore. Mr. Charles Howard, to Miſs M. Baron, of Mancheſter.

At Ackworth, near Pontefract, the Rev. Cha. Hedderick, to Mrs. Butter, relict of the Rev. C. Butter.

At Leeds, Mr. Glover, whiteſmith, to Miſs Smalpage.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Booth, druggiſt, to Miſs Eliz. Liſter, of Bramley.

At Eccleſhill, Mr. Tho. Holroyd, to Miſs Tordoff, of Wibſey, near Bradford.

At Barnſley, Iſaac Thornton, eſq. to Miſs Naylor. Mr. John Hargreaves, of Hart Common, near Wigan, to Miſs Duckett, of Bradford.

Died.] At York, Tho. Walker, gardener, aged 90. He was a ſailor on board Admiral Anſon's fleet, in his memorable voyage round the world. Aged 64, Mrs. Ann Skepper, a maiden lady. Aged 88, Wm. Taylor, eſq. Aged 35, F. Ward, eſq. Miſs Mary Eyre, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. A. F. Eyre. Mrs. Tancred, ſiſter of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, of Brampton. Aged 81, William Dawſon, eſq. Mrs. Fiſher, wife of Mr. Fiſher, ſculptor. Mrs. Lund, wife of Mr. Lund, attorney-at-law, aged 73. Aged 85, Mr. Wm. Richardſon, father of the Rev. W. and the Rev. J. Richardſon. Mr. W. B. Mitchell, comedian.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hirſt, wife of Mr. J. Hirſt, cornfactor. Mr. Rich. Denniſon, innholder. Mrs. Weſterman, widow of the late Mr. Weſterman, woolſtapler. Mr. Joſeph Teale, formerly a tin-plate worker.

At Hull, aged 79, Thomas Green, eſq. of Ferriby. Mr. Duckett. Aged 52, Mr. Francis Dring, land-waiter. Mrs. Appleyard, wife of Mr. M. Appleyard. Aged 28, Miſs M. Bourne, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. J. Bourne, maſter of the Charter-houſe.

At Hawſker Houſe, near Whitby, aged 82, Iſaac Stockton, eſq.

At Watlaſs Houſe, near Bedale, Mrs. Head, relict of the late John Head, eſq. of Lambeth.

At Hutton-Buſhell, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Godfrey Wolley.

At Potter-Newton, near Leeds, aged 73, Mr. Joſeph Medley.

At Sheffield, aged 47, Mr. John Staniforth, merchant. Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. Sheppard, merchant. Mr. Jonathan Beet, merchant. Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant.

At Wales, near Sheffield, Mr. Booth, an opulent farmer.

At Hawes, in Wenſley-dale, at an advanced age, Mr. Harriſon, much eſteemed for his ſterling honeſty; and for his firm, manly, and unblemiſhed character.

At Riccall, Chriſtopher Wormley, eſq.

At Kirk-Deighton, near Wetherby, Mrs. Snowden, aged 70.

At Hallifax, Mr. John Knight, ſurgeon.

At Beverley, Mr. Geo. Plummer, jun. Aged 74, Teavil Appleton, eſq. banker, and an alderman of that corporation. Aged 85, Mrs. De la Court, widow of Mr. B. De la Court, many years a French teacher there.

At Kirkella, Mrs. Peaſe, wife of R. C. Peaſe, eſq. banker of that town.

At Guiſbrough, the Rev. Pennyman Conſitt. His attachment to religion, his king, and his country, were not the leaſt decorous appendages to his character.

At Weſt-Burton, in the North-Riding, aged 31, the Rev. John Taylor, M. A.

At Whitby, aged 83, Mr. Chriſtopher Preſſwick.

At Woodlands, near Whitby, aged 51, H. W. Yeoman, eſq. juſtice of the peace, for the North Riding.

At Gargrave, near Skipton, in Craven, Mrs. Richardſon.

At Brighthelmſtone, Tho. Engliſh, M. D. ſon of the late Mr. Engliſh, of Sheepſcar, near Leeds.

At New Malton, Mrs. Harker, wife of Mr. Harker, inn-keeper.

At Pocklington, aged 79, Mr. Francis Clubely.

At Barton, Mrs. Barker, aged 95.

At Barkiſland, near Halifax, Mr. R. Dyſon.

At Bradford, John Bramfett; who, in the courſe of a long illneſs, had received upwards of 180l. from a benefit ſociety, of which he was a member.

At Barmby Dunn, near Barnſley, Mr. Brooke, farmer, aged 61.

At Thirſk, Mrs. Butterwick, relict of Simon Butterwick, eſq.

At Knareſborough, aged 33, Mrs. C. Barr, wife of Mr. T. Barr.

At Pontefract, John Perfect, eſq. banker.

LANCASHIRE.

Lately were imported at Liverpool 748 barrels, and 655 ſacks of flour; 2184 quarters of wheat; 1284 quarters of malt; 623 quarters of beans; 195 quarters of peas; and 2792 quarters of oats.

At Mancheſter, the late Faſt-day was obſerved with great ſolemnity and devotion by the Jews, in their ſynagogue. In a Prayer compoſed for the occaſion, is the following grateful tribute to this nation. After praying for the Royal family, the counſellors, the nobility, and the repreſentatives of the people, it proceeds.—"*Shield them from all evils, and bleſs them with all kinds of bleſſings, for it is well unto us with them—the people are peaceable towards us; and their laws are a protection to us, and to our property.*"

Mr. Foden's Patent Size and Paſte, compoſed of materials forming a ſubſtitute for Flour, has undergone a very particular ex-

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amination by a committee of the principal manufactures of Mancheſter. On the report of the committee being preſented to a public meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and printers of Mancheſter, C. F. Brandt, eſq. Borough-Reeve, in the chair, it was reſolved *unanimouſly*, that the meeting is ſenſible of the benefits that will ariſe to the manufacturers of this country by this diſcovery when generally introduced; and that it recommends the uſe of Mr. Foden's chryſtalline compound to the weavers, ſizers of twiſt, bleachers, and finiſhers of goods, as a proper ſubſtitute for flour, for ſize and ſtiffening, as well as to the printers for paſte. *Cowdroy's Mancheſter Gazette.*

Such has lately been the eagerneſs of the poor in Mancheſter, to purchaſe the potatoes which are ſold at a reduced rate, that ſeveral perſons have received conſiderable injury from the preſſure of the crowd.

A correſpondent of *Cowdroy's Mancheſter Gazette*, recommends the planting of ruſhes on the edges of canals to protect the banks. He quotes the inſtance of the grand canal from Dublin to Monaſterven, which has its edges wholly and moſt beneficially planted with the ſpecies, *juncus effuſeus*. The method of planting is, by dividing the roots, and laying them horizontally between ſods of earth about four inches above the water.

A hog, the property of Meſſrs. Johnſon and Lewis, at Heaton Mills, near Mancheſter, was lately killed, of the enormous weight of 128 ſtones.

It is a new trait in the polity of this country, that the high ſheriff ſhould be attended on his way to meet the judges of aſſize by a numerous body of armed ſoldiers, horſe and foot; yet ſuch was actually the caſe with J. Ackers, eſq. high-ſheriff of this county, who was attended towards Lancaſter, at the late aſſizes, by the Mancheſter and Salford corps of volunteer cavalry, and the three corps of infantry. The pageant, it is ſaid, was ſuch as has ſcarcely been equalled on any ſimilar occaſion. The worth of the ſaddle of the ſheriff's horſe, was alone eſtimated at 200 guineas!

At this aſſize, three men for robbing the mails, near Warrington, two for highway robberies, one for burglary, one for ſtealing 36 watches, three for uttering forged Bank notes, and one for horſe-ſtealing, were capitally convicted and ſentenced to death.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. John Vauſe, A. M. of Chriſt-church, to Miſs Fiſher, of Ditton-Lodge.

At Mancheſter, Mr. R. Townſend, manufacturer, to Miſs Lawrence. Tho. P. Wilſon, eſq of Cheſter, to Miſs Hyde, of Ardwick. Captain Thomas Oxon, to Miſs Mary Matthews. Mr. Thomas Atherton, muſician, to Miſs Cootes.

At Burnley, Mr. Grimſhaw, attorney, to Miſs Jane Whitworth, of Hudhouſe. Mr. Rob. Kay, of Pigſlee, near Bury, to Miſs Robinſon, of Sabden, near Pindle.

At Wharton, near Lancaſter, Mr. John Watſon, of Borwick-hall, to Miſs Dawſon, of Prieſt Hutton.

At St. Domingo, near Liverpool, John Sparling, eſq. of Liverpool, merchant; for which place he twice ſerved the office of mayor, and was high-ſheriff of Lancaſhire in 1785.

Died] At Liverpool, aged 63, Mrs. Anſdell, wife of Mr. Tho. Anſdell; and in Dec. laſt, Mr. Thomas Anſdell, jun. his ſon. Wm. Dobb, eſq. Mr. Rob. Bray, land-waiter. John Sparling, eſq. Mr. Tarbuck, maſter of the work-houſe. Geo. Poyntz Ricketts, eſq. governor of the iſland of Barbadoes; whence he had come and was landed here a few days previous, on his way to London, for the improvement of his health.

At Walton-le Dale, near Preſton, very ſuddenly, Lieut. Harriſon, upwards of 40 years an officer in the firſt W. York militia.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Tho. Clarkſon, comptroller of the Cuſtoms. Mr. John Darwin, jun. pot-merchant. Mr. Wm. Lee, one of the Serjeant's at Mace.

At Preſton, Miſs Slaytor; who, for the amiable ſimplicity of her manners and the irreproachable tenor of her virtuous life, was juſtly admired. John Langdale, eſq. lately an officer in the 24th regiment of foot; and ſon of Mr. Langdale, diſtiller, late of Holborn-bridge.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Clegg, wife of Mr. Clegg, cotton manufacturer. Margaret Macauley, aged 101.

At Clayton Green, near Preſton, aged 30, Mr. John Craven.

At Seathwaite, aged 93, Mrs. Ann Walker, wife of the venerable incumbent of that chapelry, the Rev. Robert Walker. They had been married 66 years!

CHESHIRE.

Married] At Cheſter, Mr. Aſheton, ſurgeon, to Miſs Preſbury.

At Nantwich, Mr. J. Thompſon, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs E. Mountfield, of Minſhull Vernon.

At Preſbury, Mr. R. Broadhurſt, of Macclesfield, to Miſs Booth, of Marthall, near Knutsford.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Edmund Monk, proprietor and printer of the Cheſter Courant. Mrs. Yates, wife of the late Rev. Mr. Yates. Mrs. Evans, formerly a reſpectable glazier. Mrs. Meakin, wife of Mr. John Meakin, late of Calveley. Mr. John Haley, ſenior, butcher.

At Nantwich, Mr. Cowap, mercer, &c.

At Dunham Maſſey, Miſs Lucy Leigh.

At Aldford, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Harriſon.

At Altringham, aged 38, Mr. Aaron Brundrett, jun.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the late Derby aſſizes, five priſoners were convicted of capital offences, and received ſentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

Married.] At Cheſterfield, Mr. Richard Bland, to Mrs. Burton.

At Loughborough, Tho. Oliver, eſq. of Sheepſhead, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Morriſon, daughter of the late Mr. Morriſon.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Chatterton, ſen. plumber and glazier. Mr. John Boot, gardener. Aged 74, Wm. Edwards, eſq. one of the aldermen and a magiſtrate of Derby.

At Doveridge, Mr. James Sadler.

At Repton, Miſs Mary Watkins.

At Cheſterfield, Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Mr. Ward, and mother of the celebrated Mrs. Ratcliffe.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It appears from the Annual Reports of the General Hoſpital at Nottingham, that the ſubſcriptions for nine years paſt have been in a progreſſive ſtate of decline, inſomuch, that they amounted in the year 1790, to 951l. 19s. and in 1799, to only 750l. 7s. The conſideration of the propoſal for erecting a Lunatic Aſylum, has been deferred till the next general meeting.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Eaton, hoſier, to Miſs Fanny Storks.

At Monks-Kirby, Mr. John Toone, to Miſs Suſannah Foſter.

Died.] At Nottingham, at an advanced age, John Sherwin, eſq. Mr. J. Foxcroft, one of the ſenior council, in the corporation of Nottingham. Mr. Ja. Robinſon, maltſter.

At Hodſtock, near Blyth, within a few days of each other, Miſs Harriot Spencer, aged 21, and Miſs Ann Spencer, aged 24; both daughters of the late R. Spencer, of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

Sir Wm. Manners, a baronet of a princely fortune, and of a ſpirit commenſurate with it, has undertaken to oppoſe the tottering intereſt of the corporation of Leiceſter, in the election of the members for that Borough. Sir William, if he had no better claims, has the very ſtrong ones of being a ſtern enemy of "*Rotten Boroughs*;" and of what he juſtly calls, "*the impious Slave Trade.*"

Two men, Wm. Suffolk and John Smith, were this month executed at Leiceſter, for a forgery of the notes of the principal Leiceſter bank.

The occupiers of land on the line of the Leiceſter Navigation, have entered into a ſubſcription for the purpoſe of obtaining redreſs, for the damages and injury ſuſtained on the line of the canal.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Lieut. William Roby Lomes, of the Royal Artillery of Madras, to Miſs Ann Mitchell. Mr. Ball, hatter, to Miſs E. Geary, of Thornton.

At Glenfield, the Rev. G. Robinſon, to Mrs. Chamberlain, of Newtown.

At Harborough, Dr. W. Withering Arnold, to Miſs Major, eldeſt daughter of the late T. Major, eſq.

At Oakham, Mr. Peat, aged 18, to Miſs Sarah Kemp, aged 58.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Miſs Lakin, daughter of the late Mr. Lakin, of Birmingham. Aged 79, Mr. Joſ. Godherd. Aged 82, Mr. Lamb, formerly a grocer; and an honeſt inoffenſive man.

At Willoughby, Tho. Gamble, gent. Mrs. Martha Gamble.

At Oakham, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. Bentley, ſaddler.

At Market-Overton, in Rutland, Mrs. Wing, of Barrow, mother of the Rev. Mr. Wing, of Stamford.

At Uppingham, the Rev. John Parker, rector of Lutton, and Vicar of Owſton. Aged 82, Mrs. Grant.

At Ayſton, Rutland, aged 85, Mrs. Facon.

At Edithweſton, Mrs. Orme, wife of Walden Orme, eſq.

At Loughborough, aged 74, Mrs. Margaret Cartwright; who had been miſtreſs of the Crown and Thiſtle public-houſe, 40 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Stafford aſſizes ſix criminals were capitally convicted and condemned; two of whom for forgery, have ſince been executed. — The inevitable puniſhment of death, appears to have no effect in the prevention of this crime. It has increaſed tenfold within theſe few years; and it will be ſeen, that almoſt every county in the kingdom has, at the laſt aſſizes, added to the number of its victims. Every one of the Provincial papers contains ſome account of freſh commitments, or convictions; inſomuch, that we are fatigued with the recital.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Sam. Derry, to Miſs Eleanor Motteram.

At Madeley, Mr. Heſlop, of Ketby, to Miſs E. Davis, of Lawley, near Wellington.

At Drayton-Baſſett, the Rev. W. M. Lalſy, rector of that place, to Miſs Cooper.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 55, Thomas Wright, M. D.

At Wedneſbury, Mrs. Ruſſell, wife of Mr. Thomas Ruſſell.

At Walſall, aged 57, Mr. Wm. Plant, who had kept the Poſt-office there 20 years.

At Kinver, Mrs. Horton, wife of Mr. John Horton.

At Teddeſly-Park, Fiſher Littleton, eſq. brother of Sir E. Littleton, bart. M. P.

At Eckington, Mrs. Maſſey, wife of Mr. F. Maſſey.

At Leek, Mr. Sam. Sleigh, gent. aged 64. Mr. Wm. Challinor, an eminent attorney, aged 50. William Gould, gent. of Windy-Gates, near the Roaches, aged 96.

At Millwich, near Stafford, the Rev. Joſ. Knight, rector of that place.

At Lichfield, aged 81, Rich. Bailye, eſq. a man of inflexible integrity and unaffected piety. Mr. Smith, of the King's Arms.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Mr. Ibbetſon, at the laſt aſſizes, recovered 273l. of one of his tenants, for ploughing 50 acres of land without his permiſſion.

Elizabeth Shaw, reſiding at Keal-Coats, near Spelſby, is 117 years of age. She has had nine children, the youngeſt of whom is now 70.

Miſs Ives, of Spalding, has lately ſpun 300 hanks, from one pound of wool; which, if extended, would reach 95 miles.

Colonel Humphrey Sibthorp, of Canwick, has been choſen to repreſent the city of Lincoln, in the room of Colonel George Rawdon, deceaſed.—On the day following, Colonel Sibthorp's election, the inhabitants of Lincoln received a general invitation to dine with him at Canwick. A moſt ſumptuous entertainment was prepared, for at leaſt 2000 perſons; and every gueſt would have been entertained, but for the licentious conduct of a rabble, who availing themſelves of the latitude of the invitation, carried off whole joints of meat from the tables, broke open the kitchen, the larder, and other offices; and pillaged them not merely of the eatables, but the furniture!

Married.] At Stamford, the Rev. George Kedderick, to Mrs. Butter, both of Ackworth, Yorkſhire.

At Lincoln, Mr. Tho. Wilkinſon, wholeſale brewer, to Mary Spurr. Mr. Samuel Tindall, breeches-maker, to Miſs Scott.

At Blatherwick, J. S. Wilkinſon, eſq. of Bramcote, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs O'Brien, of Stamford.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Middleton, of the Black-Horſe. Aged 79, Mr. Alderman Allen.

At Millthorpe, ſuddenly, Mrs. Gee, relict of Mr. Gee.

At Holbeach, aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Yarborough.

At Harby, near Lincoln, aged 67, Wm. Ball, blackſmith.

At Heckington, Mrs. Redſhaw, wife of Mr. J. Redſhaw, farmer. Mr. Wm. Elkington, jun. farmer.

At Bridge-end, near Billſborough, Mr. Ward, a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

At Swinſtead, Mr. Walter Cope, aged 72; more than 50 of which, he had lived a faithful domeſtic in the Duke of Ancaſter's family.

At Uffington, Mr. Joſeph Oſborn.

At Spalding, Mrs. Law, a widow lady.

At Alford, aged 68, Mr. Edman, late an eminent grazier, at Beeſby.

At Caſtle Bytham, aged 45, Mrs. Brown.

At Dunſby, Mrs. Carter.

At Hanthorpe, near Bourn, Mr. Watſon, farmer.

At Burghley, aged 68, Mr. Burdon, farmer to the Earl of Exeter.

At Louth, Mrs. Naull.

At Skirbeck, near Boſton, aged 74, Mr. John Lane, gardener and ſeedſman.

At Sutterton, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. Wright, of Lincoln.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. Samuel Daniel, formerly of the Half-Moon Inn, Stamford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Eight criminals were capitally convicted and condemned, at the late aſſizes for this county; two of whom, for forgery, have ſince been executed.

At Coventry aſſizes four priſoners were convicted of capital offences, and received ſentence of death; two of whom were afterwards reprieved, and the other two for forgery executed.

Married.] At Birmingham, W. R. Biſhton, eſq. of Shackerley-houſe, Shropſhire, to Miſs Wright. Mr. Bowſker, to Miſs Katon Beard, of Broſeley. Mr. John Pinchbeck, millwright, of Atherſtone, to Miſs Beech, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Beech, druggiſt.

At Brownſover, Mr. Parſons, to Miſs Cleaver, of Rugby.

At Warwick, Mr. Roberts, of Southam, to Miſs Grant.

At Mancetter, R. Latham, eſq. of Sandbach, Cheſhire, to Miſs Latham, of Atherſtone.

Mr. Glover, of Birmingham, to Miſs Betterton, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

At Walton, Rd. Hippeſley, eſq. of Lambourn-Place, Berks, to Miſs Charlotte Mordaunt, daugh. of Sir John Mordaunt, bart.

Died.] At Springfield-houſe, aged 10 years, Maſter H. M. Boultbee, ſon of Joſeph Boultbee, eſq.

At Bilton, near Dunchurch, Mr. James Smith, maſter of the Cock-Inn.

At Sambourn, Miſs Johnſon.

At Meriden, Mr. Chriſtopher Davis, formerly of Coventry.

At Coventry, in an advanced age, Mrs. Watſon. Mrs. Worceſter, wife of Mr. Rd. Worceſter, liquor-merchant. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, ſchool-maſter. Mrs. Steevens, wife of Mr. Steevens, of the New-Inn. Mrs. Callow, wife of Mr. Callow, of the Crane's-Inn.

At Packington, the Rev. John Jacques, vicar of that place.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Freeth, widow of the late S. Freeth, a quaker.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late aſſizes for this county, thirty-three priſoners were tried for various offences; five of whom were convicted of capital offences, and received ſentence of death, but were all reprieved.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Wickſteed, of this town, to Miſs Swanwick, of Pym's Farm, near Wem. Mr. Skyrmſhire, attorney-at-law, to Miſs Haines. Mr. John Bryan, to Miſs Ann Davenport, of Burlton-Grove, near Shrewſbury. Mr. Roberts, of Creſſage, to Miſs Parker.

At Albrighton, Mr. John Atherton, of Market Drayton, to Miſs Harden.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Caink, druggiſt, to Miſs Beddow, of Street-lane, near Wellington.

At Broomfield, Mr. Green, ſurgeon of Ludlow, to Miſs S. Wainwright, of Ludlow.

At Hodnet, Mr. Thos. Clift, to Miſs Morris, of Kenſtone.

At Baſchurch, Mr. Till, of Montford-bridge, to Miſs Woolrich, of Little Neſs.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Miſs Alicia Wingfield, only daughter of Tho. Wingfield, eſq. clerk of the peace.

Mr. Hughes, father of Mrs. Hulme, at Pride Hill.

At Pickleſcot, ſuddenly, whilſt aſſiſting to unload cheeſe, Mr. Richard Hughes.

At Fern-Hill, the Rev. Creſwell Taylor, of Meeſon, near Newport.

At Yſtrincollen, aged 90, Mr. Downes.

At Wellington, Mr. Bayley, formerly a baker at Shrewſbury.

At Blodwell, near Oſweſtry, Miſs Shellorn, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Shellorn.

At Felton-Butler, Mr. Price.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Price, of the Black-Gate, widow of the late Richard Price, eſq. alderman.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of C. Gibbons, eſq. of Whitchurch. Edw. Clay. eſq. ſon of H. Clay, eſq. of Birmingham.

At Baſchurch, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, who had been 56 years vicar, and reſident incumbent of that pariſh. A man of ſtrict piety, and of gentle, unaſſuming, and exemplary manners.

At Upper Millichope, Capt. Pountney.

At Leaton, near Buildwas, Mrs. Garbett.

At Great Neſs, near Shrewſbury, the Rev. Tho. Parry, formerly of Dulas, in Herefordſhire, and deſcended from one of the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable families in that county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A ſwindler of very genteel appearance has lately made ſucceſsful depredations on the tradeſmen of Worceſter, and other towns in that neighbourhood.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. James Naſh, 2d ſon, of Mr. Alderman Naſh, to Miſs Tipper, of Hartlebury.

At Upper Sapey, Mr. Hyde, to Miſs Green, both of Lea.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Ridley, to Miſs Lewis.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. John Berger, of London, to Miſs Berrow, daughter of Joſ. Berrow, eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joſeph Doody, lockſmith, to Miſs Jane Hardwick.

At Tardebigg, Mr. Henry Millward, to Miſs Smith, both of Redditch.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Geo. Farley, of Briſtol, ſon of T. Farley, eſq. of Henwick. Mr. Fieldhouſe, father of Mr. B. and Mr. W. Fieldhouſe, of this city. Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, wholeſale grocer.

At Balden's-Green, Malvern, Edw. Danbridge, eſq. aged 74.

At Spring-Grove, near Bewdley, S. Skey, eſq. He was eminent for his extenſive improvements in Agriculture, and his great ſkill in the various branches of chemiſtry.

At Malvern, Miſs Lucy Stokes.

At King's Norton, aged 75, Mr. W. Wells.

At Tenbury, aged 73, Mrs. Baylis, wife of Mr. Baylis, cooper.

At Dudley, Mr. Hately. Mr. Banſon.

At Bromſgrove, aged 87, Mr. Stokes.

At Bengworth, Mr. Hundley, of the Unicorn-inn.

At Stanford, Miſs Harris, ſiſter of J. Harris.

Mr. Hall, a reſpectable farmer, near Bromyard.

At Feckenham, Mr. Inglis. Mr. J. Lloyd. Aged 85, Mr. Curnock.

At Elmley Lovett, the Rev. Mr. Burgeſs, rector of that pariſh, and of Offerton.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Williams, baker.

At Hadley, in the pariſh of Omberſley, aged 76, Mr. Rd. Amphlett, farmer.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Burden, wife of Mr. Burden, clothier. Mr. Devy, auctioneer.

At Cleobury, Mrs. Flavel, wife of Mr. Flavel.

At the Redwood, near Tenbury, Mrs. Griffin.

At Bransford-Mill, aged 67, Mrs. Edwards.

At St. John's, near Worceſter, Mrs. Munn, wife of Mr. Munn, of the Bell-inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

It is underſtood, that the Borough of Leominſter will be again conteſted. The Hon. Mr. Capel, brother to the Earl of Eſſex, and Mr. Pollen, are in the Eſſex intereſt.—Mr. Taylor, in that of the Duke of Norfolk; and Sir Frederick V. Tempeſt, in the independent intereſt.

At Hereford aſſizes, Mary Williams, and Tho. Trehearne, were convicted of capital offences, and received ſentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

The Grand Jury of this county, concurring with the ſentiments of the Grand Jury of Yorkſhire, have publiſhed ſeveral reſolutions, purporting, that the growth of corn in this country is not equal to the demand; that our dependance for ſupply from foreign countries is very precarious, and that this evil is rapidly encreaſing; in which conviction, they ſtrongly recommend the cultivation of the Waſte Lands of the kingdom, of which there are at preſent 7,800,000 acres; ſtating it as incontrovertible, "that in attention to this *mine* of wealth, lies the only true, permanent, effectual, and wiſe means of redreſſing our preſent, or ſecuring againſt future wants."

Sir Charles Talbot, bart. of Meckleham, Surry, has been elected member of Parliament

ment for Weobley, in the room of Inigo Thomas Freeman, eſq.

Lately, in conſequence of the Duke of Beaufort's premium of one guinea each on the firſt 100 waggon loads of grain, that ſhould be ſold in any of the markets of this county, wheat fell 1s. 6d. per buſhel.

Married.] At Abergavenny, Mr. Abraham Wyke, mercer, to Miſs Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, rector of Llanwenerth.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 60, the Rev. Dr. Luntley, rector of Brampton-Bryan, and one of the prebendaries of Hereford cathedral.

At Clifford Court, Mr. Gervaiſe, wheeler; a gentleman of true honour, and a faithful friend.

At Clifford Place, Mrs. Eves, wife of Mr. Eves, attorney-at-law, aged 60.

At Over Roſs, Miſs Eliz. Nourſe, eldeſt daugh. of W. Nourſe, eſq. of Lower-Weſton.

At Leominſter, Mr. Strange, butcher. Mr. Edwards, ſadler. Aged 91, Mr. Taylor.

At Much Marcle, Tho. Dawes, an old, and for 35 years a faithful ſervant in the family of E. Wallwyn, eſq. of Hellens. Mr. Corpſe was attended to the grave by his maſter, the principal neighbouring farmers, his fellow ſervants, and all the workmen on the eſtate.

At Weſthide, two old women who had long lived together, and had each attained the age of 90. They expired within 12 hours of each other.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Glouceſter aſſizes eight priſoners were convicted capitally, and ſentenced to death; three of whom named Palmer, Parſons, and Burgum, were left for execution. The two former have ſince been executed, and the latter reprieved.

2120 Oak trees, in Dean Foreſt, are about to be cut down for the uſe of the navy.

The clothiers of this county, as well as thoſe of Yorkſhire and other counties, have determined to petition Parliament, praying that the propoſed meaſure of permitting Britiſh wool to be exported to Ireland, may not paſs into a law.

Married.] At Wotton-under-Edge, Geo. Auſtin, eſq. to Miſs Auſtin.

At Cirenceſter, Mr. Redwood, wholeſale ſtationer, Cheapſide, London, to Miſs Stephens, daughter of Mr. Stephens, bookſeller, of Cirenceſter.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. James Barton, grocer. Mrs. Everard, widow of the late Mr. Joſeph Everard. Mrs. Harmar, wife of Mr. Harmar. Mrs. Cornell, wife of the Rev. E. Cornell.

At Tormarton, Miſs Oſborne, only daughter of Mr. Nath. Oſborne, eſq.

At Redmarley, Mr. Joſeph Hill.

At Thornbury, Mrs. Horton, relict of Wm. Horton, eſq. formerly a captain in the army.

At Mitcheldean, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. Stephens, currier.

At Newnham, the Rev. Benj. Webb, M.A. rector of that pariſh. Mr. Hubert Bower.

At Stroud, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. James, rector of Cold Aſhton, near Northleach.

At Churcham, Mrs. Haſkew, wife of Mr. Haſkew.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Lately a man of uncouth appearance, middle aged, meanly habited, with a long beard pendant to his breaſt, viſited the cottages of the loweſt order of the poor, in Witney, and relieved them according to the urgency of their neceſſities. Giving to ſome three guineas, to others two, and to ſome families one.—Total about 50 guineas. He retired wholly unknown. He has ſince viſited ſeveral other places in this county, and Berkſhire, acting in the ſame manner.

Married.] At Bampton, Mr. Thomas Richards, farmer, to Miſs Lucy Carter.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Plater, formerly a bruſh-maker of this city.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Addington, only daughter of Mr. John Watſon, formerly mayor of Oxford.

At Ambroſden, the Rev. F. Pardo Brett.

At Headington, Mrs. Arabella Slade, relict of the late Rev. R. Slade, rector of Weſtwell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

We obſerve with pleaſure that Mr. Abel, a bookſeller of Northampton, announces the eſtabliſhment of a *ſtanding Public Library* in that place. Forty ſubſcribers were obtained in the firſt inſtance. Under the circumſtance of the preſent high price of paper, and the conſequent advance upon books, it is to be feared, that a ſubſcription of one guinea per annum, will be found too little to eſtabliſh in future a library of this deſcription. An ordinary circulating library cannot, henceforward, be carried on without an advance in the terms.

A correſpondent of the *Northampton Mercury*, announces a mode of brewing beer from malt and ſugar, or bran and ſugar; 7 pounds of ſugar, to one buſhel of malt or bran; the ſugar to be added to the wort.

Another, points out a mode of making *yeaſt* from potatoes. One pound, boiled and maſhed, 2 ounces of brown ſugar or treacle, and 2 ſpoonfuls of beer yeaſt, kept warm and fermenting, will, in 24 hours, yield upwards of a quart of excellent yeaſt.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. Heath to Miſs Hobſon, of Walgrave Grange.

At Achurch, Mr. Royce, carrier, of Oundle, to Miſs Weed.

At Hardingſtone, Mr. Daniel Kightley, to Miſs Dorothy Jones, of Abington.

Died.] At Willingborough, Mr. Lettice, ſurgeon, &c.

Mr. Kittering, aged 34, Mr. Joſeph Buſwell, formerly a merchant at New York.

At Weſton Favel, Mr. Thomas Coles, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Kingſthorpe, Mr. John Birch, maſter of the charity ſchool.

At Staverton, Miſs Phillips, niece of the late Reverend Mr. Summons.

At Thorp Malſor, Mr. Richard Garratt, ſen. an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Spratton, near Northampton, aged 28, Mrs. Butlin, wife of Mr. W. B.

At Carlton, aged 84 years, Thomas Hales who had lived 55 years keeper in Sir J. Palmer's family.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, aged 34, Mr. W. B. Brown, Surgeon.

At Geddington, Mrs. Maydwell.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The wife of Mr. Kent, at Wadedon, was lately delivered of three children, at the diſtance of one day from each other.

Died.] The Reverend Henry Berners, late of Chriſtchurch, Oxford, and rector of Hambledon, in this county.

At Eton, the Reverend Dr. Norbury, one of the fellows of that college.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, after much law and other buſineſs, two horſe ſtealers were left for execution.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Only one priſoner, a lad of 17, was capitally convicted at Cambridge aſſizes.

The houſe of Mr. W. Anderſon, in Cambridge, was lately broke open and robbed of upwards of £500 in caſh and notes.

Ely aſſizes proved maiden.

Maried.] At Heſton, John Hibbert, Eſq. M.A. fellow of King's-college, to Miſs Charlotte Sampter.

At Maney, Mr. Robert Whitting, to Miſs Hatfield, of King's-Rippon, Huntingdonſhire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Margaret Boulter, wife of Mr. D. Boulter, formerly a ſilverſmith, at Yarmouth. The Reverend W. Wilſon, B. D. Fellow of St. John's, and rector of Marton cum Graffon, in Yorkſhire. Mr. Samuel Baines, many years a dyer in the Petty-Curry.

At Cherry-Hinton, Mr. Samuel Palmer, of the Blue Boar Inn, Cambridge.

At Little Abington, the Reverend Andrew Pern, Jun. B. A. aged 25

At Duxford, aged 26, the Reverend J. H. Pugh, B. A.

At Wiſbech, Mr John Green, oilman, of Limehouſe, near London.

At Maney, aged 43, Mr. Giles, farmer.

At Ely, Mr. J. Kitchener, ſurgeon, aged [illegible].

At Trumpington, the Reverend Mr. Pemberton, aged 88, rector of Girton.

Mr. Edward Prime of Barrington, who was unfortunately drowned on his return from Cambridge.

At Newmarket, Miſs Elizabeth Holmes, ſecond daughter of Mr. Holmes, of the Star Inn. Mr. Daniel Potter, of the Ram Inn.

NORFOLK.

At Thetford aſſizes ſix priſoners were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death; all of whom, except Sam. Wright, for forgery, were reprieved, and he has ſince been executed.

There are now in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet hoſpital at Norwich, 98 poor perſons, whoſe ages average 72 years each.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. Rix, to Miſs Gardiner. Mr. Samuel Cole, to Miſs Turner. Mr. Ayton, brazier, to Miſs Mary Bolingbroke. Lieut. J. Parſons, of the 9th reg. of foot, to Miſs M. Green, ſiſter of the late G. Green, eſq.

At Aylſham, the Rev. Mr. Collyer, to Miſs C. Alexander, of Bury.

At Thetford, Mr. John Broadbelt, of the George-inn, to Mrs. Banby, of the Red-Lion inn.

At Lynn, Mr. Littleton, to Miſs Skipſon. Mr. Jn. Wardel, butcher, to Miſs M. Clarke, of Thornham.

At Saxlingham, Mr. Tarrant, jun. to Miſs Mary Burton, of Langley.

At Broom, Mr. Tho. Plowman, to Miſs Bellamy.

At Swaffham, Mr. William Kiddal, eldeſt ſon of Mr. R. Kiddal, to Miſs E. Powley. Mr. J. Wells, farmer of Strumpſhaw, to Mrs. Wymer, of Thrope, near Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Smyth, mother of the Rev. Cha. Smyth. Mr. Joſ. Browne, painter. Mr. Wm. Criſp, formerly a reſpectable farmer at Catton. Mr. Tho. Marſton. Aged 70, Mrs. E. Warner.

At Hilborough, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Nelſon, aunt to Lord Nelſon.

At Kirby-Bedon, Mr. Wm. Millett.

At Narborough, aged 87, Mrs. Snaſdale. It is remarkable, that ſhe was 29 years a maid, 29 years a wife, and 29 years a widow.

At Fakenham, Miſs Jones, daughter of the late James Jones, eſq. aged 24.

At Bury, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Huſtler, one of the burgeſſes of that corporation.

At Banham, Mrs. Kerrich, wife of the Rev. T. Kerrich, rector of that place.

At Lynn, Mr. Rob. Dale, auctioneer and ſaddler.

At Gorleſton, aged 47, Mr. W. Dabnaham.

At Raveningham, Mr. Charles Borrett, farmer.

At Thetford, aged 91, Mrs. Dade, relict of the late Mr. Robert Dade, merchant.

At Fulham, St. Mary, aged 74, Mr. James Moſs.

At Quarles, aged 49, Mrs. Heagreen, wife of Mr. E. Heagreen.

At Tharſton, aged 35, Miſs Ann Rix, daughter of Mr. G. Rix.

At N. Walſham, Mrs. Cockſield, a quaker.

At Tebenham, aged 56, Mr. Archibald Rowing, farmer.

At Cringleford, Mrs. H. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, farmer.

At Catton, aged 73, Mrs. Adams.

At Wereham, aged 77, Mrs. Ann Langley, alſo Mr. John Langley, her ſon, aged 48.

At Happon, aged 84, the Rev. Daniel Phillips, miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation there.

At Itteringham, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Blyth.

At Eaſt Dereham, aged 68, Wm. Cowper, eſq. the admired author of the Taſk, and other poems; and the tranſlator of Homer. A correct memoir of his life was given in the Public Characters of 1799—1800, and ſome additional particulars will be given in our next.

SUFFOLK.

George Johnſtone, eſq. ſon of the late Commodore Johnſtone, is elected M. P. for Aldborough, in the room of M. A. Taylor, eſq.

The inhabitants of Stoke, by Clare, were lately much alarmed at the ſudden appearance of a numerous ſwarm of animals, of the ſhape and meagre form of the grub graſshopper, with long black legs, black heads, and gogling eyes. They remained for ſome hours, and were ſeen the next day, in the neighbourhood, grubbing a young hedge-row on the road ſide. They are conſidered as locuſts of a very deſtructive ſpecies.

At Bury aſſizes eight priſoners were convicted of capital offences, and condemned; three of whom were left for execution, and the others reprieved.

One of the priſoners left for execution was *Sarah Lloyd*, accuſed of introducing a man into the houſe of her miſtreſs, who robbed, and afterwards ſet it on fire. Being generally conſidered as the inſtrument made uſe of by a deſigning villain, and having an excellent character, her caſe excited a very ſtrong intereſt in the neighbourhood. A petition was accordingly ſigned, moſt reſpectably and numerouſly, for her reſpite and pardon; but the Duke of Portland deeming the application to ariſe from ill-judged humanity, ſent down a King's meſſenger to order her execution. Among the perſons who intereſted themſelves the moſt on this occaſion was, that very reſpectable magiſtrate, Mr. Capel Lofft. This gentleman has addreſſed a letter to us, which certainly does honour to his heart, and which we deem it not improper to inſert in this place.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable Magazine is as likely as any publication, to be impartially attentive to whatever concerns truth, humanity, and juſtice, give me leave to caution you againſt an implicit credit in the accounts publiſhed in moſt of the papers, reſpecting the caſe of the unhappy *Sarah Lloyd.*

Thus much only I will ſay at preſent:—a moſt extraordinary, and a moſt affecting caſe it is. I have never heard of one more ſo: I have never known one in any degree ſo much ſo.

I was on the grand jury, which found the two bills of indictment. I was in court at the trial. I am happy (yet, perhaps, I ought not to ſay ſo) that I was not in court, when ſentence of death was pronounced upon her. I have viſited her ſeveral times, ſince ſhe has been in priſon, with ſeveral reſpectable perſons; and particularly with a lady of a very ſuperior underſtanding; and, who ſtruck with her mild and ingenuous countenance, the modeſty, unheſitating clearneſs, ſimplicity, and ingenuous character of all ſhe ſays; her meek and conſtant fortitude, and her modeſt reſignation, has intereſted herſelf greatly in behalf of this young and moſt ſingularly unhappy woman. She was indicted for a burglarious robbery, in the dwelling houſe of her miſtreſs. She was convicted of LARCENY ALONE, *to the value of forty ſhillings.* And under what circumſtances it will be proper to ſtate more fully hereafter. The Jury *acquitted* her of the *burglarious* part of the chage; and thereby *negatived* any *previous* knowledge on her part of a felonious intent of any perſon. The other indictment for *malicious houſe-firing*, was not even tried. Unhappily perhaps for her, that it was not. It ſeems but too certain, that ſhe will ſuffer *death* on Wedneſday next: and from any thing I can yet learn, I ſhould fear a numerouſly and moſt reſpectably ſigned petition, will not even find its way to the king while ſhe yet lives.

I write only thus much at preſent: that if you ſtate the ſuppoſed facts which have been ſo widely diffuſed againſt her, and have made ſo dreadful an impreſſion, you may alſo ſtate theſe remarks; which have for their object merely, that the public would ſuſpend its judgment, till a full and correct ſtatement be laid before it, as it neceſſarily muſt; and that in the mean time at leaſt, the public will not conclude her guilty of more than of that of which ſolely ſhe ſtands *convicted,* and attaint on the record—*the larceny only.* And that as to the nature and degree of her guilt even upon that, they will eſtimate it according to the circumſtances, when fully before them. Then, perhaps, they will have no cauſe to wonder that efforts have been made, as they have moſt certainly been, with moſt perſevering anxiety, to obtain a mitigation of her ſentence, ſo far as it affects her life: nor that the proſecutrix, the committing magiſtrate, the foreman, and ſeveral others of the grand jury, and many perſons of true reſpectability, have concurred in theſe efforts: and particularly perſons in whoſe ſervice ſhe has lived; and who ſpeak of her temper, diſpoſition, character, and conduct, in terms every way honourable. I remain, Sir, your's ſincerely,

Troſton, April 21. CAPEL LOFFT.

Married.] At Sudbury, Capt. Chinery, of the Loyal Suffolk Fencibles, to Miſs Eliz. Firmar.

At Long Melford, Mr. Jn. King, malſter, to Miſs Brinkley, of Wickhambrook.

At Barnham, Mr. Martin Sharpe, of Bury, to Mrs. Cubitt.

Died.] At Ipſwich, Mr. Stebbing, wife of Mr. Stebbing, ſurgeon.

At Bury, Miſs M. Gurney, 2d. daughter of Mr. Gurney.

At Farnham-St. Martin, near Bury, Mr. Day.—He was poſſeſſed of conſiderable property, but lived very penuriouſly.

At Botesdale, aged 90, Mr. J. Hawes.

At Stanſtead, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of that place.

At Woodbridge, Nath. Randall, eſq.

ESSEX.

The Tower of Whittle Church, near Chelmsford, fell ſuddenly, on Saturday, the 5th of April, ſoon after noon. In its fall, it entirely deſtroyed one houſe, and damaged ſome others, but providentially no lives were loſt.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. Holditch, ſurgeon, of Thaxted, to Miſs Bridge.

At Thorp, Mr. Seaman, grocer, to Miſs C. Hill.

Mr. John Andrews, butcher of Bocking, to Miſs Newman, of Rayne.

At Little Bardfield, Mr. Thomas Dench, to Miſs Mary Philpot, of New Samford.

At Rayne, Mr. J. Fitch, to Miſs Summerſum.

At Woodford, Mr. Victor Thomas St. Alban, of Woodford, to Mrs. Frances.

Edwards, of Snareſbrook.

At Witham, William Henry Pattiſon, Eſq. to Miſs Hannah Thornthwaite, of Iſlington.

Mr. William Grange, farmer, of Mark Tey, aged 51, to Miſs Froſt, aged 17.

Firſt lieutenant, C. G. Butter, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. Page, daughter of I. Phillips, Eſq. of Aldborough Park.

Mr. Henry Rawlins, ſurgeon of Witham, to Miſs Dann, of Hackney.

Died.] At Billericay, James Price, Eſq.

At Coggeſhall, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Bridge.

At South Church, aged 64, Mrs. Ann Saward.

At New Hall, Boreham, the Reverend Mr. Jenner.

At Colcheſter, Mr. FlynnI, nn-keeper.

At little Bardfield Hall, aged 91, Mrs. Hale, relict of Henry Hale, Eſq. and grandmother to the lady of the biſhop of Quebec.

At Boxford, the Reverend Henry Darby A. M.

At Wormingford, Mrs. Parmenter.

At Chigwell Vicarage, Mr. Henry Layton, brother to the Reverend Thomas Layton, of that place.

At Hatfield-Broadoak, Mr. Thomas Firman.

At Halſtead, Mrs. Humfrey, wife of Mr. Humfrey.

At Terling, aged 21, Mrs. Willſhire.

KENT.

A new dock-yard is about to be formed on the Iſle of Grain, near the Salt Pans. There is great depth of water, and the ſituation is convenient. Sheerneſs yard is, in this caſe, to be reſerved for the victualling and ordnance department.

The amount of the hop duty, for 1799, amounted to £73,279,5s,4d.

John Oſborne eſq. of Hawkſhurſt, is now in poſſeſſion of an ewe, which has brought forth thirteen lambs in the laſt four years.

Married.] At Minſter, Mr. J. Price, purſer in the navy, to Miſs Hare, of Sheerneſs.

At Aſhford. Mr. William Barton, of Kingſnorth, to Miſs Ann Biſhop.

Mr. Wytten, ſurgeon in the royal navy, to Miſs Julia Lamberth, of Eythorne.

At Bermondſey, George Curling, Eſq. of Milton, to Miſs Moulden of Rocheſter.

Mr. Coveney, grazier, of Rolvenden, to Miſs S. Pitcher, of St. Mary's, in Romney Marſh.

In London, Henry Seager, Eſq. of Maidſtone, to Miſs Lanſdell, of Tenterden.

Died.] At Maidſtone, aged 74, the Reverend John Denne, 47 years miniſter of that pariſh. Miſs Prentis. Mrs. Amhurſt, widow of the late Captain Amhurſt, of Rocheſter.

At Milton, near Sittingbourne, aged 70, W. Dyne, Eſq.

At Aſhford, aged 84, Anthony Ingles, Eſq.

At Folkſtone, aged 76, Mr. John Hall. Aged 84, Mr. Stephen Marſh.

At Eaſt Sutton, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Gore, farmer.

At Chart, Mrs. Ketchaſide, a maiden lady, aged 53.

At Lenham, aged 77, Mr. Robert Mercer, farmer. Aged 64, Mr. Payne, watch maker.

At his ſeat, at Leeds-Caſtle, aged 76, the Reverend Dr. Fairfax.

At Settingbourne, Mr. George Wood baker.

At Woodchurch, Mr. Pitcher, wife of Mr. A. Pitcher. Miſs Auſtin. Mr. George Hughes. Mr. George Plumb, taylor.

At Ramſgate, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Spurgen, ſen.

At Deal, aged 86, Captain Henry Chriſtian, of the royal navy.

At Dover, aged 60, Mrs. Stringer, wife of Mr. P. Stringer.

SURRY.

The eſtate in the Borough of Lower Gatton, late Sir George Colebrooke's, was lately ſold by auction, at Chriſtie's, for £39,000. To this eſtate, as the auctioneer obſerved, there is a contingency attached better ſuited to *conception* than *deſcription.*

Died.] At Peterſham, the Right Honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal, of Scotland.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Cuckfield, Mr. Chatfield, ſurgeon.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinton, Mr. Henry Paſſand, apothecary, of Oxford to Miſs Saliſbury, of Hinton.

At Reading, Mr. Voules of Witney, to Miſs Trumper, of Burnham, Bucks.

At Sonning, Mr. Hiſcock, butcher, to Miſs Fuller, of Emmer Green, Oxon.

Died.] At Windſor, Mr. Merriman, ſtone-cutter and ſculptor.

At Reading, Mrs. Simes, widow. Mrs. Mortimer. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Mr. Shepherd, corn-chandler. Mrs. Whitaker, aged 81. Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Stone, corn-dealer. Mrs. Wallis. Aged 73, Mrs. Spicer.

At Abingdon, Miſs Lydia Nicholl, aged 16.

At Maidenhead, Mr R. Henderſon.

At Wokingham, Mrs. Wilmot, wife of T. Wilmot, eſq.

At Lambourn, aged 71, Mr. R. Pinnell.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the ſchool-maſters of Hampſhire and the adjoining counties, lately held at Wincheſter, their united approbation was voted in favour of the MONTHLY PRECEPTOR. They alſo agreed in conſequence of the high price of proviſions, to advance the terms of boarding two guineas per annum.

At Andover Midlent fair, the beſt cheeſe ſold at the enormous price of 4l. per Cwt. ſecond beſt 70s. and inferior 66s.

Married] Mr. Benjamin Long, Printer, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Hatcher of Soberton.

Mr. Richard Hopkins of Wincheſter, to Miſs Fitt of Wherwell.

Mr. T. Courtenay of Barton-Stacey, to Miſs Pain, of Tufton.

At Kingſton, near Portſea, Mr. Brooks, to Miſs Stanford, of Portſea. Capt. Parkinſon of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Clarke, of Uckfield, Suſſex.

At Southampton, Mr. Antrim, to Miſs Bonus.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Squire of Marylebone, London, to Miſs Mary Murrell. Mr. James Dore, to Miſs Mary Matthews. Mr. Benjamin Spanner, to Miſs Rebecca Vinſon. Mr. Alexander Durant, to Miſs Baker. Capt. Dixon of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs E. Worſley, all of Newport.

Mr. R. B. Wilkins, to Miſs Sandcroft, of Dartmouth, Devon.

Died] Mr. Scardefield, writing-maſter of St. Mary's college, near Wincheſter.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Childe, widow of the the late Mr. Childe, Hatter.

At Lymington aged 78, the Rev. John Brown, a Baptiſt miniſter, late of Kettering in Northamptonſhire.

At Breamore, Mrs. Mary May, wife of the Rev. Thos. Chas. May.

At Bramdean, Miſs Selina Gomm, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gomm.

At Andover, Mrs. Thorpe, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Thorpe, rector of Tuckley, Oxfordſhire.

At Southampton, Mrs. Hackett, wife of Dr. Hackett. Mathew Atkinſon Eſq. Lieutenant William Woods of the Invalids ſtationed at Guernſey. He had an eighth ſhare of a 30,000l. prize in the laſt Engliſh lottery, which he has left to conſole his widow and a family of ſmall children. Mrs. Randall, wife of Mr. Randall, apothecary. Mrs. Bird, ſiſter to the Rev. Dr. Cooper. Mrs. White, relict of W. White eſq. Miſs L. Lind, daughter of Dr. Lind, of Haſler Hoſpital.

At Portſmouth, Miſs Quick, daughter of Mr. Quick. Thomas Butler eſq. of the dock-yard. Mr. Bruce, Boatſwain of the Arundel, as he was returning from the ſhip to the hoſpital. Mr. H. J. Phillips, carpenter of the Ganges, who accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. At Chriſtchurch, Mr. Wm. Holloway, a burgeſs of that Corporation and of Lymington.

WILTSHIRE.

Simon Harcourt eſq. is elected M. P. for Weſtbury, in the room of Col. Harcourt who had vacated his ſeat.

The volunteers of Marlborough, have lately paraded the ſtreets of the Town at nights, to preſerve the peace, a breach of which had been threatened by anonymous letters.

Married] At Netheravon, W. Gorge Langton eſq. M. P. for Somerſerſhire and colonel of the Oxfordſhire militia to Miſs Browne, daughter of the late J. Browne eſq. of Salperton, Glouceſterſhire. Mr. John Drinkwater, of New Brentford, to Miſs Julia Martin of Trowbridge.

At Burton hill, near Malmſbury, Mr. Dody to Miſs Lucy Melſome of Weſtrip.

At Chippenham, Dr. Arnold of Doctor's Commons, to Miſs Georgiana Awdry, daughter of the late Ambroſe Awdry eſq. of Seend.

Mr. Wm. Heath, Clothier of Chippenham, to Miſs Moody of Bath.

Died] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Warwick, mother of the Miſs Warwicks of the Ladies' boarding ſchool. Mr. Dudman of Collingbourne.

Mrs. Lee of Saliſbury whoſe death we mentioned in our laſt, (*See Wiltſhire news p.* 309), was the ſecond daughter of William Scroggs, eſq. of Chute Lodge, Wilts, and great-grand-daughter of Sir William Scroggs Knt. lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. She was firſt couſin to the late Duke of Somerſet, her mother being Anne Seymour, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. of Maiden Bradley, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, and whoſe ſon, Sir Edward, in 1753, ſucceeded to the Dukedom. She was married, 1742, to John Lee Hill, eſq. of Weſt Cholderton, Wilts, by whom ſhe had 9 children, and who left her a widow in 1760. She died at the advanced age of 78, deeply lamented and highly reſpected by her numerous friends in the cloſe and city.

At Chippenham, Mrs Mary Awdry, ſiſter of John Awdry, eſq. of Notton.

The Reverend F. M. Weſt, L. L. D rector of Dauntſe, and Draycot Cerne.

At Tetbury, Mr. Winterſon, of the three Jolly Butchers.

At Warminſter, Mr. J. Forſter. As a member of the Wilts regiment of yeomanry cavalry, he was interred with military honours by the Warminſter troop.

At Woolley, near Bradford, John Baſkerville, Eſq. many years one of the deputy lieutenants for this county.

At Grafton Farm, near Great Bedwin, Mrs. Jacob, wife of Mr. J. Jacob.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Gee, widow of Mr. Gee, coachmaker.

DORSETSHIRE.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes one priſoner was capitally convicted.

Married.] At Beaminſter, Mr. John Green, of Nottingham, to Miſs Suſan Hine, of Beaminſter. James Dore, eſq. of Morden Lodge, to Miſs Gregory, daughter of captain Gregory, of the royal navy.

At Charlton, captain Forſter Maynard, of the Bengal artillery, to Miſs Newland Martin, daughter of W. Martin, eſq.

Died.] At Stalbridge, Mr. Matthew Burge.

Miſs Vyvyan, oldeſt daughter of the late Sir Francis Vyvyan, bart. and ſiſter of the preſent Sir Carew Vyvyan.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late aſſizes for this country, held at Taunton, twelve priſoners were convicted of capital offences, and condemned to ſuffer death; four of whom were left for execution.

At this aſſizes came on the trial of Mrs. Jane Leigh Parrott, a lady of fortune and previous reſpectability, on the charge of having ſtolen a card of white lace, whilſt purchaſing ſome black lace, in the ſhop of Mrs. Gregory, at Bath. This remarkable trial had ſo much intereſted the public, that at an early hour 2000 perſons had aſſembled in the hall. The evidence on behalf of the proſecution was in every point clear, circumſtantial, and corroborating; and, on the other hand, ſtrong preſumptive proof was adduced, that the charge might have ariſen in error; and the honour and ſtrict integrity of Mrs. Perrott was evinced as far as poſſible, by the teſtimony of many perſons of high rank, and of the firſt reſpectability; ſome of whom had known her 20, 30, or 40 years. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. Mrs. Perrott's defence was unuſually ſolemn and impreſſive, and the moments of her appeal and acquittal were peculiarly intereſting and affecting.

The late alarm at Bath, occaſioned by anonymous and incendiary letters, having ſubſided, the tradeſmen no longer patroe the ſtreets at night, as of late; but the incendiaries have not yet been diſcovered.

At Briſtol Aſſizes ſeven priſoners were convicted of capital offences, and received ſentence of death, four of whom have ſince been executed at Ilcheſter, purſuant to their ſentence.

The cattle-market lately eſtabliſhed at Langport, is well frequented.

Married.] At Bath, George Matthews, eſq. to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of J. Hamilton, eſq. of Tobago. Mr. Carpenter, jun. to Miſs Spencer, third daughter of Mr. Spencer, builder. Sir George Berney Brograve, bart. to Miſs Emma Whitwell, youngeſt daughter of Edward Whitwell, eſq.

At Briſtol, Mr. M. Latham, to Miſs Bayley. Mr. William Bartlett, wine-merchant, to Miſs Bond. Mr. John Richards, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Collins, daughter of Mr. Collins, tobacconiſt. Mr. William Hill, jeweller, to Miſs Williams, daughter of Mr. D. Williams, organiſt. Mr. John Seale, to Miſs Maria Elvings. Mr. William Spurrier, taylor, to Mrs. E. Knight, grocer. Mr. Iſaac Cox, Woollen-draper, to Miſs Eaſton. Lieutenant E. F. Romart, of the Monmouth and Brecon militia, to Miſs Pratt, daughter of captain Pratt.

At Freſhford, Mr. J. Sumſion, jun. of Monkton Comb, to Miſs Ann Broad.

At Weſtbury, upon Trim, Mr. W. Edwards, to Miſs Oldham, of Briſtol.

At Bedminſter, Mr. John Price, plaſterer and tyler, to Miſs E. Hicks, both of Briſtol.

Died.] At Bath, Dr. Daniel Lyſons, one of the phyſicians of the General Hoſpital. He poſſeſſed a very benevolent mind, and was ever active in promoting and doing good.

Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinſon, of the 40th regiment. Aged 33, Lady Hawkins, relict of Sir Cæſar Hawkins, bart. of Kelſton Houſe. Miſs Barbara White, youngeſt daughter of H. White, eſq. Miſs Lucy Goddard, daughter of Ambroſe Goddard, eſq. M. P. for Wilts. Mr. Cook, apothecary, in Stall Street. Mrs. Denny. J. W. Hicks, eſq. Mrs. Wickham. James Delancey, eſq. Mrs. Richards, relict of P. Richards, eſq. of Penryn, Cornwall. Mr. Paddon, of Brentford. The lady of Methaen Rogers, eſq. of Berkeley. The Right. Hon. Phillip Viſcount Wenman, of Tuam, and a baronet of Ireland; his lordſhip is ſucceeded by Thomas Francis, now Viſcount Wenman.

Aged 20, lieutenant Kearns, of the 35th regiment of foot.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Latcham, mother of Mr. Latcham, attorney. Mrs. Yeeles, of Bathford. Miſs H. Ames, youngeſt daughter of L. Ames, eſq. an alderman of the city. Mrs. Anne Grace. Aged 81, J. J. Bailliod, who was a native of Switzerland, but had lived 50 years in England. Miſs Roſſer, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Roſſer, printer.

Died.] At Chirton, Miſs A. Clark, third daughter of the Rev. S. Clarke, vicar of that place.

At Horſington, Samuel Bailward, eſq.

At Langport, Mr. Richard Mitchell, attorney, and captain of the Langport volunteers.

At Redland, Mrs. Webb, mother of the lady of James Tobin, Eſq. of Briſtol.

At Wincenton, aged 21 years, Miſs Latitia Hurd, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Hurd.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the 27th of March, a tragedy written by the Rev. John Bidlake (author of a beautiful poem entitled the "Summer's Eve," lately publiſhed, and many other valuable works), was performed at the theatre at Plymouth, by his pupils, for the benefit of a public diſpenſary, lately inſtituted at that place, for the purpoſe of adminiſtering medicines, &c. to the poor free of expence.

The ſimplicity of the ſubject; the noble ſentiments which it diſplayed; replete with glowing imagery, and rich in poetical alluſion; the ſpirited and maſterly performance of the juvenile actors, excited in the breaſts of a moſt numerous and reſpectable audience, an univerſal ſenſation of admiration and delight. This excellent tragedy is now on the eve of publication.

Mr. Matthew Barret, who lately died at Exeter, as mentioned in our Magazine for Feb. laſt, was a ſon of Matthew Barrett, a deſcendant of the Barrett family, of Alvely, Eſſex; who ſettled in Exeter as a merchant, about a century ago, and lived in affluence. He was particularly acquainted with Sir Peter King, the then Lord Chancellor; but, owing to various loſſes, and being an adventurer in the famous South-Sea ſcheme, in the reign of Queen Anne, by which he loſt 10,000l. and upwards, he was at laſt reduced, and from that time totally eſtranged himſelf from his family. He left four other ſons, beſides the above-named Matthew, viz. Kelland, Edward, Walter, and John. The remaining branches think that their forefathers were very imprudent by ſuch conduct, and by concealing, at the ſame time, their relationſhip with the Eſſex family, as they have been lately informed, that Lennard Barrett, Lord Dacre, died in the year 1786, without iſſue, and, as he himſelf apprehended, deſtitute of relations.

Trewman's Exeter Paper obſerves, that ſcarcely any attention was paid to laſt Good Friday in that city. But few of the ſhops were ſhut; and the ſerge-market, uſually holden on a Friday, was not altered on this occaſion.

At a late ſpecial meeting of the Exeter Humane Society, ſundry perſons were rewarded for reſcuing *nine* perſons from drowning.

Mr. John Friend, a clothier of Plymouth, and his wife, have lately been committed to Exeter Goal, on a verdict of the coroner's jury, for having wilfully and deliberately murdered Grace Ellis, their pariſh apprentice, by ſtarving and otherwiſe ill-treating her.

Married.] At Heavitree Church, Miſs Ann Templer, of the Old Abbey, near Exeter, to Mr. O'Kelly.

At Plymouth, Mr. Richard Anthony, ironmonger, to Miſs Blacker, of Broadhempſtone, near Totneſs. Captain Worſley, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Arthur, daughter of the late reſpected J. Arthur, eſq. Mr. A. B. Johns, bookſeller, to Miſs White.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Wigginton, formerly a reſpectable merchant there. At an advanced age, Mrs. Jeffery, widow of the late Edmund Jeffery, eſq. John Flood, eſq. barriſter at law, ſon of the late Alderman Flood, of this city. Aged 96, Mrs. Cartwright, a very reſpectable widow lady.

At Stonehouſe, Dr. Walker, one of the phyſicians to the Royal Hoſpital, Plymouth.

At Cadleigh, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Wood, rector of that place.

At Plymouth Dock, aged 100, Mr. N. Thurſton, who had travelled as an apothecary through England 70 years.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Ives, the Rev. John N. Stephens, rector of Landewednack and Ruan Major, to Miſs Stephens, of St. Ives.

Died.] At Boſcaſtle aged 84, the Rev. Henry Rundle, upwards of 46 years rector of Minſter.

WALES.

James Taylor, who received ſentence of death, for forgery, at the late aſſizes at Welchpool, was left by the Judges for execution.

Married.] At Whetford, in Flintſhire, Captain R. Taylor of the 39th of foot, to Miſs Jane Foulkes, of Mertyn.

Died.] At Wrexham, Denbighſhire, Mr. Thomas Valentine, organiſt to St. W. W. Wynne at Rhuabon.

At Bodyrhydwy, Mrs. Lloyd, mother of E. Lloyd, eſq. of Cefn, near St. Aſaph.

At Cwmers, in Montgomeryſhire, Mr. Wm. Davies, whoſe death was occaſioned by the accidental diſcharge of a double barrelled gun whilſt he was loading it.

At Swanſea, greatly lamented, the Rev. David Williams.

At Brecon, Thomas Williams, eſq. barriſter at law, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county

At Crickhowel, the Rev. W. Davies, another of the juſtices of that county.

SCOTLAND.

Some ground has lately been ſold for building upon in Albeny-row, York-place, Edinburgh, at the enormous price of 5l. 12s. per foot, and 1s. 6d. per foot duty.

The lambing ſeaſon in Scotland and the North of England has been unuſually abundant and favourable.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Hector Mackenzie, eſq. of New York States, America, to Miſs Diana Daviſon, of Leeds. Mrs. Agnes Brown, Lieut. Col. James Pringle, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Charlotte Halkett, daughter of Sir John Halkett of Pitfirran, bart. Charles Badham, eſq. of London, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of the late Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, of Edinburgh. Mr. James Cockrane, printer, to Miſs Jeſſy Milne, eldeſt daughter of J. Milne, eſq.

At Heddington, Hay Smith, eſq. banker, to Miſs Yeomans, daughter of Dr. Yeomans, of Shrewſbury.

At Bralhouſe, near Edinburgh, Hugh Blair, eſq. of Wyſeby, to Miſs Stuart, daughter of D. Stuart, eſq.

At Aberdeen, Lieut. Roderick Meckenzie, of the 2nd N. B. Militia, to Miſs Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. R. Smith, of Cultor Paper-mill.

At Gretna, Mr. Glaiſter, of Holm Cultram, to Miſs Frances Raye, of Wigton: the lovers were cloſely purſued, but were not overtaken till the Hymeneal chain was firmly rivetted.

Died.] At Edinburgh, John Hipburn, eſq. accomptant-general of exciſe. Charles Preſton, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Robert Farrie, bookſeller.

At Sterling, aged 81, David Doy, L. L. D rector of the Grammar School there.

At Cairnbank, near Brechin, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, aged 101.

At Collieſtoun, in the pariſh of Dunſcore, John Carſon, aged 106; he enjoyed his faculties, and could walk quite well the day before his death.

At Sclattie, aged 88, Dr. John Chalmers, principal of the King's College, Aberdeen, which office he had held ſince 1746.

DEATHS ABROAD.

P. A. Guys, Member of the National Inſtitute of Paris, and author of a Literary Voyage into Grèce, &c. lately died at *Zante*, one of the iſlands in the Ionian ſea, in the 79th year of his age. It is not ſurpriſing that he with ſo much warmth declared himſelf the advocate for the modern Greeks. He had more reaſon than any other to embrace their cauſe. The ſimplicity and purity of his antique manners, gave him a conſiderable reſemblance to the ancient Greeks; and the modern Athenians, ſeeing him among them, thought they ſaw one of thoſe celebrated philoſophers who had given luſtre to their country. To teſtify to Citizen Guys their gratitude for his having ſo well defended them from their detractors, they unanimouſly offered him the diploma of citizen of Athens; reviving in his favor, an ancient ceremony fallen into diſuetude for a great many centuries. What thoughts are not raiſed in the mind at the words citizen of Athens; which at this day can be but a vain title. Some years before C. Guys received a ſimilar compliment from a northen power. This true philoſopher without ceaſing to ſerve his country, knew how to extend his beneficient views beyond the limits of his country. The *Voyage Litteraire de la Greece* is the chief work of C. Guys, and the one which has eſtabliſhed his reputation. He however publiſhed a *Relation Abrigee de ſes Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord*; and a tranſlation in verſe of the elegies of Tibullus, with an eſſay upon the antiquities of Marſeilles his native place. For above twelve years he had been occupied in drawing up on the ſpot, the Continuation of his Travels over Greece. This work, which his ſons will make a duty to publiſh, is the fineſt flower with which they can ornament the tomb of their father; it will be the taſk of friendſhip to join a branch of Cyprus to it.

We mentioned in a late number that the arts had juſt experienced a great loſs in the death of Greſnick, the compoſer, who is ſaid to have ſunk under vexation and exceſſive fatigue. He was the pupil of the celebrated counterpointiſt *Sula* of the conſervatory at Naples. He compoſed ſeveral operas in Italy and in England, where he ſpent many years of his life. He was for a great part of this time director of the Prince of Wales's concerts. During his reſidence at Lyons, he wrote the muſic to a grand opera in 3 acts, called *L'Amour Exile de Cythere, and of Pyère,* as alſo of ſeveral poems in the nature of paſtorals. During the laſt five years of his fixing himſelf at Paris, he made his talent further known by ſeveral other works, als of which were favourably received by thl public. He excelled in the graceful and dee ſcriptive muſic. His melody was always agreeable and ſometimes enchanting; his harmony ſimple and fundamental. He was convinced that harmony is only the acceſſory of muſic, and he thought with Sacchini, that perſpicuity and ſimplicity ſtamp the character of the true compoſer. He therefore fell into no errors by his harmonic reſearches He did not ever after employ horns, timbals, and other noiſy inſtruments, which perſuade the ignorant to believe that ſuch muſic has great energy, but which tear to pieces the moſt ſenſible and delicate ears. He was deſirous that the accompaniments ſhould never ſtifle the voice, and he took eſpecial care not to force their diapaſon. The laſt work which he compoſed was deſigned for the great opera-houſe. The words are by a lady known by more than one title in the literary world. *Cite. Bourdic—Viol.*

Daubenton, whoſe death we mentioned in a former number to have been ſeverely regretted by the lovers of the ſciences, expired the 10th of laſt Nivoſe (29th December) and till ſome one better qualified among the men of letters ſhall honour the memory of this *Neſtor* of natural hiſtory, we offer the following particulars concerning him. He was born at Montbar, in Burgundy, in the month of May 1716, and firſt ſtudied medicine, which honorable profeſſion he propoſed to exerciſe in his own country, when Buffon his countryman and his ſenior by nine years, named, in 1735, intendant of the king's garden, propoſed a few years after to him, to ſettle near him, to attach himſelf to the hiſtory of nature, and to aſſiſt him in the great work which he was going to undertake. In 1740 the fate and the taſte of Daubenton were fixed for his whole life. More than half a century conſecrated to the formation of the cabinet of natural hiſtory, which in 1750 was only a neſt of drawers under Geoffroy, and all that time ſpent in the methodical arrangement of productions of every nature, has placed him in the firſt rank of naturaliſts. In conſidering him by turns occupied in examining, diſpoſing, and deſcribing the numberleſs objects preſerved by his care in the galleries of the muſeum, and at the ſame time co-operating in Buffon's immortal work, we are ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and reſpect at the ſight of ſuch immenſe reſearches, to which he had given himſelf up, and which enabled him to deſcribe, with an attention almoſt unknown till his time, the various tribes of animals whoſe habits and inſtincts Buffon has deſcribed, but whoſe anatomical ſtructure was entirely his own. The emulé of Blaſius, Valentine, Perrault, &c. &c. in comparative anatomy, he very ſoon left them far behind him in this career. While raiſing to nature a temple, majeſtic by the numerous riches he has placed in it, and by the beautiful order which he has given them in the galleries of the muſeum, Daubenton has depoſited with his deſcriptions, a more extenſive ſeries of anatomical diſcoveries than all thoſe who have gone before him. *Cowper*, who is ſo profound a judge in this reſpect, ſaid of the illuſtrious French anatomiſt, that he was himſelf ignorant of all the diſcoveries of which he was the author. Received into the academy of Sciences in 1744, he never after failed to enrich it by the memoirs which he preſented to it during fifty years; the greater part of them containing either unknown facts or new views upon the claſſification of ſhells, upon the hippomanes, the lives of the Allantoes, the humming-ſpider (*muſaraigne*,) the bat, foſſile bones and teeth, the ſituation of the great occipital perforation in man and animals, the rumination and temperament of woolly animals, the deſcription of ſeveral ſpecies of new animals, or of thoſe not ſufficiently deſcribed. It is well known how much we are indebted to him for his deep enquiries into, and his preciſe experiments concerning the naturalization of the ſpecies, upon the amelioration of wools, upon the treatment of ſheep, and upon the operation of remedies in thoſe animals who chew the cud. Mineralogy alſo counts him among thoſe who have had an influence on its progreſs. It might ſeem that nothing could be wanting to the glory of Daubenton, after ſixty years of a life devoted to the ſtudy of nature and the contemplation of her wonders, when an epoch, ſtill more glorious, marked his laſt days. After ten years of revolutionary ſhocks, a government founded upon the true principles of liberty and the repreſentative ſyſtem, conceived and at length accompliſhed the project of calling to the firſt functions of the ſtate, virtues accompanied with every kind of talent and human knowledge. Daubenton was placed in the conſervative ſenate, and thus ſaw himſelf join the civic palm, to the laurel which already decorated his brow. It was in the boſom of this auguſt aſſembly, almoſt, that he was ſtruck by a mortal blow. Thoſe who may be called upon to compoſe* a due encomium on Daubenton, in conſidering him ſucceſſively as an obſerver, as a profeſſor, writer, or academician, will particularize the new truths which are due to him; the multiplied diſcoveries which he has made; the great undertakings which he conducted to a ſucceſsful period; the ſyſtematic works which his pen has produced; the methods he has deviſed; the paths he has traverſed, and thoſe which he has opened to his ſucceſſors; all the ſervices in a word which he has rendered to his country and to the world. Never can a finer occaſion offer, in the hiſtory of the ſciences and of the learned, to ſhew to cotemporaries and to poſterity what a diligent man, what a creative genius may add to the lights of the age in which he lives. The funeral of Daubenton was performed with great pomp in the national garden (*Jardin des plantes* ci-devant, *Jardin Royal*) the 14th of the month, where he was interred up the little hill called Belvédere, not far from the Cedar of Lebanon: his remains will lie in the midſt of plants, of ſhrubs, of trees which he planted or has deſcribed, in the boſom of a garden which, during more than 50 years, his labours have enriched or embelliſhed. More than 500 perſons, conſiſting of men of ſcience, of letters, and of the conſtituted authorities, attended on this ſolemn occaſion. They all aſſembled round his coffin, placed in the large green-houſe, and which had been ornamented for the purpoſe, with rich Gobelin tapeſtry: the coffin was crowned with natural and exotic plants, diſpoſed as they generally are in the green-houſe; but thoſe concerning which the naturaliſt buſied himſelf the moſt, were preferred. C. Lacepéde, in this place, pronounced a funeral oration. The cavalcade afterwards moved along the winding paths of the garden, following the mortal remains of the learned man to the place where they were to be depoſited; and there Fourcroy pronounced a ſecond eulogy on the dead. A fine clear ſky added luſtre to the ceremony.

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* One of his worthy colleagues, perhaps Cuvier or Lacepéde will perform this pleaſing taſk. Theſe few particulars are furniſhed by Foureros.

The arts have to lament the death of **Julien de Parma**, a very diſtinguiſhed hiſtorical painter. He was born in 1736, of poor parents, at the village of Carigliana, near the little Swiſs town of Locarno, upon the borders of the great lake. His genius ſurmounted all the obſtacles which poverty threw before him, in his road to the fine arts. For a conſiderable time nature was his only guide, becauſe he had not the means to procure any other. At length he ſet out to Rome, which he reached by means of painting portraits in every town, to defray the expence of his travelling. In the capital, he ſtudied the ancient and modern *chef-d'œuvres* for the ſpace of twelve years, acquiring at the ſame time the art of ſpeaking and writing in a maſterly manner. Concerning his profeſſion it was in that city he firſt exhibited his picture of Jupiter ſleeping in the arms of Juno; the engraving of which, is to be ſeen in every print ſhop; all the city of Rome, and every ſtranger reſiding there at the time, went to ſee the great work of Julien. At his arrival in Paris, he expoſed the picture a ſecond time, and there he alſo found a croud of admirers. This picture, now in the cabinet of the celebrated ſculptor Dejoux, his friend, is, above all, remarkable for the nobleneſs of ſtile and beauty of its colouring. There are ſome other valuable works of his, in the ſaloon of the *ci-devant hotel de Nivernois*. Julien formed both at Rome and Paris ſeveral diſtinguiſhed pupils. He died in Paris 11th of *Meſſidor* laſt, (June 28) at the age of 63, and in the greateſt indigence. C. **Pedrelli**, a very able deſigner, to whom he had been both a father and maſter, evinced towards him in his latter moments all the tenderneſs of a ſon, and all the attachment of a grateful ſcholar.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

VEGETATION has ſeldom made a more rapid progreſs than during the preſent month. This has chiefly ariſen from the mild and very ſeaſonable falls of rain that took place in the early part, and the warm weather that ſucceeded. All the different kinds of crops, both of graſſes and grain, have, at preſent, the moſt promiſing appearances. The graſſes, both the common, and thoſe of the artificial ſorts, are generally luxuriant and flouriſhing. This is equally the ſtate of the meadow diſtricts and the more elevated mowing grounds; and in the paſtures too, both thoſe in the lower and higher ſituations, there is a conſiderable ſpring of graſs. The early ſown winter wheats have, in general, the healthy colour, and cover the ground very well, and thoſe of the ſpring kind are coming forward in the moſt promiſing way. Oats and Barley in many diſtricts are alſo in a vigorous ſtate of growth, and look well. In ſome wet ſituations, however, portions of ground ſtill remain to be ſown with theſe grains even in the ſouthern diſtricts; but this is not the caſe to any very great extent. Theſe are the common appearances which the reporter obſerved in a journey of ſome hundred miles through the middle of the kingdom. In the more northern parts of the iſland much field work is ſtill to be performed, eſpecially on the wetter ſorts of ſoil; but, on the whole, we believe farmers were ſeldom more forward at this period of the year in their different operations.

In ſeveral diſtricts much ground has already been planted with potatoes, and conſiderable tracts of land in others, are under preparation for that valuable root. The ſcarcity and dearneſs of good ſeed has, however, prevented the planting of this vegetable to that extent which would otherwiſe have been the caſe.

The prices of all ſorts of grain ſtill keep up. *Wheat*, at Mark-lane, yields from 110s. to 134s. per quarter. The average price is 118s. The average of the different kinds of grain, in England and Wales, is, *Wheat* 113s. *Barley* 59s. 5d. *Oats* 48s. 5d. *Beans* 73s. 1d. *Peas* 63s. 8d.

The prices of all ſorts of fat cattle are now very high; but, from the great and ſudden change which has lately taken place in the ſtate of the paſtures, it is not probable that they can continue ſo any great length of time. In Smithfield Market at this time, *Beef* yields from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. per ſtone. *Mutton* and *Pork* from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. *Veal* from 5s. to 7s. and *Lamb* from 6s. to 7s. 6d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, *Beef* ſells, by the pound, from 9d. to 1s. 2d. *Mutton* from 8d. to 10d. *Veal* from 9d. to 1s. *Pork* from 9d. to 10d. and *Lamb* from 11d. to 13d.

Lean ſtock, though ſomewhat higher, is not by any means dear in many parts of the iſland.

Lambs have been greatly improved by the increaſe of food in the paſtures, and much meat of this ſort muſt ſoon be brought to the markets.

Hay, and all ſorts of fodder is ſtill ſcarce. The preſent prices of *Hay* in St. James's and Whitechapel Markets are nearly as laſt month; viz. from 64s to 132s. per load.

Straw may be conſidered as not dearer. It yields from from 52s. to 60s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We deſire to be excuſed from entering any farther into the diſpute concerning the Commencement of the Century.

The "Fragment of an Ancient Poem" will not ſuit the poétical department of our miſcellany.

We muſt beg leave to decline inſerting the account that has been ſent us of the election-politics of a weſtern borough.

The admonitions concerning the exhibition of yeaſt in putrid fevers will more properly be ſent to ſome of the periodical publications devoted to medicine; and we muſt, in general, obſerve that it is our wiſh to avoid medical dicuſſions of a nature abſolutely *profeſſional*.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 59. JUNE 1, 1800. [No. 5. of Vol. 9.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE projected Union with Ireland has cauſed much alarm to ſome of our manufacturers, from a ſuppoſition, that, in conſequence of labour being cheaper in that country, the manufacturer there will poſſeſs a conſiderable advantage when the impediments which now exiſt are removed. This is particularly the caſe with reſpect to the *woollen* manufactory; and the perſons intereſted therein have lately brought forward much evidence to prove its value and importance to this country, as an inducement for the continuance of the reſtriction on the exportation of wool, aſſerting, among other things, that the number of perſons intereſted and employed immediately therein is not leſs than 1,500,000, and that there are 1,500,000 more who are collaterally employed in the manufactures connected with this main branch, making 3,000,000 of perſons depending for employ on this manufacture. I am much inclined to think this an exaggerated ſtatement, and that it might be eaſily proved, there are not 3,000,000 of the inhabitants of this country employed by *all* its manufactures. I am the more diſpoſed to entertain this opinion, as there is no proof that the whole population exceeds 7 or 8 millions; but, if any of your correſpondents can furniſh information tending either to eſtabliſh or refute the above aſſertion, it will particularly oblige, J. J. G.

May 8, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the purport of part of Mr. Cumberland's letter in your Magazine for April, I am induced to queſtion, whether the cultivation of the ſugar maple, for the ſake of its ſap or juice, has not been attempted in this country. It is a fact, which, together with the reſult of the experiment, it would be uſeful to aſcertain, and any particulars relating to it, which Mr. Cumberland, or any of your correſpondents may be enabled to furniſh, would, I doubt not, be intereſting to many of your readers beſides myſelf. From circumſtances which have come under my own cognizance, I have no heſitation in believing, that the *true ſugar-maple of Pennſylvania* would flouriſh in parts of this country *as a tree*: but whether it would be of any value in the point of view more immediately intereſting to every real friend of humanity, muſt remain to be proved by farther actual experiment than my trial of it has yet reached. A ſugar-maple, which I received from Philadelphia the 1ſt of June, 1798, after a paſſage of ſix months (having been taken and retaken on its voyage), was planted in the midſt of the very hot weather of that ſeaſon, without much appearance of life, is now, notwithſtanding, become a very flouriſhing tree, and has ſucceſſively put out as vigorous and healthy ſhoots as any tree in my poſſeſſion. I am, Sir,

The Boyce, Your's, &c.
May, 1800. JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS none of your correſpondents have taken any notice in your valuable Magazine, of a parhelion, or mock-ſun, that appeared on the 18th or 19th of laſt month (I am not ſure which of theſe days, not having made any memorandum of the circumſtance for more than a week after), I ſend you the following imperfect account of it.

This appearance was viſible at four o'clock in the afternoon at this place; the true ſun was then enveloped in thin white clouds, ſo that a perſon might well bear to look at it, without much offending his ſight, and its regular form was in ſome meaſure loſt; on each ſide the ſun, on a line with it, and at equal diſtances from it (about twelve degrees), were two images of the ſun; the one on the right hand was by much the moſt vivid, indeed it had a luſtre nearly equal to the true ſun, as it then appeared; the image to the left was much more faint, which I attributed to its being in a ſituation more free from clouds. The images deſcended with the ſun, diminiſhing in luſtre continually; but I could diſcern a particular brightneſs in the ſpot they occupied for nearly an hour, and in the one to the right hand, till within half an hour of ſun-ſet. I was in hopes, that ſome of your aſtronomical correſpondents would have given your readers a more particular account of this curious phenomenon: as they have not done ſo, I preſume the appearance was more local than I at firſt imagined. I am, Sir,

Upton upon-Severn, Your's, &c.
April 18, 1800. G. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING over a former number of your Magazine, I obſerve that Dr. WATKINS, under the article of Neglected Biography, deſires particulars concerning Mr. Benjamin Martin, the optician. It is in my power to give ſome information concerning that gentleman, which, if you have not already received, may perhaps be acceptable.

From the year 1765 I was very intimately acquainted with a clergyman named Vincent, till his death. This Mr. Vincent had for many years reſided at Worpleſdon, near Guildford, in Surry, and done the duty of that pariſh. He had a daughter, who twelve or thirteen years before had married Mr. Martin, a conſiderable farmer in that pariſh, who was nearly related to Mr. Benjamin Martin, the mathematician. I well remember that Mr. Vincent told me as follows: that Mr. Benjamin Martin was the ſon of a farmer who had held that farm; he was a plain man, whoſe knowledge extended no farther than his buſineſs, and whoſe attention was wholly taken up with it. This ſon Benjamin very early ſhewed a ſtrong thirſt for knowledge. His father gave him no better education than learning a little to read and write at the village ſchool. This was ſufficient to ſet genius in motion. The boy was always reading, and often followed his propenſity to the neglect of his ruſtic work. The father became greatly diſſatisfied; but neither frowns, harſh language, nor even ſeverer puniſhment, had any effect to deter him from books. At length, the father determined to ſet him his taſk daily, with which the ſon was greatly pleaſed; for, when it was performed, he would retire to a barn, ſtretch himſelf on the top of the hay or corn, and take out his books: ſo he would have full enjoyment of his greateſt luxury (reading) for the reſt of the day; and, ſtrange as it may ſeem, Mr. Vincent aſſured me, that by means of books, and intenſe application only, he, in this manner, made himſelf well acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and dipped very deep into the mathematics. At length, when the young man grew up to maturity, he hated farming. He left his father, and ſet up a day-ſchool in one of the inn-yards at Guildford. Here he had but little ſucceſs; for while he ſhould have been attending to his children's improvement, his own mind was abſolutely abſorbed in ſtudy. From Guildford he went to Portſmouth, and opened a ſchool again; but, for the ſame reaſon as before, with no better ſucceſs. Here Mr. Vincent's information ended. If I add my own obſervation, I ſhould not think it likely, that he attempted a ſchool unſucceſsfully three times; and therefore it ſeems to me moſt probable, that either my friend Mr. Vincent, or Dr. Watkins, was wrongly informed, reſpecting the place, and that, whatever place it was, whether Portſmouth or Chicheſter, his ſecond attempt at a ſchool was the laſt. He afterward travelled, and read philoſophical lectures, till at length he fixed his reſidence in Fleet-ſtreet, and was, for ſome years, one of the firſt opticians of his time. When he was born, might moſt probably be eaſily known from the pariſh-regiſter of Worpleſdon. I do not recollect when he died; but moſt probably the regiſter of St. Dunſtan's or St. Bride's (which ever pariſh his houſe was in) can tell that circumſtance alſo.

Mr. Vincent (the ſon of my friend), I believe, is now rector of Chobham, in Surry; and, on looking at the laſt game-liſts for that county, I find Mr. John Martin, of Worpleſdon, who, I ſuppoſe, is my friend's grandſon, and ſtill living in the farm which his family have held ſo long. Either of thoſe can probably furniſh further particulars. I am, Sir,

April 15, 1800. Your's, &c.
J. B. PIKE.

P. S. I have been informed that Mr. Don married Mr. Martin's daughter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your very intereſting miſcellany has been occaſionally employed in drawing the public attention to the important Subject of Reading Societies, give me leave, through the ſame medium, to make generally known the ſimple and cheap plan upon which the Dundee Public Library was founded, and is conducted.

In 1795, a few friends to liberal diſcuſſion were in the practice of occaſionally meeting, for the purpoſe of promoting general and uſeful knowledge: their original matter beginning to fail, they ſaw the neceſſity of having the works of authors of celebrity to refer to; theſe Dundee, at this time, did not poſſeſs. The idea of a public library, on a liberal plan, was ſuggeſted, and immediately adopted.

The number of ſubſcribers at firſt was twenty-five, and the collection amounted to about 100 volumes (chiefly donations). The former are now increaſed to 170; and the latter to upwards of 1050, conſiſting in general of hiſtory, a collection of voyages and travels, and a few novels.

Subſtance of the Regulations.

The ſociety is declared permanent, and the whole books the property of all the members, collectively, and their ſucceſſors.

Every ſubſcriber, at entry, pays five ſhillings, and two ſhillings in advance every half year.

A ſubſcriber, after being five years a member, becoming unable to pay the half-yearly contribution, ſhall have the uſe of the library gratis.

A general meeting ſhall be called twice every year, to inſpect the funds, and chooſe a committee for the enſuing half year, conſiſting of a treaſurer, ſecretary, and ten ſubſcribers, whoſe buſineſs it is to chooſe and order new books, and if any books have been injured, to inſpect the ſame, fining the ſubſcriber in whoſe poſſeſſion the book was, in a ſum equivalent to the damage.

Books delivered out and received back every evening, the librarian attending from 6 o'clock till 9. Fourteen days are allowed for reading each book, and a ſpecific fine if it ſhall be kept beyond that time.

It will readily be allowed, that the above regulations are on a liberal plan, calculated for, and within the reach of the many; and, as a pleaſing inſtance of the liberality of thoſe members who are able, let it be recorded, that, at a late general meeting, it was propoſed to buy the Univerſal Hiſtory, 60 vols. by voluntary ſubſcription, and 13l. were ſubſcribed in a few minutes for that purpoſe.—Your inſerting the above, for an incitement to the eſtabliſhing in a more general manner ſuch inſtitutions, will oblige,

Dundee, Your's, &c.
April 30, 1800. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NUMEROUS imitations in the poems of Gray have been acknowledged by himſelf, and pointed out by others, but I do not recollect any notice of the following: l. 120 of Armſtrong's "Economy of Love" runs thus,

> To ſhed thy bloſſoms through *the deſert air.*

In Gray's "Churchyard Elegy," no lines are better known than

> Full many a flow'r is born to bluſh unſeen,
> And waſte its ſweetneſs on *the deſert air.*

It is enough to obſerve, that Armſtrong's poem was publiſhed in 1737, thirteen years prior to the Elegy.

COTICULA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Writer in your Magazine of laſt month, under the ſignature Simplex, has, in order to prevent further miſchief, ſtated as a fact the inefficacy of throwing a linen cloth over apples, on the approach of froſt, to preſerve them from its effects. Now, Sir, I will beg leave for his and your readers' information, to ſtate my manner of preſerving them, a method which I have followed for ſome years with complete ſucceſs. The chamber in which I keep them is uſed in the ſummer for the drying of cheeſe; it is in the upper ſtory of a low building, covered with pantiles, lathed and caſt, with only one window (a ſpline one), opening to the eaſt, ſecured occaſionally with a falling ſhutter, the floor of oaken boards. I generally gather them myſelf very carefully into baſkets; carry them upſtairs immediately, and lay them in heaps next the walls, one or two feet thick, without any ſtraw underneath them, which from experience I have found, when once moiſt with the ſweat of the fruit, will ſoon cauſe them to rot. In mild weather, the ſhutter is kept up to admit the air; in ſharp froſts, it is carefully cloſed, and the apples are then ſecurely covered with ſome thick corn ſacks. In the very ſevere winter of 1798-9, I had ſeveral ſacks of apples, that were ſecured in this manner, among them ſome excellent nonpareils, that kept quite ſound and good till the latter end of May. I felt ſome ſatisfaction, when I read in your Magazine for laſt May, that a ſimilar method was purſued in America, and I was ſorry, when I found your correſpondent had conſidered it as erroneous information. He ſays, "We immediately beſtrewed a garret-floor with part of our winter ſtock, and ſnugly concealed them beneath a large ſheet or two:" Did he do this before or after the froſt had ſet in? This is a point that ought to be known: if after, it was a moſt effectual method to deſtroy them, and I do not wonder at his diſappointment. I make it a rule, to diſturb mine as little as poſſible, particularly in froſty weather, not even to take out the decayed ones, only as we get at them, the body of the heap remaining as firſt laid. I wiſh, Mr. Editor, I lived a little nearer to you, that I might convey you a hamper of nonpareils, that have been ſecured in the above way this ſeaſon, that you might be convinced, that what I have ſtated is, in the language of Secretary Grenville, "the reſult of experience, and the evidence of facts."

Norfolk, I am, Sir,
Feb. 28, 1800. Your's, &c.
S. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ARCHDEACON BLACKBURNE'S POLITICAL SENTIMENTS EXPLAINED, &c.

MR. COMBER, (p. 19) has given ſufficient reaſons why he ought to be admitted as an evidence in defence of the late celebrated Archdeacon Blackburne againſt the charge of hereſy which has been ſo often alleged againſt him; and if the orthodox are ſatisfied, all is well: but with reſpect to what he has advanced in explanation of the political ſentiments of his deceaſed friend, I think ſome doubts may be very reaſonably entertained. Mr. C. ſays "he was ſo cautious of aiding to introduce any innovations in the civil conſtitution, that he did not chooſe to concur in an attempt at what was called a Reformation of Parliament; though many of whom he had a good opinion, did embark in it." Now, that this is not quite a correct ſtatement of facts, will appear by the following extracts from a letter, and a very intereſting paper, which this truly great man wrote to Mr. *Wyvill*, at the time when the friends of liberty, or thoſe who then affected to be ſo called, were attempting to bring about a more equal repreſentation of the people.

"DEAR SIR, *Richmond, Dec.* 5, 1779.

I am much obliged to you for communicating to me the deſign of a county meeting, and the ſteps which have been taken to make it effectual for the important purpoſes mentioned in your letter. My age and infirmities will not allow me to ſtir from home at this ſeaſon of the year; at the ſame time, I earneſtly wiſh to have an hour's converſation with you, particularly on ſome things which ſeem to me highly to concern the honour and dignity of the County of York.

If I cannot be ſo happy as to ſee you, I will take the liberty to put down a few hints upon paper for your peruſal. As I cannot poſſibly attend the firſt meeting, there would, I think, be an impropriety in promiſing ſo to do under my hand: in the mean time *my warmeſt wiſhes are for its ſucceſs.*

*(Signed) Francis Blackburne.**

What thoſe things were which the worthy Archdeacon thought ſo highly concerned the honour and dignity of the County of York, may be found by the following extracts:

"Propoſitions of Reform, ſuggeſted by the Rev. Archdeacon Blackburne, to the Rev. Chriſtopher Wyvill, in a letter dated December 7th, 1779."

"At a moſt reſpectable meeting of the gentlemen of the County of York, aſſembled for the purpoſe of petitioning the Throne, that the parliament which had determined Mr. Luttrell to be duly elected member of parliament for the County of Middleſex, might be diſſolved; a queſtion was aſked, what was to be done in caſe the petition was rejected? It was anſwered, "that a committee was appointed to receive the report of thoſe gentlemen who preſented the petition, and if it ſhould appear upon that report, that no regard was paid to the ſaid petition, another meeting ſhould be had to conſider of a Remonſtrance, &c. &c."

"It is believed there was a meeting of ſuch committee, and that a report was made to it of the reception of the petition; which however was never communicated to the public, nor one word more heard of a remonſtrance. Many ſubſcribers to that petition highly reſented this treatment, ſaying "they were left in the lurch, and that the County was called together only to anſwer the views of certain individuals?

To obviate objections to the propoſed meeting on the 27th of December next, taken from the event in 1769, ſome explicit and ſatisfactory declaration ſhould be made public, that ſome further effectual ſteps will be taken in caſe the application intended ſhould be ſlighted or evaded; and withal, ſome ſpirited notice ſhould be taken of the indignity put upon this great County."

"It ſhould be conſidered, that the majorities in parliament are on every miniſterial queſtion formidable and deciſive. The dependencies on miniſterial patronage among the people are numerous; ten times more io perhaps among thoſe who are out of parliament, than thoſe who are in it, and I doubt not but many of theſe will ſay, they cannot afford to ſacrifice their intereſt, perhaps their livelihood, to a faint attempt to redreſs public grievances; which if it ſhould miſcarry, would expoſe all who join in it, to the vindictive reſentment of a powerful and provoked adminiſtration. Means ſhould be uſed if poſſible to abate theſe apprehenſions."

"*The Reformations propoſed are moſt highly proper and important.*"

Such were the ſentiments of this celebrated man, at a time when a great majority of the freeholders in the County of

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* This whole of the letters, together with the "Propoſitions of Reform," may be found in the 3d vol. of Wywill's Political Papers, &c. p. 133-4; a work which deſerves the very attentive peruſal of every one who wiſhes well to his country.

York, and in many other Counties, were endeavouring by legal and conſtitutional means to procure a more equal repreſentation of the people. It is therefore evident beyond all doubt, that he did not ſtand aloof from a cautious deſign of "not aiding or concurring to introduce any innovation," (a term applied along with jacobiniſm, atheiſm, republicaniſm, &c. ſince his deceaſe by timeſervers and apoſtates, to ſerve as a political ſcare-crow,) but becauſe his *health* would not permit him to attend the propoſed meeting; and becauſe his long experience, ſuperior underſtanding, and great knowledge of the world, had enabled him to foreſee that the attempt would fail through the ſelfiſh views of ſome, and the caprice or want of perſeverance in others, who affected to be leaders in the buſineſs.* If the above extracts do not convince Mr. C. he may pleaſe to examine the whole of the propoſitions above referred to, in which he will find that his worthy relative had not the fear of innovation before his eyes: indeed if this particular proof had been wanting, the fact is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by the general tendency of his moſt excellent writings. The friends of civil and religious liberty may therefore continue to revere his memory, and with the utmoſt propriety may apply to him the character he has drawn of his friend the amiable *Jortin*,—"he was compleatly qualified to do juſtice to any ſubject he undertook to handle; to whoſe remains a kind of veneration is due; and whoſe works will ſufficiently ſpeak for him, while there are any remnants of piety, learning, and good ſenſe among the ſons of Britain."

Your's, HOADLY.

Lincoln's Inn, March 8th.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Take the liberty to correct a miſtake made by your correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf *A poor Northumbrian*, in his remarks on the hatching of cuckoos. That he is perfectly accurate in his ſtatement of the facts that came under his obſervation, I have not the leaſt reaſon to doubt; but his error proceeds from his having miſtaken the *fern-owl* or *goat-ſucker* (*caprimulgus Europæus* of Linnæus) for the cuckoo. This bird (the fern-owl), when on the wing eſpecially, bears ſome reſemblance to the cuckoo; and I can readily conceive, a perſon might miſtake the one for the other: but in its habits and general character it differs very materially. For a full deſcription of this bird, I refer your correſpondent to the Britiſh Zoology of the late ingenious Thomas Pennant, eſq.

A fondneſs for the ſtudy of nature has induced me, ſince Mr. Jenner publiſhed his obſervations, to pay attention to the natural hiſtory of the cuckoo in particular, in order to be the more fully convinced of the very curious facts related by Mr. Jenner in his hiſtory of that moſt ſingular bird. The reſult of my inquiries has been highly ſatisfactory, in affording me ſeveral opportunities of being an eye-witneſs to the cuckoo's depoſiting her egg in the neſt of the hedge-ſparrow, and the young cuckoo's diſlodging the young ſparrows; and if *A poor Northumbrian* will be attentive in his future obſervations, he may convince himſelf of his preſent error, and of the truth of my aſſertions. I remain Your's, &c. W. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT knowing if my former application (vol. viii. p. 947) has had any ſucceſs, I am induced to addreſs you again, with the view to promote the plan, by entering more at large into its ſpirit, and, at the ſame time, to anſwer ſome intimations from others, which have a tendency to check, if not totally to ſubvert, the deſign. It is too frequently the caſe, that a new and uſeful idea ſhall be broached, and then abandoned to its fate, under the conſideration of leaving it in more able hands; it requires, however, a very ſmall ſhare of experience to perceive, that genius ſeldom delights in improving the ſuggeſtions of others, and thus many excellent deſigns periſh in their birth. If every friend to humanity who conceives ſome plan of ſuppoſed utility, would follow up his reflections, and give them to the world, not merely an outline, but with ſome degree of connection and colouring, much more good might be expected to reſult to the too much neglected cauſe. Each propoſal would then reſt upon its own merit, and be judged to be either practicable and worth the attempt, or impracticable and defective in its principle. If well meant, it would at leaſt be entitled to attention, while a mere hint ſhall perhaps be ſwept away by another as conciſe as itſelf; a third ſucceeds, and the endleſs chace is continued without determination and without advantage. Your correſpondent B. A. (page 128), has beſtowed ſome commendations on my intentions, which I acknowledge with pleaſure; but, at the ſame time, has advanced ſome opinions which completely counteract my views. He ſays, "I apprehend no tables can be conſtructed with any degree of certainty to regulate the diſtribution of the fund, for not only old age, but illneſs muſt be provided for." If this ſtatement is juſt, there is an end of the buſineſs; for, if ſuch tables cannot be completed, no ſuch ſocieties can with ſafety be begun. But it is certainly erroneous; for if the probability of ſickneſs can be aſcertained as exactly as the probability of life, there is no doubt but the calculations may be combined, though they certainly would become more intricate. How eaſy is it, however, to get rid of the difficulty altogether, by eſtabliſhing ſeparate funds in the ſame ſociety for the two purpoſes, and thus, by dividing the trouble in the management, induce the well diſpoſed to undertake it with more alacrity? But my unknown friend wanders ſtill farther from my intentions, in recommending the ſubject to the interference of government.—Here we completely diſagree; not that I would inſinuate one diſreſpectful idea, but that I think it not only highly improbable that it ſhould be undertaken, but in many reſpects it would be much leſs proper, than under private management. If the ſocial and benevolent affections are the baſis and ornament of ſociety, and if theſe affections are excited in proportion as we approach nearer to ſelf; it follows, that the more this principle is cultivated and proceeded upon in ſimilar inſtitutions to that which I am recommending, the higher perfection we are likely to attain. The better we are acquainted with individual diſtreſs, the more we are diſpoſed to commiſerate; and, if my neighbour's houſe is deſtroyed by fire, though I only knew him by ſight, I feel much ſtronger emotions of pity, than if I hear of a whole ſtreet ſuffering in a town I never ſaw. It is upon this principle, which even the talents of a Godwin were unable to remove, that I would recommend numerous ſmall ſocieties in preference to fewer larger ones. Benevolence may be unbounded; but if it cannot be traced to individual hands, there is but very ſlender ground for gratitude. The honeſt, induſtrious man, whoſe labours will not procure him the neceſſaries of life, though even eked out with the ſcanty dole of public allowance, cannot eaſily avoid the reflection, that he owes nothing to ſociety; while the idle and profligate, by a parity of reaſoning, may readily perſuade themſelves, that they are placed in a ſtate of warfare where repriſals are juſtifiable. But let them be convinced, that there exiſts not only the power, but the inclination alſo, to promote their welfare in thoſe with whom they are more immediately connected, and by whom of courſe they muſt be beſt known, and ſociety would no doubt, through all its ramifications, receive an ample recompenſe. By this mode of proceeding, we ſhould gain the firmeſt hold on the morals of the poor, by placing them under the immediate notice of the rich, and, without this notice, in vain ſhall we look for amendment. If the poor are unprincipled and debaſed, the reproach does not altogether fall upon themſelves,—they are what the ſtate of ſociety has made them; and the moraliſt will look to their ſuperiors for the groundwork of reformation, and not expect it from themſelves. Character ought, as much as poſſible, to find its level; and while the profligate and the deſerving, under the ſame apparent diſtreſs, receive equal relief, what a ſtimulus do we abandon in the cauſe of virtue! Yet, in large ſocieties, this diſcrimination cannot be made, though in ſmaller ones it cannot eaſily be avoided.

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* The worthy chairman of the Yorkſhire Aſſociation has remained ſteady to his principles, and has dared to be upright and perfectly conſiſtent in times of almoſt general apoſtacy. The friends of liberty are under the greateſt obligations to him, and poſterity will ever revere his memory!

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piſcis amabit,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudeſque manebunt. VIRG.

Several of his aſſociates are ſuppoſed to have choſen the faſhionable motto; Tempora mutantur, &c.

Another of your correſpondents, J. I. G. (page 241), with ſome excellent remarks on the ſtate of the poor, has, in my opinion, gone a deal too far, in repreſenting the plan of providing for the neceſſities of age among them as abſolutely impracticable. I admire as much as he can that honeſt ſpirit of conſcious independance, which ought to ſpurn the idea of depending upon others for what our own exertions can attain, and which ought to actuate the breaſt of every individual, who makes any pretence to principle or character. I likewiſe admit (for who can deny it?) that the poor are now labouring under accumulated diſtreſs, which loudly calls for effectual relief, and which muſt, to immenſe numbers of them, abſolutely preclude the poſſibility of ſaving; if immediate relief is withheld, they periſh. From the retroſpect however of the few laſt years, it appears but too obvious, what is the direct tendency of this partial benevolence. The evil keeps pace with the public exertion, and will do it as certainly as the ſhadow will follow the ſubſtance. But which attempt would be moſt likely to ſucceed, the finding ſufficient employment for all, and which ſhall not be ſubject to caſualties, or making proviſion for all after a limited period of life? Each certainly has its difficulties; but the firſt involves in it ſuch a variety of phyſical and political conſiderations as to appear in truth an object "devoutly to be wiſhed," but which humanity would ſigh for in vain; while the latter is not only practicable, but comparatively eaſy to attain, and promiſing to the benevolent heart of the patriot, the moraliſt, or the Chriſtian, the beſt of conſequences. This would be the beſt foundation for the attempt recommended by J. J. G. to provide certain employment for the poor which ſhould be adequate to their ſupport, and a ſtimulus to their exertions which ſhould be certain of its due reward. To expect ſudden and univerſal reformation from the interference of government, or from the public choice, muſt in the higheſt degree be viſionary and inexperienced; perhaps there is no proſpect of any conſiderable advances towards it, but by the united exertions of a few individuals, concentrated in their own ſphere of action, and under their immediate direction. With ſuch an example as the management of the poor-houſe at Shrewſbury, it would ſeem ſcarce to admit of doubt, that the pooreſt and the moſt helpleſs claſs need only be properly attended to, to remove for ever the intolerable burden of our poor-rates, ſo enormous, yet ſo unproductive of happineſs. The poor cannot act for themſelves in combination; their ſituation, their inexperience, and their ſcanty knowledge, all conſpire againſt ameliorating their condition. It is not, however, merely by increaſing their wages that they would be diſpoſed to economy, or to ſave any part of their earnings as a proviſion for age: ſomething muſt be done to cultivate the moral principle, to excite a ſpirit of emulation, a ſuitable ſenſe of the importance of moral character, and of the advantages of economy; and thus, by their ſuperiors having them under their immediate cognizance, they would then perceive where and how their benevolence might be beſt beſtowed. The rich would loſe nothing of their conſequence, by condeſcending, on particular occaſions, to aſſociate with the poor for their advantage, while theſe would be led to prize that affability which noticed their honeſt exertions, and would find that character and virtue would meet the proper reward. This friendly intercourſe, this "amicable colliſion," would raiſe and cheer the child of poverty, without debaſing his benefactor; would tend to reconcile the murmurer to the inequalities of fortune, to remind the affluent that the calls of humanity afford high gratification in the obſervance, and to convince all ranks, that their obligations and dependencies are mutual and indiſpenſable.

To make the experiment on the plan propoſed, ſuppoſe as many wealthy individuals as would be neceſſary to give reſpectability and permanence to the attempt, determine upon it. Having the neceſſary tables prepared, let ſome one or more conſent to take the part of treaſurer; and, relinquiſhing every idea of profit, let him or them offer ſecurity for the amount which may be veſted in his or their hands. The office of collecting and diſtributing the money, with all the &cs. belonging to the ſecretary, being the moſt troubleſome part of the buſineſs, might have ſome ſalary attached to it, or by dividing the trouble it might be made ſo eaſy as to free from all pecuniary incumbrance. The buſineſs would then be in a proper ſtate to be made public, when ſound health, and a good character ſhould be the only, but indiſpenſible, criterion for admiſſion. Upon this footing, old age and ſickneſs, and even proviſion for widows, might each be included, ſo as to create the greateſt poſſible attachment to the inſtitution. Still farther to improve the plan, honorary contributions might be ſolicited, or the wealthy in each ſociety might raiſe a ſmall proviſion to aſſiſt thoſe who might caſually be incapacitated from making their regular payments; but this ſhould never be allowed but under certain rigorous reſtrictions, ſo as to prevent impoſition. Perhaps it might be conſidered as deſerving the attention and aſſiſtance of the overſeers of the poor, in caſes of peculiar hardſhip; and ſociety at large would receive, with abundant uſury, any contributions from that quarter.

After all, allowing for the ſake of expected conceſſion, that as the very pooreſt of the people are obliged to depend upon caſual charity for their ſubſiſtence, they muſt therefore be incapable of engaging in ſuch concerns; the propriety and advantage of the plan will ſtill have room for their diſplay, if we mount one ſtep higher in the ſcale, and ſuppoſe the very dregs of poverty to be excluded. If all cannot be done which benevolence would dictate, it furniſhes no reaſon why ſomething ſhould not be attempted. A ſmall beginning may lead to unexpected improvements, and one year's experience may, in ſome caſes, be worth a whole life of reflection and ſurmiſe. Beſides, when it is conſidered what a vaſt multitude neglect the opportunity of laying by part of their gains, even when they have the power, and thus depend upon that aſſiſtance when overtaken by diſeaſe or age, which ought to go to thoſe who never had ſuch opportunities, it becomes a matter of ſerious moment and importance. As ſociety is conſtituted, no improvement can take place in any of its claſſes, but every other will more or leſs remotely partake of the benefit. In ſhort, ſound policy, ſelf-intereſt, or whatever motive may more generally impel to action, all forcibly urge the propriety of ſome portion of talent and ability, wherever they may be found, being voluntarily ſacrificed to the public good. Will it be ſaid to ſavour of an illiberal contracted ſpirit, to recommend even the reduction of indiſcriminate public charities, to throw more weight into the ſcale here brought forward to notice? It is not the mere gift of money which conſtitutes benevolence; it is the ardent deſire to increaſe the happineſs of our fellow creatures; and how ſhall this deſire be ſtimulated and gratified, but by keeping within the limits of our own knowledge? If I give to the multitude, the donation may be abuſed or miſapplied; it may foſter indolence and vice; the petulant and clamorous may be the principal ſharers, while modeſt merit may go unrelieved: it may tend to ſteel my breaſt againſt individual diſtreſs, from the reflection that I have already diſcharged my duty; the bleſſing at beſt is precarious, and, with reſpect to myſelf, the effect is leſſened or deſtroyed, becauſe I cannot trace the advantages. But where I know ſterling worth under the garb of poverty, it is the firſt call of every principle of humanity to give that caſe the preference. A little good effectually done is infinitely valuable in compariſon with half meaſures more widely extended; and inſtead of leaving to others the diſtribution of our bounty, how much more godlike to follow that refined maxim of philanthropy: "My own hands ſhall be my executors!"

Mr. Editor, I can ſay no more. If the plan I wiſh to promote is attended to, I ſhall have my reward; if it is not, I have nothing left but the unavailing regret, that my ſituation does not afford me the means of making the attempt without depending on the aſſiſtance of others.

Birm. April 18. Your's, J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was with extreme regret, I learned from p. 159, of the Monthly Magazine, that the celebrated Caſtle of Anet is about to be demoliſhed; but the lovers of ancient magnificence may be, in ſome degree, conſoled for this event; when they are informed, that a view of it is to be found in the ſecond volume of Androuet's "Plus excellens Baſtimens de France," Paris, 1579, folio. They will alſo find in this work the beautiful fountain, ſo alluſive to the name of Henry's beloved miſtreſs, and the chapel he built for her, and where ſhe lies buried. There is a medal of this ſingular woman, inſcribed on one ſide, DIANA DVX VALENTINORVM CLARISSIMA, and on the reverſe, OMNIVM VICTOREM VICI, with the Ducheſs, in the character of Diana, trampling on the God of Love.

Louis Brezé, Grand Seneſchal of Normandy, her huſband, died at Anet, the 13th of July, 1531, and was buried in the cathedral of Rouen, with the following epitaph, which ſhews that Diana had more of the Epheſian matron about her, than of the chaſte goddeſs whoſe name alone ſhe was intitled to.

Hoc Lodoice tibi poſuit Brezæe ſepulchrum
  Pictonis amiſſo mœſta Diana viro.
Indivulſa tibi quondam et fidiſſima conjux
  Ut fuit in thalamo, ſic erit in tumulo.

The ſumptuous manſion of Anet, amongſt its various treaſures, had to boaſt of perhaps the completeſt collection of ancient romances in manuſcript, that were ever aſſembled in one ſpot. Several of theſe are noticed in Dufreſnoy's Catalogue, and many of them had certainly been taken from the king's own library; a few, with the royal arms, found their way into England ſhortly before the French revolution, and now contribute to enrich the libraries of ſome of our amateurs of curious books.

Let me be allowed this opportunity of endeavouring to ſatisfy an inquiry which I think has been lately made in the Monthly Magazine (though I cannot find the place) relating to the line in Milton's Lycidas,

> "Looks towards *Namancos* and Bayona's hold."

I conceive Namancos muſt have been intended for the ancient Numantia, near Tarragona, on the coaſt of Catalonia, and that Milton has given a Spaniſh termination to the word. I am aware that this place was on the oppoſite ſide to Bayona; but let it be remembered that they are no common eyes which look upon the ſcene; that they are no leſs than thoſe of an archangel.

May 15, 1800, D. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the RELIEF *of the* POOR *in* SEASONS *of* PARTICULAR DISTRESS.

I HAVE frequently heard it ſuggeſted, that the moſt eligible mode of relieving the induſtrious poor*, when their diſtreſs ariſes from an extraordinary advance in the price of neceſſaries, would be by levying an extra or additional parochial aſſeſſment, fairly competent to that relief, during ſuch emergencies. But this idea appears to me pregnant with the moſt ſerious evils.

In the firſt place, it would gradually undermine and ultimately extinguiſh that cardinal virtue by which this country is ſo gloriouſly diſtinguiſhed. Upon the ſame principle, the like fund ought to be reſorted to for the ſupport of all our hoſpitals and other charitable inſtitutions. To heal the ſick, to ſet the fractured limb, to pour the firſt inſtruction o'er the mind —are not more neceſſary and important acts of charity, than to feed the hungry, or clothe the naked: but, would this forced loan, this extorted relief, wrung in ten thouſand inſtances from the hand of poverty itſelf, deſerve the appellation, or be entitled to the glorious rewards, of charity? Would it operate, as that godlike virtue does, to expand the heart; to harmonize the affections; to humanize the temper; and to unite man to his fellow man by that three-fold cord, that ſacred band of union, which conſtitutes the grand cement of ſociety? It may be ſaid, that opulent and benevolent individuals would ſtill have it in their power to contribute in aid of this fund by their voluntary donations. But when once this principle was reſorted to, a thouſand plauſible pretences would operate to diſcourage or to diſincline individuals from contributing thoſe auxiliary aids.

In the ſecond place, this mode of raiſing a fund for ſuch purpoſe, would be compelling the *poor* to contribute for the relief of the *poorer*. It would be a dreadful aggravation of the evils which already exiſt from the enormous amount of the parochial aſſeſſments. It would be levied at thoſe times when the preſſure of this burthen is peculiarly felt; and when the poor's rate, or the expence of relieving the parochial poor, is unavoidably and very conſiderably increaſed, without this additional drain upon it.

Finally, it would deſtroy among the induſtrious poor themſelves a principle that is of infinite value and conſequence to ſociety. There yet remain among the laboring poor a numerous body who feel a laudable ambition to ſupport their families, without having recourſe to parochial relief. In common ſeaſons, their exertions are ſucceſsful; and in times of ſcarcity, with the aid of theſe benevolent contributions, they contrive to ſubſiſt alſo without giving up that independent ſpirit, which prevents them from hanging upon the parochial fund. But if once this ſpirit is broke in upon, and ſubdued; if ever they are compelled to claſs among the pariſh paupers; all their reluctance will vaniſh, and this ineſtimable principle will preſently diſappear.

There could not be a more injurious, impolitic, or ruinous meaſure, than a law for the general, indiſcriminate increaſe of the parochial allowances. Already they deſtroy that ſtimulus to exertion which ought to exiſt among the laboring poor. And every increaſe of thoſe allowances would proportionably increaſe this evil propenſity. The meaſure I am oppoſing, would operate preciſely in the ſame manner. It would take away that generous and animating motive which rouſes the laboring peaſant and artizan to active induſtry; and encourage that idleneſs, which, in this claſs, is invariably followed by the abandonment of all principle, and which leads directly to profligacy, wretchedneſs, and ruin."

Shrewſbury, J. WOOD.
May 1, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE not at hand the obſervations of Mr. Wakefield, referred to by a correſpondent in your laſt number. Without knowing, therefore, whether I have been anticipated, I take the liberty to trouble you with the following remark. The particle *re* in the Latin language has in ſeveral compounds the force ſought for in the verb *recludo*. Take for examples *repono* and *recondo*.

> Scientia condendi ac *reponendi* fructus.
>
> CICERO.

> Quaſque *recondiderat*, Stygiiſque admoverat undis,
> Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.
>
> OVID.

Hence the ordinary uſe of *reconditus*, and the Engliſh *recondite*. I am, Sir, your's, E. COGAN.
May 5*th*, 1800.

P. S. The force of particles in compoſition

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* I do not here mean the claſs of common pariſh paupers.

tion has not been *ſufficiently* attended to in ſtudying and teaching the Latin language. That treaſure of critical learning, that *κτημα εις αιει*, Mr. Wakefield's Lucretius, caſts much light on this ſubject. Of its importance allow me to give an inſtance. Virg. An. IV. 230:

——genus alto a ſanguine Teucri
Proderet:

which Ruæus, vir non indoctus, has thus interpreted, *qui probaret originem ſuam eſſe e nobili ſanguine Teucri!* For an elegant uſe of the verb *prodo*, ſee Lucret. VI. 562.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY *and* MANNERS *in* PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH is ſituated at the mouth of the river Plym; but not immediately at its junction with the ocean. The town itſelf is ill conſtructed; the ſtreets narrow, inconvenient and ſteep. Its extent is conſiderable, and it is very populous. Its trade depends principally upon ſhipping, and the royal navy. But though the town itſelf has nothing to boaſt, the contiguous country is extremely beautiful; and poſſeſſes a pleaſing interchange of hill and dale. The neighbouring proſpects are very grand and intereſting. About one mile from Plymouth, is the town of Stonehouſe, the reſort of faſhion; and about a mile further, the populous and extenſive town of Dock, ſo named from the famous Arſenal there eſtabliſhed. Theſe three towns, with ſmall interruptions, now nearly form an unbroken chain of communication, and may be almoſt conſidered as one. As the inhabitants of theſe places conſiſt, in a great meaſure, of the navy and army, there is much fluctuation; and a large part may be conſidered as a tide conſtantly flowing, and as conſtantly ebbing. To give an exact deſcription of ſhifting objects is difficult, which paſs before they can gain a fixed character. The more ſtationary inhabitants, indeed, aſſume a more defined appearance, while the running ſtream compoſed of homogeneous particles paſſes on in a general maſs. Although theſe towns are ſo contiguous, yet from the different occupations of the more fixed inhabitants an obvious diſcrimination of external character is viſible. It is therefore not unuſual for one of Plymouth to ſay, Such a one is a Dock perſon; and a ſimilar marking may no doubt be ſtriking to the other. Collective members of ſociety purſuing the ſame objects, or engaged in ſimilar occupations, readily acquire a ſtrong and appropriate character. Profeſſions, trades, and other employments, give peculiarities of a very deciſive outline and colouring, and hence this apparent diſtinction ariſes. War or peace produce alternate variations in theſe towns. The former gives life, the latter torpor. The great object is to make the moſt of circumſtances: yet, amidſt the buſtle of commerce, and the ſtorm of war, literature is not altogether neglected. There are ſeveral reading ſocieties eſtabliſhed in each of theſe places. There are ſome literary characters, and as much encouragement is given to mental improvement, as in other places of the ſame extent of population. Amongſt the inhabitants are to be found a proportionate ſhare of perſons of ſound ſenſe and acuteneſs.

Religion has its partiſans of various denominations. The churches are few in proportion to the inhabitants, and of courſe the clergy. Sectaries are numerous. If the population of a place is ſo large that the churches cannot contain the people, this muſt be a natural conſequence.

Politics at one time partook of that fury which ever accompanies the heat of party; particularly when individual intereſts are the ſecret ſpring, and public good the pretence of diſpute. But that diſguſting heat is happily ſubſided into a languor, which is far preferable to the animoſities of political fury. To tell and to hear the news forms much of our employment.

A people may be deſcribed by negatives. It has been obſerved, that the ſcenery round this country is naturally beautiful. But this is rather in the diſpoſition of the parts of the landſcape by the hand of nature, than the embelliſhments of culture. The hills ſwell delightfully, and the vales ſweetly diverſify. But there is a great deficiency of trees; ſo that the fineſt interchanges of theſe oppoſites are but too bare of thoſe engaging and grand ornaments of vegetation. Homer perhaps would have called the people of this neighbourhood tree-haters; for in his deſcription of localities he has, "abounding in doves, fertile in ſoil, trainers of the horſe," &c. Certain it is, that within two miles of Plymouth, trees ſeem ſtudiouſly to be diſdained. This is not to be attributed to its proximity to the ſea; for in ſome happy ſpots, where chance has placed a few, they thrive very well. The higher ſituations expoſed to ſea-blaſts, are undoubtedly unfavourable to them. Yet even here, the beautiful and elegant plane may be obſerved to luxuriate in different elevated ſites, where a few ſpecimens are to be found. The hedge-rows too are all kept. Thus, the moſt bounteous gifts of nature are counteracted. After two miles, trees are more numerous; woods, groves, and copſes, abound. The delightful vale of Bickleigh abounds in romantic and picturesque ſcenery. It is Wales in miniature, diverſified by mountains, tranſparent rivers pouring in torrents, or ſweetly rippling in murmurs, intermixed with rude fragments of rock and inviting cultivation. The deeply emboſomed village of Tamerton, the pleaſing ſcenery of Plympton, and many ſimilar ſpots, are highly inviting. But many of theſe intereſting ſcenes are ſcarcely known to the inhabitants of the three towns.

The writer of this article is attached to his native place: he is partial to its people, and is ſorry that he cannot compliment them generally as admirers of the works of nature.

Country reſidences are very thinly ſcattered in the vicinity of theſe towns: you may proceed two or three miles in either direction, and yet meet with few of thoſe ornamented villas which are frequent in the adjacent country of other populous towns. This is a corroborating indication of the preceding remark, that a taſte for rural objects is not very prevalent here; and it is the more unaccountable, as fortunes ſuddenly raiſed are often expended in the diſplay of magnificence, of which thoſe who have no reliſh for the enjoyment, conceive that a country-houſe is a neceſſary appendage. Hence the citizen, when his town-reſidence is ſufficiently inflated with coſt and ſplendour, pours forth the overcharge in rural oſtentation. Hence he is induced to regale in the ſhade of his Lombardy poplars, and in the duſty atmoſphere of high roads; or raiſes a cumbrous load of unoccupied buildings to ſtare round miles of circumference.

Of the muſical taſte of this place ſome judgment may be formed, when it is underſtood that annual concerts are ſupported, though with ſome languor, by ſubſcription. But in proportion as places increaſe in diſtance from the capital, the arts and embelliſhments of life are likely to be cultivated with leſs ardour. There are to be found, however, individuals of talent and ingenuity, who purſue various tracts of ſcience, literature, and philoſophy.

We have, as is uſual in other places, numbers, who are content to float down the ſtream of pleaſure and amuſement. Hence public places meet the ſame encouragement as in other towns of equal extent, ſufficient for our ſatisfaction, and more than ſufficient for our prudence.

The ſea ſupplies our markets with fiſh of various kinds; but the greater part is engroſſed, and conveyed to London and Bath for ſale. But this is not becauſe we have no reliſh for the pleaſures of the table; but becauſe epicuriſm there pays a higher premium. We muſt not be conſidered as void of taſte in any reſpect. Some of us love ſcience, and many prefer turbot and veniſon. Tradition reports on good authority, that Quin uſed to pay an annual viſit to this place to eat dory, ſtewed in claret, in its greateſt perfection.

The dock yard is a place of great curioſity. The ſight of the different proceſſes employed in naval architecture may afford much pleaſure to the ingenious; and much gratification to thoſe who ſeek amuſement in any ſhape.

The garriſon has a rampart of conſiderable extent. From this the views are various, and extremely beautiful. Mount Edgecumbe is remarkable for the variety and grandeur of its proſpects; commanding at once towns, docks, and navies, intermixed with a great variety of ſimple and rural nature; all terminated by diſtant mountains. Saltrum, the ſeat of Lord Boringdon, has alſo much intereſt. Nature has done much for us; it only remains for taſte to improve the advantages beſtowed on us.

April 20, 1800. **A. A.**

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON INSANITY, *by* DR. JOHN REID.

(Concluded from page 345.)

INTENSE or too long continued thought may often prove the cauſe of mania, from its evident tendency to induce a *habit of watchfulneſs*; eſpecially when the hours of ſtudy are allowed to encroach, as is too often the caſe, upon the natural and the accuſtomed period of repoſe. Obſtinate vigilance is not only one of the moſt uniform ſymptoms, but alſo very generally precedes, and, in not a few inſtances, may even itſelf provoke, the invaſion of this dreadful malady.

It is rather, I am aware, to the agitating paſſion or to the corroding anxiety, by which the want of ſleep is moſt frequently occaſioned, that we ought in many caſes to aſcribe the inſanity which enſues. But even when watchfulneſs cannot be regarded as the only agent in inducing the diſeaſe, it aſſiſts, and in no ſmall degree aggravates the operation of the other cauſes.

That this ſhould be the caſe, it will not be difficult to ſhew from circumſtances obviouſly attending the ſtate of ſleep.

The variety and rapid ſucceſſion of ideas ſo remarkable in dreams, cannot but tend to counteract in ſome meaſure that habit of unvaried thought; which, when it occurs, has been too generally found the melancholy prelude of inſanity.

Sleep regularly ſuſpends, and by this means preſerves in vigour, the voluntary power which in our waking ſtate we poſſeſs over our thoughts.

It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the power of the will over the current of thought, like that which it exerciſes over the voluntary muſcles, ſhould require, in order permanently to retain its influence, to be recruited by frequent and regular intervals of repoſe. Where ſuch repoſe therefore has been denied for any conſiderable period, it ſeems inevitable that this power ſhould gradually decline, and be at length altogether deſtroyed.

Sleep often affords a temporary relief from thoſe tumultuous paſſions or gnawing ſolicitudes, which, if their operation were not in this way frequently interrupted, would, in no long time, induce a diſorder of the mental faculties.

Conſtant vigilance will be likely to produce inſanity, by ſubjecting the mind habitually to that increaſed violence of feeling, which we muſt have obſerved to take place during the darkneſs, the ſilence, and the ſolitude of the night. Really it is aſtoniſhing, in how much more lively a manner we are apt in theſe circumſtances to be impreſſed by ideas that preſent themſelves, than when the attention of the mind is diſſipated, and its ſenſibility in a conſiderable degree abſorbed by the action of light, ſound, and that variety of objects which, during the day, operate upon our external ſenſes.

From ſuch conſiderations it will be evident, that any ſtrong feeling or any favorite idea will be apt to acquire an aſcendency, and in ſome inſtances a dominion completely deſpotic, over the mind; when it becomes a ſubject, as in caſes of obſtinate vigilance it inevitably will be, of an habitual nocturnal meditation.

In ſpeaking of the cauſes which produce inſanity, it would ſeem an unaccountable over-ſight to ſay nothing concerning the influence of the *paſſions*.

No mental emotion is there which, if indulged to exceſs, may not induce maniacal derangement.

But there is no one perhaps which more frequently occaſions it, than avarice. At the peculiar tendency of this paſſion to diſorder the intellectual health, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed when we conſider,

That its power is not confined to the earlier periods of life, but continues to operate when almoſt every other feeling is extinguiſhed, that might have tended to counteract its influence:

That it is cheriſhed moſt frequently by that claſs of perſons whoſe minds have not been ſtored by education with a variety of ideas; in which caſe it is evident, that there muſt be greater danger of the attention being engroſſed by any favorite feeling or purſuit:

And laſtly, that the exceſſive and unſeaſonable exertions to which men are inſtigated by a deſire of gain, as well as the corroding anxiety by which theſe exertions are almoſt neceſſarily attended, will be likely, in a courſe of time, to wear out the vigour of the intellectual faculties.

Were we to credit the authority of poets and novel-writers, we might believe that, of all the paſſions, love is that which has moſt frequently proved fatal to the reaſon of man. But whatever may in former times have been the caſe, ſcarcely can it ſeem neceſſary now to inveigh much againſt the intemperance of a feeling, the natural and reaſonable indulgence of which is, at the preſent day, almoſt uniformly ſacrificed to the low and frivolous qualifications of avarice or vanity. Far is it from my wiſh, to detract in any way from the merit of ſo amiable and ſo delightful a ſentiment. It is only when carried to ſuch a height, as becomes incompatible with a proper diſcharge of the duties, or a taſte for the *miſcellaneous* pleaſures of life, that I ſhould ever be at all diſpoſed to deplore its tendency, or to condemn its cultivation.

By moſt writers on the ſubject of mania, we have been adviſed to expel from the mind one domineering paſſion, by introducing into it another of an oppoſite nature. It is not without a degree of diffidence, that I attempt to diſturb a doctrine which has ſo long repoſed under the ſhade of venerable authority. But although this precept has been inculcated by men of high reputation, I cannot help harbouring a ſuſpicion with regard to its ſoundneſs and propriety.

The new paſſion you would infuſe, can ſcarcely fail to poſſeſs either more or leſs ſtrength than that which at preſent predominates. If the latter, inſtead of being able to counteract, it will be likely to be abſorbed by, and thus to give an additional force to, the prevailing emotion. If the former be the caſe, ſurely it cannot appear expedient to expoſe the mind to the operation of a feeling ſtill more violent than that by which it has already been too much agitated. Where the attention ſeems to be riveted upon one object, no doubt it is proper to try any method that may lie in our power of diverting it to others. In endeavouring however to put the mind in motion, ought not we to take care, leſt we *ſhatter* ſo delicate a machine by the violence of the impulſe?

Independently of the preceding reaſoning, many are the *facts* which might be ſtated, to demonſtrate the extreme inexpediency of curing one paſſion by converting it into another of an oppoſite nature; amongſt the reſt, that ſtriking one alluded to by a poet, who well knew human nature—

> “ Earth knows no rage, like *love* to *hatred* “ turn'd,
> “ Nor hell a fury, like a woman ſcorn'd.”

There is no mixture of emotions which, by neutraliſing each other, can produce indifference. No two impulſes upon the mind can be ſo directed, as to make it move in the diagonal.

Upon the principle which I have juſt noticed, it has been generally thought right in caſes of violent mania, to inſpire fear in order to diminiſh excitement. But the notion that fear neceſſarily diminiſhes excitement, ſeems to me contradicted by the moſt obvious facts. The energy of our frame never perhaps riſes to a higher pitch, than in caſes where it has been rouſed by the apprehenſion of an impending evil.

In an effort to eſcape, or to defend ourſelves againſt approaching danger, how often are we able to ſurmount difficulties and to reſiſt obſtacles which, in other circumſtances, would have defied the utmoſt exertion of our power? Fear, it is true, when carried to a certain height, will induce a failure of all the faculties. But this appears to be the effect alſo of every other of the paſſions, where it operates with an equal degree of violence.

Do not we know, for inſtance, that the exceſs of *deſire* precludes, in a variety of caſes, the poſſibility of gratification; and that *gratitude*, in general ſo temperate a ſentiment, when awakened by the unexpected diſplay of an extraordinary kindneſs, often takes from us even the power of thanking our benefactor.

Another precept ſomewhat ſimilar to that to which I have laſt objected, inculcates a conſtant reſtraint upon the actions of maniacs; not merely as it may be neceſſary to prevent the infliction of injury upon themſelves or others, but alſo becauſe ſuch reſtraint has itſelf a ſalutary operation. This opinion has been adopted by Dr. Cullen; and in confirmation of it he has obſerved, that “ angry paſſions are always rendered more violent by the indulgence of the violent motions they produce.”

But in oppoſition to the aſſertion of this reſpectable writer, do not we find, that the current of feeling is uniformly rendered more impetuous by what oppoſes the freedom of its courſe?

To quench the fire that rages in a *lover*'s veins, you ought, inſtead of tearing him from the preſence of his miſtreſs, to indulge him, if poſſible, in the full enjoyment of her charms.

Sorrow, we know, ſeeks relief in tears, in ſighs and ejaculations; and no way could you aggravate the grief of an afflicted perſon more ſeverely, than by forbidding him theſe natural expreſſions of it.

The ſhort-lived madneſs of an *angry* man we may obſerve in like manner to be eaſed in general by the blow which he inflicts upon the object of his reſentment. The death, in ſhort, of all the paſſions is found in every caſe to ſucceed inſtantly their complete gratification.

From ſuch conſiderations I am inclined to think, that it is proper to reſtrain a maniac in the expreſſion of an emotion, only ſo far as it may be neceſſary to prevent him from doing miſchief to others, or any fatal or permanent injury to himſelf. Any injury, I ſay, that would be fatal or permanent; for if, from the gratification of his paſſion, he would be likely to ſuffer temporary pain only, however ſevere, it ought, I think, to be permitted; ſince a recollection of the inconvenience aſſociated with the paſt indulgence of his feelings may be more likely, perhaps, than any other circumſtance, to induce a greater degree of ſelf-command in future.

63, *Hatton Garden*. J. Reid.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RETROSPECT *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the* GERMAN THEATRE, *to the beginning of the Winter of* 1800.

THE ſummer annals of the German Thalia are not entirely barren in manifold events, eſpecially if we pay any attention to the adventures of the ſtrolling companies, and the revolutions of the new-riſing or diſſolving ſocieties. It is juſt we ſhould begin our ſurvey with the four national theatres at Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, and Francfort. Though Mr. Kotzebue was not honoured, at his departure from Vienna, with the flattering *reſtate* *dunque* parting from the boxes and pit, as once the ſtill-regretted *Vigano* was, when ſhe, for the laſt time, enraptured the imperial city by her enchanting dance (an artfully conducted cabal had previouſly taken care that this ſhould not be the caſe with Kotzebue); the leaders of the oppoſite faction did not, however, earn the advantages they had promiſed themſelves from Kotzebue's departure; and thoſe that had been miſled by them became ſenſible of their wrong, by reading *Kotzebue's* victorious *Defence againſt his Calumniators*, which was read likewiſe at Vienna with much applauſe. The public ſincerely laments already a loſs, which hardly will be compenſated by his ſucceſſors in a place which, at the bottom, has not been filled again. Meſſ. *Retzer* and *Eſchrich* have too many other important affairs, and their aſſiſtants have learned, that not too much ought to be done in this matter. Since *Ziegler's* drama, *Greatneſs of Mind; or, The Tyrolians riſing in Arms*, which owed its ſucceſs only to the ſubject, and to the patriotic diſpoſition of the public, no piece has made till now any general ſtrong impreſſion. *Ziegler* is one of the favourite actors of the Court Theatre at Vienna, and very fertile in theatrical productions, the beſt of which is, without doubt *The Laurel* (Der Lorbeer Kranz), which would be fit alſo for an Engliſh tranſlation and repreſentation. But a common report is ſpread at Vienna, that a clergyman, who does not liſt his name under the banners of Thalia, is at the bottom of the whole authorſhip of Ziegler, who, with Brockmann, bore the moſt rancorous enmity to Mr. Kotzebue. In Mr. *Koch* and his daughter *Betſy*, an actreſs of great talents, both of whom have been engaged by Kotzebue, the Court-ſtage has acquired two of the firſt German actors. For the reſt, *Schikanider's* witty performances, and the Boulevard amuſements of the ſecondary theatres in the ſuburbs, ſtill are requiſite for the digeſtion of the eaſy and ſubſtantial citizens of Vienna.—At Berlin, the hope of ſeeing a new theatre worthy of this ſuperb reſidence raiſed, is now fulfilled; the king having aſſigned 150,000 fls. for that purpoſe. It will be completed towards the coronation jubilee, to be celebrated at the end of this year, in commemoration of Frederic I. aſſuming the title of King of Pruſſia a century ago. The manager and firſt actor of that theatre, M. *Iffland*, gained on a theatrical journey, during the months of May and June, at Deſſau, Leipzig, and Breſlau, the loud applauſe of th numerous aſſemblies, and ſhewed to actors and critics, by his judicious and artful moderation, the true ſecret of dramatic repreſentation, that, *he does all, who does not too much.* His journey was the triumphant proceſſion of Art itſelf. The moſt faſhionable people ſurrounded him in hoſpitable circles. The inhabitants of Leipzig coined a ſilver medal to his honour, for which Mr. Blümner, a ſenator and lawyer at Leipzig, the commentator of Sophocles's Œdipus, invented the Latin inſcription. *Flek*, the under-manager, with his amiable wife, and Mad. Unzelmann, had already exhibited before the company of Berlin in other countries. Mad. Unzelmann acted at Vienna with univerſal applauſe. In the Berlin Theatre, the truly enlightened minority is, however, ſtill overpowered by the ſtaring majority. The moſt ſkilful repreſentations of a Merope, tranſlated by Mr. Gotter, or even of the *Piccolomini* and *Wallenſtein*, theſe wonderful exertions of the dramatic powers of Mr. Schiller, fill the houſe much leſs than the quinteſſence of nonſenſe, *The Ghoſt-Seer (Das Sonntagisknd)*; or, a new ballet of Lauchery, the maſter of the ballets; or Verona the ſcene-painter's ſnow-heaps in a new froſty Alpine opera. But never did the *virtù* of the pit, in damning a piece by knocking and laughing, ſhew itſelf ſo much as in the *Androphobia* (*Die Männerſcheue*), whoſe repreſentation had been carried by the paternal fondneſs of its author; and now the neweſt production of Iffland, *The Actor*, was likewiſe damned at its firſt repreſentation; whilſt the new, fine tranſlation of Hamlet, by Mr. Schlegel, in iambics, is only ſtared at with irreſolution.—The five joint-managers, or, as they are commonly called, the pentarchs, of the Hamburg Theatre take much concern in removing thoſe defects and blemiſhes which have attracted the cenſure of natives as well as foreigners. The names of *Stegmann*, *Herzfeld*, and *Langerhans* may be put in compariſon with the moſt celebrated of other theatres; nor is it always the fault of the actors, if the careleſs diſpoſitions of the ſpectators make them inattentive to the actor's art in Kotzebue's *Reward of Truth*, for the newly decorated Church-yard, and the charming coſtume of the Goddeſs of Truth; —if the ſame dullneſs applaud the tyrant *Hugo Herzfeld*, in the moſt extravagant of all new plays for ſhew, the *Enchantreſs Sidonia*—(a play of Mr. Tſchokke, the author of the famous *Abellino*, full of charms, witchcraft, and hobgoblins)—with more rapture than the Abbot Gregory, who is the only natural character in the piece; or pay more homage to the new decorations of Maubers, in the *Interrupted Sacrifice of the Brahmins* (an opera of the Vienna manufacture), than the truly brilliant ſinging and acting of Mad. Righini, now the *prima donna* of the theatre of Hamburg. No wonder then, if, before ſo critical an audience, in the great heroical piece, *Johanna of Montfaucon*, the heroine runs upon the theatre in her night-dreſs, and a chevalier, who was only lately a ſhopkeeper's apprentice, plays the part of a young ſentimental lover with horrid diſtortions of mouth and limbs, and earns a ſtunning applauſe!—Ah! *c'eſt un grand talent ce Coſebube!* they cry in the oppoſite French theatre, where *Miſanthropy*, arranged here more in conformity with the original by Burſay, the firſt actor of the French company at Hamburg, has been repreſented more than a dozen times, before an always numerous aſſembly. This thrives better than the new detachment of ſingers and dancers from Paris. Never will the ſinger Richardi be able to compenſate the loſs of the ſtill-regretted Madame Chevalier, now the firſt actreſs at Peterſburg, and, in the quality of the kept miſtreſs of the favourite of the emperor, adored and flattered by all the grandees of the Ruſſian empire; nor makes the more ſerious St. Romain forget the loſs of the graceful *Colinet*;—neither of whom could withſtand the allurements of Plutus on the Newa, as *Bergemin* did, who preferred a free uncontrolled exiſtence to all the golden baits of Peterſburg. In the drama, the French theatre ſhines by a judicious *enſemble*, which ſcarce any German theatre is able to exhibit in the ſame perfection as was ſhewn by the French company in Beaumarchais's *Guilty Mother*. But, in return, the inexorable critics puniſh every fault, not only by whiſtling or knocking, but by a quite new invention, by yawning. One thing only was wanting to the Hamburghers, ſo fond of plays, who maintain three German, and one French theatre, beſides private companies;—namely, an *opera buffa*. A band of Italian ſingers was already on the wing thither, when the misfortunes of commerce made them ſenſible of the improper time of their arrival.—Weimar willingly miſſes, during the ſummer, its theatrical amuſements (when the company reſorts to ſome watering-place and hot-wells in the neighbourhood) to enjoy them the purer at the beginning of autumn. It poſſeſſes, beſides Mr. and Mad. Vohs (two excellent actors), and Miſs Tagemann (a ſinger and actreſs of the firſt talents), ſeveral good actors, amongſt whom, Mr. *Graff*, Mr. *Becker*, and Mrs. *Teller* are intitled to the higheſt praiſe. It is raiſing itſelf with ſucceſs to a happy *enſemble*. What may not to expected from a theatre, where the preſence of Göthe and Schiller procures immediate and manifold inſtruction; and from a town, where Göthe honours the memory of an eminent actreſs by the monument of Euphroſyne in the Duke's park?—The newly eſtabliſhed theatre of Deſſau is thriving very much under the management of Mr. de Lichtenſtein, who acts with his amiable lady ſometimes in his own pieces.—Iffland's native town, Hanover, has, ſince the beginning of this year, again a new ſettled theatre, under the direction of Meſſrs. Walter and Reinike, which is ſupported by the court, and plays only a few months at Zell and Hildeſheim; excellent regulations are ſaid to be made for this theatre. The Magdeburg theatre has Breyſig for its decorator, and Schmidt for its director, who laſt ſummer received his king, when travelling over his provinces, with a patriotic piece, *The Siege of Magdeburg*.—Brunſwick loſt in Mad. Tilly its former directreſs of the theatre, whoſe company now is diſſolving. It was long before the public could acquire any reliſh for the new company of Joſeph Seconda, although the opera, under the direction of the good muſic-maſter, Birci, gives it a great preference.—Prague has, beſides the popular-theatre of Mr. de Steinſberg (which readily went to the aſſiſtance of the Carlſbad Muſes, and then went to Augſburg), another, under the direction of the veteran Guardaſoni, where the German Muſe ſhares days and profits with the Italian. The theatre of Brünn is managed by Rode, that of Gräz by Domaratius. On both theatres there are ſeveral men of talents, and that of Gräz gives often well-managed repreſentations.—The Ratiſbon theatre lingered long under the direction of a ſpeculating Iſraelite: but that of Bremen was admirably conſolidated by the ſenſible endeavour of the preſent undertaker, D. *Schütte*; and as the public gave him laſt year during four months a clear revenue of 17000 dollars, it is to be expected that it will be brought ſtill nearer to perfection.

On the eaſtern and weſtern borders of Germany many remarkable theatrical companies are ſtrolling about. The two undertakings of *Stephani* and of *Klos and Hanſing*, in the Circle of Lower-Saxony, of whom the former pitched his theatre laſtly at Zell, Hameln, and Lüneburg, and the latter at Glückſtadt and Ritzebuttel;—the South Pruſſian privileged ſociety of Döbbelin, who have their head quarters at Ramitſch;—the company of Medox, travelling about in Luſatia and the *Erzgebirge*;—the troop of Wilhelmi, exhibiting their art at Baden and Wieneriſch-Neuſtadt;—deſerve likewiſe ſome attention. The fate of Buchner's company, which was exiled from Mentz by the French, and the members of which aſſembled again at Cologn, is wonderful. French buffoons, ſent for by C. Rudler, performed at firſt alternately with the German actors, but ſoon they drove the poor Germans entirely away, at whoſe repreſentations they had often expreſſed their diſpleaſure, by crying, *c'eſt bien Allemand!* until they, by their *Brutiſh* convulſions and their *Landing in England*, were ſunk to three ſhillings a man, and the rotten body diſſolved of itſelf.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* POLITICAL JOURNALS, *&c. in* SWEDEN.

WHAT we ſaid above* of the defects of the Daniſh newſpapers, is applicable to the Swediſh. To the Daniſh name for a newſpaper *Tidende*, the Swediſh *Tidningar* nearly approaches. The knowledge of the German language and literature in Sweden appears likewiſe from the many tranſlations from it in *Silfverſtolpe's Journal for Svenſk Litcratur*. Hence, as in Denmark, a great number of Hamburg newſpapers are circulated; for, by the ſame riding poſt, the packets of Hamburg Journals are conveyed as far as *Corſoer*, from which place they have but a ſhort paſſage acroſs the Sound; on whoſe Swediſh ſhores, as likewiſe throughout all Sweden, no regular poſt-coaches exiſt for their furtherance. They are likewiſe occaſionally ſent thence directly to Stockholm, by ſhips. The Berlin Journal, but few other German gazettes, arrive by way of Pomerania, acroſs the Baltic. A taſte for newſpapers and journals is not generally diffuſed among men of buſineſs, the burghers, and middling claſſes: whence the number of Swediſh journals is equally ſmall as in Denmark: ſo that, except the *Literatur Tidning* of Stockholm, there exiſts no other learned journal in the whole kingdom. Since the commencement of French revolutionary war, prohibitions and reſtrictions relative to newſpapers have been greatly multiplied in Sweden. Already in September 1795, the paper entitled *The Stockholm Extrapoſten* was forbidden; and that, becauſe it confounded all notions of duty towards God, the king, and fellow-ſubjects. In March 1798, a ſimilar prohibition and confiſcation annihilated two other Stockholm newſpapers, viz. the *Telegraph* and *Colporteur*, becauſe the editors had abuſed the liberty of the preſs by calumniating foreign courts and powers, the ſtates of the kingdom, and private perſons. At the ſame time, the previous examination of all the articles intended for newſpapers was, by a royal edict, committed to the chancery-chamber; whoſe licence is declared abſolutely neceſſary for the publication of all newſpapers. Notwithſtanding this ſeverity, an expreſs prohibition of the *Newſpaper of and for Upſal*, became neceſſary. There was not, however, any reſtriction yet as to the importation of foreign, or even French, journals: as, on account of the high price, they found their way only into the houſes of the rich, or into the rooms of a few reading-ſocieties.

The capital, Stockholm, ſupplies the whole kingdom with Swediſh journals: four or five are publiſhed almoſt daily. The *Dageliga Tidningar eller Dagligt allehanda*, the *Stockholms Poſten*, and the *Stockholms Poſt-Tidningar*, are the three moſt ancient. In the year 1797, appeared an additional newſpaper, called the *Kriegs-Tidningar*, printed on ſo ſmall a type, that the ſtrongeſt eye cannot ſupport the reading of it without pain. In 1798, S. Ekmanſon publiſhed the *Colportören*, and A. J. Nordſtröm the *Telegraphen*, two weekly papers, which commented on political occurences, and with whoſe modern titles the ſpirit and ſubſtance of the contents perfectly correſpond. Theſe ſix newſpapers very much reſemble each other in form, the ſize of the types, and the ſtyle: the four firſt are likewiſe advertiſers, and ſometimes contain literary articles. Of the proceedings of the Congreſs at Raſtadt they furniſhed, during its continuance, many and authentic accounts; which circumſtance it is eaſy to explain, when we recollect the numerous and ſplendid Swediſh embaſſy there, and the many couriers ſent by them to their court. The *Iarikes Tidningar*, publiſhed by J. A. Carlbohm (4to.), is excluſively appropriated to domeſtic occurrences, and to all articles of intelligence relative to the internal ſtate of the kingdom, and therefore juſtly deſerves the name of a national newſpaper.

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* See the *Account of Daniſh Newſpapers* in laſt month's Magazine, p. 327.

Beſides Stockholm, moſt of the larger cities have indeed their Tidningar, or weekly advertiſers: but advertiſements, and the like intelligence relative to the common affairs of civil life, leave little room for politics, and frequently exclude them altogether. The *Newſpaper of and for Upſal*, approaches neareſt to thoſe of Stockholm. In Sudermania, Nyköping, the town where the Swediſh language is ſpoken in the greateſt purity, as likewiſe Orebro and Falun, have good provincial papers. In Eaſt Gothland, ſimilar papers are publiſhed at Norrköping, Linköping, Calmar, Jonköping, and Wiſby; in Weſt Gothland, at Gothenburg; in Schonen, at Malmöe, Lund and Carlſcrona; in Nordland, at Gefle; and in Finnland, at Abo; all theſe are filled with politico-mixed materials: and are likewiſe ſubject to the board of licencers, who rigorouſly execute with reſpect to them too the reſtrictive regulations newly enacted by royal authority.

In foreign countries, the Swediſh newſpapers are read only in St. Peterſburg; and in that city the price for one year is, from 25 to 40 rubles.

As to the Swediſh part of Pomerania, we find at Stralſund, Greifswalde, and on the iſland of Rügen, only weekly intelligencers, containing advertiſements and intelligence relative to the common affairs of civil life. Of the five chief requiſites of a good political journal, novelty, authenticity, copiouſneſs, impartiality, and the art of properly arranging the materials, the two firſt are, on this coaſt of the Baltic but too frequently wanting.

ACCOUNT *of the* POLITICAL JOURNALS, *&c. in* RUSSIA.

THIS coloſſal empire, which in extent exceeds the reſt of Europe, produces not ſo many newſpapers as are publiſhed in Germany, within the compaſs of half a ſquare mile, viz. at Hamburg and Altona. For 25 millions of Ruſſians, only 500 copies of newſpapers are printed; while, even in Hungary, there are 600 for a population of 7 millions, according to the calculation of *Mart. Schwartner.* What a contraſt with England and France, where every individual might pick out from among the millions of newſpapers a ſeparate copy for himſelf! One might therefore almoſt ſuppoſe, that the Ruſſian language had no particular word to deſignate this branch of literature: the word *Wädemoſti*, however, exactly anſwers to our *newſpaper* or *gazette*. But ſo little do even the officers of the army care about newſpapers, that the word *Wädemoſti* is not to be found in the ſmaller dictionaries, which were in Germany compiled for the uſe of the Ruſſian troops marching againſt France: nor is the reading of newſpapers more common among the civil claſſes of ſociety of the ſame rank; among the burghers and peaſants it is totally unknown. There are whole governments, whither the poſt-office of Peterſburg has only a few copies of the *Wädemoſti* to tranſmit: and to the Aſiatic part of the empire ſcarcely any are ſent.

From *John Gli. Georgi*'s deſcription of Peterſburg we learn, what after the above introduction might appear hardly credible, that the firſt Ruſſian newſpaper commenced ſo early as 1708, under the reign of Peter the Great, and bore the ſimple title of *Peterſburgſkia Wedemoſti*. Twenty years after its eſtabliſhment, the Imperial Academy of Sciences itſelf deigned to take it under its protection, and accompanied it with illuſtrations. This circumſtance explains the anecdote related by a late biographer[*], that the princeſs *Daſchkoff*, who, it is well known, preſided over that ſociety, herſelf wrote the *Wedemoſti*. Of ſuch a ſuperintendance, ſo uncommon in more cultivated ſtates, the happieſt effects manifeſted themſelves in the contents; as we are aſſured by thoſe well acquainted with the Ruſſian language. The *Wedemoſti* is publiſhed every Tueſday and Friday, in two ſheets quarto, one of which is filled with advertiſements and the like articles of intelligence; for which, however, a ſeparate paper has been eſtabliſhed ſince the year 1728. This latter paper, too, is under the inſpection of the Senate. The diviſion allotted for foreign news in the *Wedemoſti* is not ſo extenſive as that for domeſtic occurrences; indeed, the long and minute deſcriptions of the court-ſolemnities and the liſt of promotions often diſplace the former altogether.

A newſpaper in the German language was, at a later period, eſtabliſhed for the uſe of the numerous German ſettlers in the capital and other parts of the empire. This paper, entitled *Die St. Peterſburgiſche Zeitung*, and decorated with the imperial eagle, appears in 4to. twice a-week at St. Peterſburg, and is a very uſeful contribution towards a ſtatiſtic knowledge of Ruſſia. The foreign articles are, indeed, meagre and partial; as they are evidently borrowed only from the Hamburg, Altona, Vienna, Stuttgardt, Stockholm, and ſome Engliſh newſpapers; and faſhioned conformably to the court-ſyſtem and the rigorous preſcriptions of the board of licenſers. But the more intereſting are the articles relative to Ruſſian affairs. A ſtanding head are liſts (with the *motives* which occaſioned them) of civil and military promotions, of the frequent diſmiſſals and diſpenſations, of eraſures from the military rolls, permitted or forced reſignations, of gracious expreſſions of the emperor's ſatisfaction; of petitions refuſed, or torn and remitted as abſurd, &c. Theſe frequently fill one half of the newſpaper. The motives of rejection are generally expreſſed with laconic *naiveté*. A higher rank is often granted for *zeal in the ſervice*, for *the arreſt of a ſuſpected perſon*, or for well-conducted recruiting; and again taken away for a contrary behaviour. In the paper for the 23d of Auguſt 1799, *Golikoff*, editor of the Hiſtory *Peter* I. of glorious memory, is, as a recompenſe for the great pains he had beſtowed on that work, honoured with the title of "court-counſellor." The *Ukaſes*, with the imperial formule of approbation "*So be it*," are ſeldom given word for word; but extracts containing the ſubſtance of them are often inſerted. Of leſs importance to foreigners are the deſcriptions of the court feſtivals and ſolemnities. Since the active co-operation of Ruſſia in the war againſt France, the accounts of military events are alſo become highly intereſting; not ſo much on account of the facts communicated, as of the manner of repreſenting them, ſo often differing from that of the ſtatements in the Vienna Court-gazettes. Sometimes the long details are ſeaſoned with a laconic ſentence highly intereſting to the politician, which the Hamburg newſpapers are wont eagerly to adopt word for word. A late inſtance of this we find in the diſmiſſion of the princes of Baden, *on account of the ſecret treaty concluded with France three years before.*

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[*] *Abbé Caſtera*, in *Vie de Catherine II.* à Paris 1797, 8vo. t. i. p. 29.

Equally attractive in a ſtatiſtical view is the appendix to each number, containing advertiſements and the like, which often fill a ſecond ſheet. The greateſt part of the advertiſements are diſtinguiſhed by peculiarities ſo wholly Ruſſian, that it is impoſſible to comprehend them without a previous knowledge of the laws and internal adminiſtration of that empire. Thus for inſtance, the ſale of a *young fellow*, or of a *girl*, or the letting out an *hereditary lad* for hire, refer to the villanage or ſlavery which in that country ſtill prevails. Another ſuch inſtance is the liſt of ſtrangers who announce their departure from Ruſſia 14 days before it takes place. This is ordered with a view to facilitate the inquiries of the police; and that creditors may have an opportunity to enforce the payment of debts that may be owing them. And many a family and tribunal in Germany learn from this liſt the place of abode of a long-loſt relative or fugitive offender. The courſe of exchange and the ſtate of the weather are likewiſe two ſtanding heads. In diſtinct appendixes, the proceedings of the Senate are likewiſe publiſhed; but with this addition the newſpaper coſts a double price, viz. 20 rubles annually, on common printing paper. For the rich and the grandees, copies of both the Ruſſian and German newſpapers are printed on hot-preſſed paper; the price is then, for one year, 25 rubles, without the Proceedings of the Senate. The numerous changes which take place during the preſent reign, render this newſpaper more intereſting than it was under the late empreſs Catharine.

Beſides Peterſburg, only two other cities of Ruſſia have newſpapers, viz. Moſcow one in the Ruſſian, and Riga one in the German language. Without examining how far this dearth may be owing to the want of cultivation and of learned inſtitutions; it is ſufficient, ſince the commencement of the preſent reign, to recur to the *Ukaſe* which permits no printing-offices except in Moſcow, Riga, and Peterſburg: ſo that of courſe it is there only that newſpapers can be publiſhed. And that their number does not increaſe in theſe populous cities, is probably to be aſcribed to the Ruſſian licenſing-regulation, which in ſeverity leaves far behind the reſtrictions in other ſtates. That, however, in conſequence of the above *Ukaſe*, the printing-offices in Jaroſlaw and Irkutſk, in Reval and Dörpt in Livonia, had been ſhut up, and at the ſame time the Reval Intelligencer ſuppreſſed—is hardly credible.

With regard to the newly acquired two-thirds of the late Republic of Poland and Duchy of Courland, there too was manifeſted the baneful influence of the juſt-mentioned *Ukaſe*. The newſpaper of Wilna, which even before was intereſting only to the Lithuanian nobility and to the academy eſtabliſhed there, was annihilated, together with the numerous Warſaw journals. Although in the Pruſſian and Auſtrian portions of Poland the newſpapers flouriſhed almoſt more than under the former government; yet, in the ſix new governments annexed to Ruſſia, not even a ſingle journal was publiſhed. The corps of *Condé*, which was ſtationed there, were under the neceſſity of ſatisfying their curioſity by procuring foreign newſpapers to be ſent them under cover as letters.

No wonder, then, that no Ruſſian newſpaper was printed in a foreign land for the information of the Ruſſian army fighting againſt France; as at a former period Prince *Potemkin* the *Taurian* cauſed, during his laſt campaign againſt the Turks, the news relative to war to be printed at Jaſſy; where he, at a great expence, eſtabliſhed a printing office; thus exhibiting the firſt phenomenon of a newſpaper printed in Turkey. But this eſtabliſhment was ſuppreſſed after the death of its founder.

From this ſcarcity of newſpapers printed in the country, one might be apt to conclude, that an inundation of foreign journals would enſue. But quite the contrary. Their influx is in part hindered by the prohibition of all newſpapers which are printed in France and her affiliated republics, or in the countries occupied by the French; and of ſuch as are publiſhed in the dominions of the king of Pruſſia. The prohibition has been likewiſe extended to ſingle obnoxious papers, to ſome of thoſe even which appear at Altona and Frankfort. And on the other hand, the deſire after foreign news is ſo far from preſſing, and the expences are ſo great, that but few endeavour to procure thoſe that are allowed. The *Morning Chronicle* for inſtance, coſts at Peterſburg 260, and the *Hamburg Correſpondent* 25 rubles; and without a ſubſcription for the whole year, the clerks of the Peterſburg poſt-office for foreign gazettes will not commiſſion a ſingle paper, and charge 4 rubles annually for their trouble. In the larger cities therefore, the few newſpaper readers have formed themſelves into reading ſocieties, ſuch as the *Society of Leiſure*, eſtabliſhed in Riga ſince the year 1787.

The number, however, of Engliſh, Germans and Swedes in eaſy circumſtances ſettled in Ruſſia is ſo great, that ſeveral newſpapers from their reſpective native countries are imported. In February 1799, the poſt office of Peterſburg received orders for 14 London miniſterial, and 2 oppoſition papers; and for three Stockholm, and 17 German papers, among which were ſeven in the French language. The newly-eſtabliſhed *Gazette Françaiſe de Hamburg*, and the Hamburg papers in general, which traverſe the Baltic in every direction, arrive likewiſe by ſea at the mouths of the Don and the Volga. The *Neuwieder politiſchen Geſpräche*, which are reprinted at Preſsburg, Prague, Brünn, and Vienna, are read by the emigrant German on the bank of the lake of Ladoga. Only he is deprived of the pleaſure of peruſing literary journals, which are rarely imported.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* INHABITANTS *of* ALGIERS, *and* COUNTRY SUBJECT *to the* DEY, *and of their difference with reſpect to* ORIGIN, CHARACTER, *and* CIVIL RELATIONS.*

THE inhabitants of the Algerine State are partly *Turks*, partly *Moors*, and partly *Chriſtians* and *Jews*. Each of theſe four diviſions contains different ſubdiviſions.

The Turks have eſtabliſhed themſelves here ſince the middle of the ſixteenth century, and have rendered themſelves ſo formidable, that they may be conſidered as the lords of the country. They are the nobility: their privileges are founded on their perſonal valour; and in their hands are all the offices and employments; the other inhabitants being kept by them in a ſtate of ignorance and ſubjection. All the Turks ſettled here, have at different times arrived either as emigrants, or even fugitives, from the dominions of the Grand Seignior. According to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of Algiers, no native of the country can be a Turk: he only is conſidered as a genuine Turk, and enjoys the privileges annexed to that claſs, who is deſcended from Mahomedan parents, or born of a Mahomedan mother, in the dominions of the Grand Seignior. Renegadoes, who come from Turkey to Algiers, are indeed in one reſpect eſteemed Turks, but not ſo noble as the others; holding a rank as much inferior to the genuine Turks, as the new to the old nobility in Europe. Formerly the number of Turks eſtabliſhed at Algiers was from fourteen to ſixteen thouſand men: but now they at moſt amount to nine or ten thouſand, among whom there are many invalids. The vacancies occaſioned by death or otherwiſe, are filled up by recruiting, chiefly at Smyrna and Alexandria, where young men are, by tempting and fallacious promiſes, enticed to leave their native land, and enter into the ſervice of the Dey. The recruits who here offer themſelves are almoſt all of the loweſt claſs of the populace, run-away artificers, ſhepherds, criminals eſcaped from the hands of juſtice, among whom there are not ſeldom murderers and villains guilty of other the moſt atrocious crimes. Their firſt reception at Algiers anſwers not to their high-wrought expectations: they receive a few coarſe cloaths, free quarters in the barracks, daily two ſmall loaves of bread, and every other month 406 *aſpers*. Twelve or even ſixteen years may thus be paſſed, before a Turk is raiſed to the claſs of thoſe who are entitled to the higheſt pay. Such as have relations, or exerciſe a trade, ſubſiſt tolerably well: the others overrun the country in bands, and live by plundering and robbing. Theſe exceſſes are indeed ſometimes puniſhed by the government; but, as the cauſe ſtill continues to exiſt, they cannot be entirely ſuppreſſed. No wonder, then, if the Turks are hated by the Moors: but their hatred ſhews itſelf in acts of vengeance only againſt ſuch of them as ſingly ſtray too far into the country; for, on the whole, they are more feared than hated by the cowardly natives.

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* This Account is drawn from the ſame ſource as the *Geographical Account of Algiers*, in vol. VIII. p. 959 of our Magazine, which ſee.

The Turks reſident in Algiers are ignorant, proud in the higheſt degree, lazy, voluptuous, revengeful and jealous: but then they are at the ſame time faithful, ſincere, courageous, and tolerant. The meaneſt Turk eſteems himſelf far ſuperior to the Moors, Chriſtians and Jews. Theſe ideas of ſuperiority, which he brings with him from his native country, are nouriſhed and confirmed by the privileges he enjoys at Algiers.

In repoſe and conveniency the inhabitant of the Eaſt places his chief happineſs. Stretched in indolent eaſe on his carpet, the opulent Turk ſmokes with voluptuous reliſh his pipe, remains for hours in the ſame poſture, drinks his coffee, ſlumbers between whiles when he has no company; takes ſometimes by way of change a little opium; again ſmokes his pipe; orders his ſlaves to perfume him, and in particular his beard, with incenſe; and in ſuch a round of enjoyments conſumes the whole day. Thoſe who are leſs favoured by fortune enjoy as much as they can, and for this purpoſe haſten to the coffee-houſe, to ſmoke their pipes at eaſe, to view the paſſengers, and enjoy the pleaſant delirium ariſing from opium. Even the poor and indigent will live on a ſcanty portion of the coarſeſt food, and wander about the ſtreets dirty and covered with rags, rather than ſubmit to work. Nothing is able to rouſe the Turk from his inactivity; he ſeems merely to vegetate, and to prefer this torpid ſtate of exiſtence to every other.

This indolence is accompanied with an unbounded propenſity to ſenſual pleaſures. A moderate paſſion for the ſexual intercourſe is in this country a rare phenomenon. Not leſs exceſſive is the Algerine Turk in his jealouſy: no puniſhment is ſo cruel, no deed ſo black, but the offended party will reſolve upon to wreak his vengeance on his rival. As the Turk knows no higher happineſs on earth than the gratification of his voluptuous deſires, and as his heart is full of it, his lips overflow with it, and it forms the darling ſubject of his converſation: here his habitually ſerious countenance brightens up; and his fancy is ſufficiently awakened to furniſh him with the neceſſary images. Thoſe who are ſtrongly built, live upon a generous and nouriſhing diet, and belong to the beautiful races of man, are juſtly renowned for herculean powers. But as they enter upon the courſe of pleaſure at too early an age, they preſerve the reputation of ſuperior proweſs for only a ſhort time.

Avarice, too, is a characteriſtic of the Turks at Algiers. Their original indigence lays the firſt foundation of this paſſion. In the ſequel, domeſtic cares, and the extraordinary expenditure neceſſary to ſmooth their way to promotion and to the offices of the ſtate, render parſimony a duty, which at laſt degenerates into the moſt ſordid avarice. The Turk however has likewiſe his good ſide. One may almoſt always relie on his word, and reckon upon his fidelity and promiſed aſſiſtance: he is a ſtranger to diſſimulation and to deceitful evaſions. A Turk will ſeldom ſecretly purloin any thing: whatever he takes, he takes openly and by force, from pride or revenge. He as much abhors cunning and deceit, as he does puſillanimity and cowardice. It muſt be obſerved, however, that among the Turks their natural diſpoſition to theſe virtues becomes conſiderably weakened in proportion as they riſe to high honours and dignities.

The Turks not only think, but act tolerantly: at the moſt, they pity thoſe who profeſs not their religion. Some of them even think too nobly and rationally, to condemn thoſe of a different perſuaſion merely for following the dictates and conviction of their conſciences. Nay, there are not wanting inſtances of Turks exhorting their Chriſtian ſlaves to the obſervance of the external rites of Chriſtian worſhip. Renegadoes are by the moſt of them deſpiſed. In general, the Algerine Turk is equally a ſtranger to fanaticiſm and bigotry; he hates both.

The privileges and prerogatives of the Turks here are merely perſonal. They pay no poll-tax, and have an excluſive title to riſe to the firſt offices of the ſtate: to the dignity of *Dey*, none but a genuine Turk can be exalted. No Turk can be puniſhed except by the expreſs command of the Dey: when condemned to death, the mode of putting them to death, according to rule, is by ſtrangling: ſometimes, though rarely and for ſecret reaſons of ſtate, the execution is performed by the adminiſtration of a doſe of poiſon in a cup of coffee. To their other privileges muſt likewiſe be added, that they buy all the neceſſaries of life at a lower price; that from all gardens and vineyards which are not incloſed with high walls they may take as much fruit as they can eat; and that their teſtimony, all other circumſtances being equal, is always prefered to and held of more value than that of the Moors, Jews, and Chriſtians. Their male children and deſcendents inherit only a ſmall part of theſe privileges; and conſtitute a peculiar claſs of men, who are next in rank and dignity to the Turks.

Theſe ſons, who ſpring from the marriages of Turks with women natives of Algiers, are called *Cololis* or *Coloris.* They have the privilege to be in caſes of neceſſity admitted, by permiſſion of the Dey, into the military. After their enrolment, they are conſidered as equal to the genuine Turks, and advance like them in rank and pay. They may likewiſe be raiſed to civil offices of the ſtate, but not to the firſt. The number of theſe *Coloris* is conſiderable, eſpecially in the vicinity of the capital. Among them are ancient, rich, and reſpectable families. The ſons even of the Dey himſelf belong to the claſs of Coloris; and conſequently cannot ſucceed to the throne, or to any of the higher offices of ſtate. It may even be aſſerted, that the richeſt and moſt conſiderable families of this country conſiſt of Coloris; as all the Beys, Caliſs and Caits are always Turks, who leave great wealth to their children. The Coloris form a middle claſs betwixt the Turks and Moors: they are certainly the moſt dangerous enemies of the domination of the Turks, and continual envy and miſtruſt ſubſiſts between both parties. The government therefore admits as few as poſſible of the Coloris into the military corps; nor ever employs them in ſecret and dangerous expeditions; and, in caſe of any diſpute ariſing between them, always favours the Turks. With reſpect to the character of the Coloris, they reſemble the Turks in being proud, vain, jealous and courageous, and likewiſe votaries of ſenſual pleaſure, but more laborious and addicted to buſineſs. On the other hand, they partake of the perfidy and diſſimulation of the Moors, and of their propenſity to ſuperſtition. In bodily ſtrength and ſtructure, they are not inferior to the Turks, and cannot in this reſpect be diſtinguiſhed from them. Being the deſcendants of the richeſt and moſt conſiderable men, many of whom have travelled into diſtant countries, they undoubtedly belong to the moſt intelligent and cultivated part of the inhabitants of Algiers, from whoſe converſation a European may derive entertainment and inſtruction. They have likewiſe a genius for the arts: and the moſt expert artiſts and artificers of the country are Coloris.

The ſecond grand diviſion of the inhabitants of Algiers are the *Moors.* Under this general name are comprehended the *Moors* properly ſo called; the *Cabyles,* mixed with *Brebers (Berbers)*; and ſeveral proper *Arabian tribes.* The *Moors* in the Algerine dominions *(Mauri, Mauritani)* muſt not be confounded with the *Negroes,* the more ſo, as their natural colour is as white and beautiful as that of the natives of the South of France, of Spain, and Italy. The country people indeed, who expoſe themſelves half-naked to the burning rays of the ſun, have an aduſt and reddiſh-yellow appearance: but this is not the natural colour of their bodies.

With reſpect to their moral character, the Moors of this country are inferior to the Turks. They are malicious, falſe, cowardly, revengeful, fanatical, ignorant, ſuperſtitious, fraudulent, avaricious, and, as far as regards the lower claſs, likewiſe thieviſh and rapacious. But, then, they are more active than the Turks, and eſpecially have a turn for commerce and the mechanic arts. The Moors who live in the cities, do not appear in ſo odious a light: for, by their frequent intercourſe and dealings with other nations, they become more poliſhed. They are likewiſe, for the moſt part, in eaſy circumſtances, and ſome of them even rich. The Turks are hated, and even deſpiſed, by the rich Moors; who reject and avoid all connection and inter-marriage with them and the Coloris: but they dare not openly ſhew their hatred and pride; on the contrary, they are obliged to take refuge in diſſimulation and flattery, and to purchaſe with preſents patrons and protectors among the Turks. The leſs wealthy Moors in the towns are for the moſt part artificers: many of them likewiſe follow the ſea-ſervice.

vice. Among the rich, and thoſe of a higher rank, we find ſome, who even are fond of books, and apply to the ſtudy of the ſciences; but their knowledge extends not beyond the Koran, and hiſtory, as told by the Arabian writers and chronicles. The greateſt villains in the cities are found among the loweſt claſs of Moors: theſe cannot be kept within bounds and reſtrained from crimes of every kind, but by extreme ſeverity, bordering on cruelty. The *Biſcaris* * form a ſmall exception. Very few of the country people who are Moors are wealthy: the greater part have hardly a ſufficiency to ſatisfy their moſt preſſing wants. On them reſts with all its weight the deſpotic preſſure of the government and its tax-gatherers and agents. They are ignorant, rude and uncultivated, and ſtrangers to all the advantages and comforts of ſocial life. They retain the ancient cuſtom of diſtinguiſhing themſelves by families and tribes. In the towns, this diſtinction is no longer attended to: which circumſtance would ſeem to corroborate the opinion of thoſe who maintain that the inhabitants of the cities are deſcendants of the Moors who were expelled from Spain and Portugal. Many Mooriſh families do not remain conſtantly at a fixed place of abode, but lead a nomadical life. Some of the pooreſt ſettle on the eſtates of the wealthy Moors, Turks or Coloris, where they earn their ſubſiſtence by cultivating the land under certain conditions. Theſe fare better than their nomadical brethren, are more civilized, nor have ſo ſavage and frightful an appearance. Among all the Mooriſh tribes in the country, polygamy prevails: but in the towns they ſeldom avail themſelves of this privilege. Into the chief military corps, or the infantry, the Moors are never admitted: but the whole cavalry of the Dey of Algiers is compoſed of them; for the Turks and Coloris ſeldom ſerve as horſe-ſoldiers. This body of cavalry are not bad troops; but they are not much eſteemed, as the government cannot relie upon them ſo confidently as upon the infantry: beſides, from the mountainous ſtate of the country, cavalry cannot be ſo often and uſefully employed.

The Mooriſh mountaineers are called *Cabyles* or *Cabeyls*: they are partly the immediate deſcendants of the moſt ancient inhabitants of the country, and are in this reſpect frequently denominated *Brebers* or *Berbers*; partly the mixed progeny of the aborigines and of the nations who in former times invaded and ſettled in the country; but all of them have always been and ſtill are diſtinguiſhed from the other inhabitants of the country by their language, love of freedom, and rude unpoliſhed manners. The *Cabyles*, too, are divided into diſtinct tribes, many of which are free and independant, and do not acknowledge the ſuperiority of Algiers; eſpecially thoſe who inhabit the inacceſſible ridges of mountains. The neighbouring tribes are often united by friendly alliance, without however ſubjecting themſelves to a common head. Others live in a continual ſtate of contention and feud with their neighbours: the moſt potent cauſes of theſe quarrels are the infidelity and elopement of their wives. They are in general well-grown, robuſt, meagre, and of a ſun-burnt, red, and often blackiſh-yellow complexion, and have black or dark-brown hair. Their external appearance is rendered ſtill more uncouth by dirt and tattered clothes. They generally dwell in ſtraw-huts: however, ſtone-houſes here and there occur in their *Daſkras*, or villages. Their number decreaſes; and their love of liberty likewiſe gradually wears away. Only the inhabitants of the higheſt parts of the mountains ſtill aſſert their independence, and defend their liberty with undaunted valour againſt every hoſtile attack. Their courage, joined to a perfect knowledge of the country, ſaves them from the ſuperior force of their enemies: as the Algerines have ſeveral times, and even no later than twenty years ago, experienced to their coſt. The government therefore endeavours to maintain a good underſtanding and friendſhip, where force can produce no effect; and often gives way to even their unreaſonable demands. Thus the *Cabyles* of *Couco* are treated with very great lenity; for the ſituation of their country is favorable, and they can aſſemble a ſtrong army; and they carry great quantities of oil and ſoap for ſale to Algiers. The ſame is the caſe with reſpect to the *Cabyles* who inhabit the ſea-coaſt about Bugia, Bona and Tabarca. Among the *Cabyles* who acknowledge no common chief, thoſe of the greateſt age are particularly honoured: and only their prieſts, or *Marabuts*, enjoy the general confidence of the tribes, and have under the cloak of religion acquired great power and authority, which in ſome inſtances has become hereditary. Theſe then act in the capacity of heads of the tribes, form treaties of peace, ſend ambaſſadors, and are by others, and even by the Turks, conſidered as the chiefs of the nation. In the vicinity of the ſepulchre of a deceaſed *Marabut*, or ſaint, generally is the habitation of the *Marabut* of the tribe, who gives by means of a flag hoiſted on a pole erected upon the edifice the uſual ſignal when the time of prayer arrives. From the ſame place ſignals are made, on the approach of an enemy, to the Cabyles, to aſſemble them at the appointed place of rendezvous. The language of the Cabyles, like that of the Moors, is a dialect of the Arabic. It deviates, however, ſo much from the latter, that in many places Moors and Cabyles are not able to underſtand one another.

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* For an account of the *Biſcaris*, ſee p. 963 of Vol. VIII. of our Magazine.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL PARTICULARS *relative to* PORTUGAL.

IN the *Voyage du ci-devant Duc du Chatelet en Portugal*; publiſhed with additions and corrections, *by J. Fr. Bourgoing*, Paris, *an 6 de la Rep.*; and which might be more juſtly entitled *A Statiſtical Account of Portugal*; the following ſtatement of the population of that kingdom is given: *Entre Duero e Minho* 50400; *Traz los Moutes* 156000; *Beira* 560000; *Eſtremadura* 660000; *Alentejo* 280000; *Algarve* 650000; altogether 2,225,000 inhabitants. The Portugueſe ſettlements in Aſia contain 50,000 ſouls; thoſe in Africa 80,000; Brazil 430,000: Madeira and Porto Santo 130,000; the Azore Iſlands, 80,000; Cape Verde Iſlands, 16,000; the Iſlands in the Sea of Guinea, 3000. The number of inhabitants in all theſe colonies and foreign poſſeſſions then is 799,000; and conſequently the ſum total of all the ſubjects of the king of Portugal 3,024,000.

This kingdom, according to the ſtatements of the Portugueſe, is 150 Portugueſe miles in length, and 40 in breadth. According to *Büſching* its length is no more than 75, and the breadth 35 common German miles. The whole ſuperficial contents amount, according to the beſt maps of the country, to 1875 geographical miles: ſo that there are only on an average 1190 inhabitants to every ſquare mile. This low degree of population is partly owing to the licentious manners of the people, partly to the diſproportionate number of the clergy and religious of both ſexes, of whom there are ſaid to be 200,000. The population of Liſbon is by Büſching eſtimated at 150,000. Our author makes it only 100,000. The number of inhabitants of the other cities of the kingdom he gives as follows: Coimbra 12,000; Oporto 50,000; Setubal from 11 to 12,000; the diſtrict of Setubal, including the city, 26,000.

All the provinces of Portugal are not equally fruitful. Oranges, which Eſtremadura, Alentejo and Algarve produce in great abundance, and of an excellent quality, are wholly wanting in the other provinces. On the other hand, Entre Duero e Minho diſtinguiſhes itſelf by its well-conducted agriculture. Traz los Montes is almoſt wholly barren, and cultivated only on the banks of the rivers. Beira produces all the neceſſaries of life: the ſea that waſhes its ſhores abounds with fiſh: its paſtures feed numerous herds of cattle; and it likewiſe furniſhes honey and ſalt. Eſtremadura is not leſs favoured by nature: its wines are excellent. In Alentejo rice is produced. Algarve, too, is well cultivated. Portugal would be more productive, and the ſtate of agriculture more flouriſhing, if the Engliſh had not got poſſeſſion of the corn-trade.

The land-forces of Portugal conſiſt of 29 regiments of infantry, and 10 regiments of cavalry; conſtituting altogether a military eſtabliſhment of 30,000 men, under the command of 104 colonels, 150 majors, 42 generals, a field-marſhall, a general of cavalry, a general of artillery, 3 inſpectors-general, 8 lieutenant-generals, and 28 major-generals. Of the wretched ſtate into which the army has here ſunken, many ſtriking proofs occur; the truth of which cannot well be doubted, as theſe facts are every where aſſerted, and no where contradicted. The Portugueſe navy conſiſts of 13 ſhips of the line, and 15 frigates. The trading-veſſels amount to ſcarcely 100.

The public revenue of Portugal is, according to ſome, 76, according to others 80, millions of French livres: and the debts of the ſtate had, in the time of our traveller, already riſen to the ſum of 15 millions of cruzados. The chief branch of the king's revenue is that drawn from the American mines; the yearly produce of which is eſtimated at from 50 to 60 millions, of which however a ſmall proportion only comes into the royal exchequer. The trade of Portugal is, it is well known, entirely in the hands of the Engliſh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the progreſs of ſome readings relative to the origin of modern Unitarianiſm, my attention was much detained on the life of Michael Serveto, the Arragonian, who appears to have derived his monotheiſm from the[*] Mooriſh and Jewiſh literature of Spain; and to have introduced it, too late for practical efficiency, into the countries agitated by the reformers. This theological[†] writer was executed in 1553 at Geneva for hereſy, by Calvin's inſtigation: of his life the particulars are well known; but I have vainly ſought a detailed ſtatement of his opinions. Perhaps it may ſave trouble to future *ſeekers*, if you print off the following arranged extracts from his writings.

Concerning Deity, Serveto teaches the doctrine of the pantheiſts, that the whole is god: he aſſumes the perſonality of the univerſe, and worſhips this univerſal deity; he does not, like Spinoza, adopt a material pantheiſm, or, like Berkeley, a ſpiritual pantheiſm; but he embraces the doctrine of two ſubſtances, matter and ſpirit; and accords therefore much with the Poet in his idea of the conſtruction of that whole,

> "Whoſe body nature is, and god the ſoul."

Deus ipſe eſt comprehenſio et continentia rerum omnium. Ipſe Deus ſuſtinet nos et portat nos. Ipſe vivificat omnia. In ipſo vivimus, movemur et ſumus. Omnia in ipſo conſiſtunt. Omnia ex ipſo per ipſum et in ipſo. Omnia ſunt in ipſo, ipſe dat eſſe rebus, et ſingulis formis ipſum eſt formale. In eſſentia ſua rerum omnium ideas continens, eſt veluti pars formalis omnium, peculiari præſertim in nobis ratione, ob quam nos dicimur participes divinæ naturæ. *De Trinitate lib.* iv. Deus eſt id totum quod vides, et id totum quod non vides. *Lib.* iv. Verus ipſe ſpiritus Dei cum hominis ſpiritu facit unum ſpiritum, quod totum dicitur ſpiritus ſanctus, ſicut verbum Dei cum ipſa carne facit unum ens, quod totum dicitur filius.—*De Trinitate*, dialogus ii.

He receives the doctrine of intermediate ſuperior beings, or dæmoniſm.

Angeli erant filii Elohim, impoſtores ſpiritus, qui, humano generi angelicam vitam comminiſcentes, orbi impoſuerunt. Angeli ipſi videntes mulierum pulcritudinem eo medio homines ad libidinem potentius ſtimularunt, ſe homines eſſe fingentes, et in magnorum hominum corpora ſe intrudentes. Ob quam cauſam, ait Judas, angelos illos reliquiſſe originem ſuam, ſeu a naturali origine degeneraſſe, invida hominum æmulatione generare volentes. Sunt enim dæmonum affectus maxime depravati, et miris artibus homines faſcinant. *De Trinitate*, lib. ii.

He aſſigns to Chriſt, like the Arians, a demi-godſhip; and favours the opinion of his apotheoſis, rather than of his aboriginal divinity.

Unicus eſt Deus, omnis deitatis origo. Non erant ex hoc Judæi offendendi, cum Moſes, Salomon, et Cyrus, dicti ſint dii. Illam Elohim deitatem non ſolum debuiſſent Judæi Chriſto tribuere, videntes in eo tanta Dei opera, et tanta miracula, ſed etiam cognoſcere quod per excellentiam ei conveniret. Hanc Chriſtus ſuæ eximiæ deitatis rationem reddebat, Joan. 5 et 10. *De Trinitate* lib. i.

His anti-trinitarian zeal is often eloquent, ſometimes bitter.

Affirmat ibi Petrus, non poſſe quem de Deo aliquid cogitare, cujus forma nulla unquam extiterit: ergo non poteſt trinitas illa cogitari, ergo dæmonum ſunt illuſiones, et idola mala in animo ſunt, quæ de tribus illis rebus vos in uno cogitatis, cum ſit monſtrum impoſſibile. Quid in hac forma vos unquam vidiſtis, niſi tergeminos Geryones, tricipitem Cerberum, aut Bellerophontis Chimæram? Hac prima ratione conſtat, vos eſſe magos, aut magi diſcipulos, de Deo cogitantes ea, quæ non ſunt, ut arguit ibi Petrus. Horribilis eſt, pluſquam magica, illarum trium æqualium, inviſibilium rerum et motuum, in Deo incluſorum, illuſio. *Apologia, p.* 700.

Athei vero ſunt trinitarii omnes. *De Trinitate*, lib. i.

He was always an anti-neceſſarian; and from his later writings appears to have become an anti-nomian.

Decipiuntur ergo qui ex præordinatione Dei omnia neceſſario evenire putant, et Dei potentiam ſuo ingenio metiuntur ac limitant. *De Trinitate*, lib. ii.

In fatali tua, ne dicam fatua, rerum omnium neceſſitate, ſeu in ſervo tuo arbitrio, eſt hoc ſtuporis certum indicium, quod hominem id agere mones, quod ſcis eum agere non poſſe. *Epiſtolæ triginta ad J. Calvinum*, xxii.

Lex peccati et mortis, teſte Paulo, erat lex decalogi, a qua nos liberatos eſſe ait, Ro. 7 et 8. Liberati, inquit, ſumus a lege illa decalogi; quæ erat lex mortis, in qua detinabamur.

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[*] In the firſt book *de Trinitate*, he adduces, p. 35, various teſtimonies againſt the trinity from the Koran: and in the ſecond book, he diſplays much familiarity with rabbinical literature, and Hebrew dialect: he is even on the point of declaring for circumciſion: *Chriſtianiſmi Reſtitutio*, p. 442.

[†] Serveto does not poſſeſs the drollery of Luther, the impetuoſity of Calvin, or the urbanity of Eraſmus; but he values higher than Luther the reputation of veracity; higher than Calvin, the charities of intercourſe; higher than Eraſmus, the duty of zeal. He ſometimes indulges in a coarſeneſs of illuſtration, which in vernacular ſpeech would appear profane: [*Eadem ratione concedunt ipſum Deum eſſe aſinum, Spiritum Sanctum eſſe mulum, et Spiritum Sanctum eſſe mortuum, ſi moriatur mulus. De Trin. lib. i. p.* 43.] he ſometimes verges on a liberality of opinion, liable to be miſtaken for infidelity itſelf. [*In futuro perfectiſſimo ſeculo erit charitas, non fides aliqua. De Charitate, lib. iii.*]

bamur. Adminiſtrationem mortis et damnationis vocat illam in ſaxo ſcriptam decalogi legem, et aboleri, ſeu finem accipere, 2 Cor. 3. Velatum illis, ait, eſſe cor, qui finem legis in ſaxo ſcriptæ non vident. Finem ergo accepit, et abolita eſt decalogi lex. Decalogi lex terribilis erat, occidebat, peccatum augebat, iram operabatur propter carnis noſtræ fragilitatem, ob id ſublata. Cum differentia ſit inter legem, judicia, et ceremonias, nomine legis potiſſime continetur decalogus, ut, lege ſublata, ſit decalogus ſublatus. Chriſtus redemit nos ab execratione et maledictione legis. Galat. 3. *Epiſtolæ*, xxiii.

Non eam dedit Deus Judæis requiem conſcientiæ, quam nobis, nec ſui veram cognitionem, ſed ſub illo terrore et umbra habuerunt cor velatum. *De lege et evangelio:* lib. ii.

He does not appear to conſider ſabbatical inſtitutions as of divine authority.

Nullo inter diem et diem facto diſcrimine, perpetuum nos verum et ſpiritualem colimus ſabbatiſmum, et ſabbatum ex ſabbato, poſtquam noſter æternus ſacerdos ſemper intra cœli tabernaculum quieſcit. *De Trinitate*, lib. ii.

He contemplates the ſacrament as a ſocial feaſt for rich and poor, of frequent obligation.

Nos omnes, ſi facultas adſit, panem et vinum noſtrum, quantum ſponte viſum fuerit, tradere eccleſiæ debemus ut fiat communio. Errant turpiſſime qui aut ſemel in anno, aut poſt trimeſtre, euchariſtiam celebrandam docent. Tanto ſpiritus et charitatis fervore hic panis in prima eccleſia offerebatur, ut quotidie in miniſtrando menſis occuparentur apoſtoli. Non eſt illis credendum, qui aiunt fuiſſe in eccleſiis Bacchanalia convivia ſine cœna Domini. Paulus aperte docet fuiſſe cœnam Domini. 1 Cor. ii. Alias eſcas præter panem et vinum ad cœnam Domini non offerunt Chriſtiani, quanquam in lege carnibus agni cœnaretur. Poculum alterius rei ſufficiet, in provinciis vino carentibus. In eiſdem duabus rebus, cibo et potu, erit cœna Chriſti in quibus eſſe ſolent aliæ cœnæ.—*De miniſteriis eccleſiæ*: lib. iii.

He lays greater ſtreſs on adult baptiſm, than almoſt any other writer.

Triginta annorum Chriſtus baptiſmum accepit, exemplum nobis dans, ac nos ita docens, ante eam ætatem non eſſe quem ſatis aptum ad myſteria regni cœlorum. *De circunciſione* lib. ii.

Alia ſæpius notata eſt baptiſmi dignitas, per quam ſit regenitus homo angelo excellentior, frater Chriſti, in angelos ipſos poteſtatem habens. *De miniſteriis*, lib. iii.

Nam eorum, qui ſine baptiſmo decedunt, animæ ſentiunt inferni dolores. *De miniſteriis*, lib. iii.

Baptiſmo conſecrabantur ſacerdotes. *De miniſteriis*, lib. iii.

Væ vobis pædobaptiſtæ, qui clauditis regnum cœlorum ante homines, in quod nec vos intratis, nec alios ſinitis intrare. *De regeneratione*, lib. iv.

Two curious paſſages occur in the fifth book *De Trinitate*, relative to the theory of reſpiration; of which Serveto, in common no doubt with the Arabic ſchools of medicine, had a very philoſophic idea.

Eſt ſpiritus tenuis, caloris vi elaboratus, flavo colore, ignea potentia, ut ſit quaſi ex puriore ſanguine lucidus vapor, ſubſtantiam in ſe continens aquæ, aeris et ignis. Generatur ex facta in pulmonibus mixtione inſpirati aeris cum elaborato ſubtili ſanguine, quem dexter ventriculus cordis ſiniſtro communicat. Fit autem communicatio hæc non per parietem cordis medium, ut vulgo creditur, ſed magno artificio a dextro cordis ventriculo, longo per pulmones ductu, agitatur ſanguis ſubtilis: a pulmonibus præparatur, flavus efficitur, et a vena arterioſa in arteriam venoſam transfunditur. Deinde in ipſa arteria venoſa inſpirato aeri miſcetur, exſpiratione a fuligine repurgatur. Atque ita tandem a ſiniſtro cordis ventriculo totum mixtum per diaſtolem attrahitur, apta ſupellex, ut fiat ſpiritus vitalis.

In vaſis illis eſt mens, anima, et igneus ſpiritus, jugi flabellatione indigens: alioquin inſtar externi ignis concluſus ſuffocaretur. Flabellatione et difflatione, inſtar ignis, indiget non ſolum, ut ab aere pabulum ſumat, ſed ut in eum ſuam fuliginem evomat.

It is much to be lamented, that the *Apologia* ſaid to have been addreſſed by Serveto to the phyſicians of Paris, was effectually ſuppreſſed: it would, no doubt, have thrown much light on the phyſics and metaphyſics of the age.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Wakefield, in his notes on Gray's Ode on a diſtant proſpect of Eton College, has modeſtly propoſed what ſeemed to be the ſenſe of the Greek motto to that Ode, in a literal tranſlation.

> "Ανθρωπος ἱκανη προφασις εις το δυστυχειν."
> Menander.
>
> "Man is an abundant ſubject of calamity."
> Wakefield.

I ſhould be glad to know, why the critic preferred this ſenſe of the words to another, which, perhaps, they may expreſs:

> "Man is a ſufficient pretext for being miſerable?"

Which ſeems to apologiſe for the plaintive air, inſpired into the poet, by the ſad reverſion of the gay ſcene, he contemplated.

"Ah! tell them they are men!"

is, in the critic's opinion, a pathetic reflection of the Greek ſentence, in the motto; which repreſents the miſery of the patient, and juſtifies the condolence of the poet.

"Ως γὰρ επεκλώσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι
"Ζώειν αχνυμενους." Iliad B. 24. v. 525.
"Man is born to bear." Pope.

I need not ſay, that Mr. Wakefield's notes are pregnant with entertainment; and calculated to diffuſe the principles of poetic and critical taſte. Readers, who fathom not the depths of erudition and genius, in which the gems of Gray are depoſed, may admire them in the light in which they are exhibited by Wakefield. The eye, that dares not gaze at the regent of day, may be delighted with his beauty, reflected from the face of the moon, or the boſom of an evening cloud.

Taviſtock. Wm. Evans.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the GREEK ACCENTS; *in* REPLY *to* BISHOP HORSLEY, *and the* MONTHLY REVIEWERS.

In tenui labor. Virg.
Slight is the ſubject. Dryden.

IN a late treatiſe on the proſodies of the Greek and Latin languages, written by a very learned and ingenious prelate, with the profeſſed deſign of proving the antiquity and eſſentiality of accents in the pronunciation of language, the Right Reverend author tells us, that "the firſt principles of accentuation, on which the whole ſyſtem of the Greek writers was founded, regarded quantity, and nothing elſe;" that, from the different proceſſes in the derivation and compoſition of words, grammarians formed "a great number of ſecondary rules, which had little connection with firſt principles, having no reference to quantity, but to the figures and ſpecies of words, and to the manner of their formation;" and that thoſe rules, as they refer to no proper cauſe or principle in the practice which prevails at preſent, "are therefore liable to many exceptions."

Theſe ſentiments, and the conſequences deduced from them, conſtitute a part of the eſſay apparently inconſiſtent with the general tenor and deſign of the work; and ſeem intended for the ſole purpoſe of introducing an additional number of (what I conſider as ſecondary and ſubordinate) rules relative to accent in conjunction with quantity. I mean not to inſinuate, that thoſe additional rules are either improper or unneceſſary: I view them in a different light, and give the author the fulleſt credit for the learning and abilities which he has diſplayed upon the ſubject. But I cannot attach to the rules that importance to which the author imagines them entitled: and the doctrine contained in the ſentiments, mentioned above, appears to me greatly, if not exactly, ſimilar to that, in its nature and conſequences, which Voſſius maintained towards the latter end of the ſeventeenth century; who always aſſerted, that accents in their original and primary ſignification related to quantity only; and admitted their ancient and proper uſage to have prevailed until the times of the Emperors Antoninus and Commodus*.

Fully ſenſible that human judgment is at all times liable to error, I feel no inclination implicitly to acquieſce in, and rely upon, the deciſions of others, however great and reſpectable the authority may be from whence ſuch deciſions proceed; and ſhall therefore offer a few obſervations upon the ſubject, in oppoſition to the opinions advanced by the learned author.

In the adjuncts of the human voice, there are three particulars eaſily and clearly perceptible; the tone, the duration of the tone, and the articulation of the letter or ſyllable. The height or pitch of the voice is firſt taken, and the continuance of it obſerved afterwards. Accent, therefore, may be conſidered as a proper modulation of the voice relative to the extent, variety, and combination of high and low ſounds in the pronunciation of language; whilſt quantity, on the contrary, conſiſts of the due proportion of time appropriated to the enunciation of vowels and ſyllables. When uſed conjointly, they conſtitute what is denominated the rhythm of proſe, and the melody of verſe.

But theſe two (accent and quantity), though of different natures, and adapted to different purpoſes, are, in the pronunciation of our language, ſeldom ſeparate and diſtant from each other; and the one is, in ſome meaſure, ſubordinate to, and dependent upon, the other. In pronouncing the words, méekly, kíngdom, ténderneſs, we do not diſcriminate accent from quantity; becauſe the times and tones are, in theſe words, perfectly coincident. And, in fact, on whatever vowel or ſyllable we meet with a long time, on the ſame vowel or ſyllable does the acute tone generally fall. This, however, is not always the caſe;

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* Vide his tract de Cantu Poematum et Viribus Rhythmi.

caſe: in the word privy, and ſome others, the acute tone and long time are evidently parted; and, in pronouncing them, the one may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the other. In the Latin tongue, this coincidence of time and tone happens not ſo oft; and is ſtill leſs frequent in the language of the Greeks.

For obſerving this diviſion of the human voice, we have the authority of one of the moſt celebrated writers upon language that antiquity has produced, who, living perhaps in the third or fourth century prior to the invention and introduction of the Greek marks of accentuation, has maintained the natural difference, and original diſtinction, between accent and quantity: Ταῦτα δὲ διαφέρει σχήμασί τε τȣ̃ στόματος, καὶ τόποις, καὶ δασύτητι, και ψιλότητι· καὶ μήκει, και βραχύτητι· ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὀξύτητι, καὶ βαρύτητι, καὶ τῷ μέσῳ. *Ariſtot. de Poet cap.* 20. And to the ſame purpoſe might be adduced the opinion of Plutarch, of Cicero, and others.

That accents, in their original and primary ſtate, had no connection with, or reference to, quantity, in the Greek language, is manifeſtly apparent from the following paſſage of Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, in which he cautions writers to avoid the too frequent repetition of words unvaried in their *tone*, and alike in *quantity*: μήτε ὀλιγοσύλλαβα πολλὰ ἑξῆς λαμβάνειν· (κόπτεται γὰρ ἡ ἀκρόασις) μήτε πολυσύλλαβα πλείω τῶν ἱκανῶν, μηδὲ δὴ ʽΟΜΟΙΟʹΤΟΝΑ παρ' ὁμοιοτονοις, μηδὲ ʽΟΜΟΙΟʹΧΡΟΝΑ παρ' ὁμοιοχρόνοις. Περὶ συνθ: ιϐ

That this diſtinction of time and tone formed one of the conſtituent parts in thoſe principles on which the Greeks founded their ſyſtem of accentuation, muſt be obvious to all, who ſhall attend to the writings of Athenæus, Apollonius, Herodian, and other Greek grammarians. In the following paſſage, Herodian deſignates the acute by the word ἐγείρειν, to elevate, without ever noticing its reference to quantity: ἐκ δὲ ἀντωνυμιῶν, αἱ μὲν ʼΕΓΕΙʹΡΟΥΣΑΙ τὴν ὀξεῖαν τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν, ἐγκλιματικαὶ καλȣ̃νται· αἱ δὲ μὴ ʼΕΓΕΙʹΡΟΥΣΑΙ, ὀρθοτονούμεναι: Περὶ ἐγκλιτ. Apollonius frequently ſtyles the acute διεγηγερμένον τόνον, an elevated ſound. And Lipſius, who profeſſedly followed the ancient Greek grammarians, thus defines the acute tone; "*iſte celeri quadam ſublatione vocis efferendus eſt, ſine inſtitione ulla aut mora.*" *De pron. ling. Lat. cap.* 20. And ſince we know that many words are at this time accented in exactly the ſame manner, as they were formerly uſed and pronounced, there is every reaſon to believe, that the preſent ſyſtem of accentuation is in perfect conformity with the ancient ſyſtem of the Greeks.

On the whole, much as I reſpect the learning and ingenuity of the Right Reverend Author, I have greater regard for the cauſe of truth. And, from the nature of the accent, and the teſtimony of ancient writers upon the ſubject, I think myſelf warranted to conclude, that the firſt principles, on which the Greek ſyſtem of accentual marks was founded, had, and could have, no reference whatever to quantity; that the rules formed by grammarians were conformable to the nature and uſe of accent; and that thoſe rules, though probably in ſome meaſure defective, are nevertheleſs liable to no exceptions.

It has been obſerved by a late writer*, in treating upon accents, that it is difficult to aſſign a reaſon, why the poſition of the acute, in the Greek language, ſhould ever be on a long ſyllable, or the laſt ſyllable of a word; and why the antepenult ſhould never receive the circumflex. But, in this caſe, what occaſion is there for adducing any reaſon, except proofs and authorities that theſe things were ſo? Reaſon and rules for the regulation and compoſition of language were not, we ought to conſider, antecedent, but ſubſequent, to the formation of language, and originated from the nature of it. Men of letters, however, frequently ſpeak of language, as if it had been originally formed by *literati*. Whereas the truth is, it proceeded not from them, but from the inhabitants at large, and before learning and ſcience had any exiſtence among them. In teſtimony of theſe aſſertions, I appeal to the opinion of Quinctilian: "*Non, cùm primum fingerentur homines, analogia demiſſa cœlo formam loquendi dedit, ſed inventa eſt poſtquam loquebantur, et notatum in ſermone, quid quo modo caderet:* itaque non ratione nititur, ſed exemplo: *nec lex eſt loquendi, ſed obſervatio; ut ipſam analogiam nulla res alia fecerit, quam conſuetudo.*" *De Inſt. lib.* 1.

Nor can thoſe rules of language, therefore, which in opinion approximate the neareſt to reaſon, be conſidered on that account as the moſt perfect; but thoſe only that are moſt agreeable to the practice and pronunciation of the country where ſuch language is ſpoken. When a German precipitates his voice over four or five conſonants, without prolonging the ſyllable, ſhall we ſay, becauſe we are unable to do the ſame in our own language, that this pronunciation is unreaſonable and abſurd? The Italians, in ſuch words as *portándoſolena*

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* See Monthly Review, vol. xxv. N. S. p. 255.

deſideranovici, place the accent five or ſix ſyllables from the end of the word; ſhall we on this account affirm, that their mode of accentuation is irrational? By no means: for every language is in itſelf arbitrary, and, in ſome degree, different from another; and theoretical deductions will often be found ſuperſeded by practice.

Ravenſtonedale, JOHN ROBINSON.
May 1, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following may be, I truſt, conſidered as ſatisfactory anſwers to A. B. C.'s Queries, in the Monthly Magazine for March 1800.

The earwig *(forficula)*, is *falſely* accuſed of injuring mankind by entering the ear; but which, in fact, it has neither the power nor inclination to perforate. The gardeners, however, have room for complaint, and therefore the idea has been ſtudiouſly encouraged; they are wonderfully numerous, and are found among all flowers, which they deſtroy, and ſeize and devour fruits which others have begun and left.

The uſe of the wax, which nature has ſupplied the ear with, is to defend that organ from cold; and to deſtroy and prevent the further paſſage of any inſects, that may accidentally or otherwiſe have entered it. An anſwer to his laſt Query is given in that of his firſt; for as neither the annals of hiſtory, report, nor tradition, furniſh us with any one inſtance of the earwig having entered, no perſon has thought it worth their labour, to ſtudy the means of extracting or enticing it from a ſituation it has never been known to poſſeſs.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Hatfield, Herts. ENTOLOGUS.

* The Editor begs leave to obſerve upon this letter, that other correſpondents aſſert, that the earwig has actually been known, in ſeveral inſtances, to enter the internal cavity of the ear, and occaſion much pain, which is rendered probable by its propenſity to inſinuate itſelf into all narrow paſſages or orifices. A correſpondent ſuppoſes, that dropping in the eſſential oil of wormwood, or any other *mild* eſſential oil, would deſtroy the inſect, which would then putrify and come out with the wax. We believe, that pouring in olive oil enough to fill the cavity, would produce the ſame effect, and with perfect eaſe and ſafety.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON paſſing two years ago through ſome of the cantons of Swiſſerland, I was ſtruck with a ſingular mode of applying manure, which is common in that country. All the animal and vegetable matter, ſuch as the cleanings of ſtables, warehouſes, &c. together with boughs and leaves of trees, weeds, ſtubble, &c. that can be collected from different parts of a farm, are brought together in the fold-yard. They are there heaped one upon another and kept conſtantly wet, the different parts being from time to time expoſed to the air, till the whole maſs is decompoſed. The water flowing from it is then tranſported to the field; either in machines ſimilar to our water carts, or in tubs, where it is ſprinkled over the land; and its effects are ſaid to be much more rapid, and equally permanent, with the common method of applying manure.

Water in the above ſtate is charged with the different kinds of gaſſes, ſo neceſſary for vegetation; and what is of more importance ſtill, with carbonic matter, either in a ſtate of ſolution or ſubtle mixture, nicely adapted therefore to be taken up by the tender vegetable fibre; and to this, I ſuppoſe, its ſuperior fertilizing quality muſt be owing, ſince carbon can produce no beneficial effects, but inaſmuch as it is ſoluble in water.

Exeter, April 23, 1800. AGRICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE purpoſes of a literary communication are ſo well anſwered by conſigning it to the Monthly Magazine, that I am induced to requeſt the favor of your inſerting therein the following:

In a Number of your Miſcellany, publiſhed ſome time ſince, one of your correſpondents has ſuggeſted a hint for a new law work; and, with your permiſſion, I purpoſe to ſubmit for conſideration a few thoughts towards another.—I think, that if a periodical publication were to be brought out, and appropriated to legal ſubjects, as the *Medical Journal* is to another department of ſcience; and to be open in like manner to all uſeful communications, conſiſtent with its plan; ſuch a work could not fail in the hands of able conductors being conſidered as an acquiſition in literature, and meeting with a very general ſupport, not merely among profeſſional men and regular ſtudents, but alſo from others.

The buſineſs of *reporting* being, perhaps, already in *ſufficient* hands, it may be a queſtion how far it would be proper, in ſuch a publication as I have propoſed, to intermeddle therewith. On this head I have only to obſerve, that if ſimply the principles adjudged, with the titles of the caſes, were to be reported, it would be all that could be neceſſary; whilſt, at the ſame time, I believe, it would exhibit the law under a more conciſe form than hitherto practiſed; and would, I conceive, poſſeſs the advantage of being the moſt popular mode that could be deviſed. I preſume, a periodical work of this kind would be productive of much utility, and is not unlikely with many to have been long a deſideratum; it may not be in vain to expect that it would be the means of collecting a fund of valuable knowledge, that may otherwiſe be diſperſed and loſt; and which, beſides contributing to the gradual improvement of our own particular ſyſtem, might tend conſiderably to the advancement of the ſcience of juriſprudence in general. That it may likewiſe be the means of rendering the ſtudy of the law more popular, is another conjecture, one may reaſonably be allowed to indulge on its behalf.

Should theſe ſuggeſtions merit a place in your uſeful magazine, I entertain no doubt of your granting the favor requeſted.

Your's reſpectfully,
Portſea, Jan. 12, 1800. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the queries of Sinboron, in your laſt Magazine, relative to the diſuſe of the original guttural ſound of *gh* in our language, I beg leave to propoſe to ſome of your philological correſpondents the inquiry, whether we may not trace, in the progreſſive innovations which all modern languages have experienced, a *general* tendency to the change of guttural and palatine ſounds into labials and dentals? Want of leiſure, and, ſtill more, want of ſufficient intimacy with the conſtruction and hiſtory of the ancient northern languages, oblige me to confine myſelf at preſent to a curſory outline of ſome of the evidences which appear in favor of this opinion.

1. We have not in the Engliſh language, as now ſpoken, a ſingle guttural ſound, though its frequent occurrence in the primitive language of this country is notorious. 2. The ſound of *gh*, which certainly correſponded originally with the preſent ſound of *ch* in the German (as is evident from the pronunciation, which it yet retains in the moſt original dialects of our language,) is now either entirely loſt, or changed into that of the denti-labial *f*. 3. The ſimple *g* in German is pronounced, in great meaſure, by the guttural organs; and I apprehend there can be little doubt, that it was formerly ſo with us, though now become entirely a palatine ſound; and in many of our derivatives, we find its place uſurped by the palatine aſpirate *y*, or the labial aſpirate *w*—as in *ſagen*, ſay, *magd*, maid (mayd), *weg*, way, *bogen*, bow, *magen*, maw, &c. Though the *y* and *w* are in theſe caſes ſilent letters, it is not to be doubted, I think, that they had originally a ſound which was intended as a ſubſtitute for that of the guttural *g*. 4. We have dropped in many inſtances the palatine part of the ſound of *qu*, and have retained only its labial ſound of *w*, as in *quelle*, well, *quälen*, to wail. 5. The *ſch* of the Germans, which has now, I believe, univerſally a ſoft ſemivocal pronunciation, appears to have partaken originally, in many inſtances at leaſt, of the guttural ſound of *ch*. It is difficult, on any other ſuppoſition, to account for the pronunciation of the following amongſt other Engliſh words, which have evidently a German origin—*ſcour*, from *ſcheuern*; *ſcold*, from *ſchelten*, *geſcholten*; *ſkiff*, from *ſchiff*; *ſcab*, from *ſchabe*; *ſcum*, from *ſchaum*; *ſcale*, from *ſchale*; *ſcarf*, from *ſchärpe*; *ſcandal*, from *ſchande*; *ſconce*, from *ſchanze*; *ſchool*, *ſcholar*, from *ſchule*, *ſcholar*; *ſcribe*, from *ſchreiben*. 6. The changes of the palatine *d* into the dental *th*, are very numerous. The following inſtances are ſufficient for illuſtration: *danken*, thank; *denken*, think; *ding*, thing; *dies*, this; *dorn*, thorn; *draht*, thread.

Conſidering theſe changes as forming part of one uniform ſyſtem of innovation, I am not diſpoſed to refer the principle of that ſyſtem either to a degeneracy, as Sinboron ſeems to intimate, or to an improvement, in our exerciſe of the organs of articulation. It is rather, I apprehend, to be ſought in the hiſtory of thoſe changes which have taken place in the ſocial, commercial, and political relations of ſociety.

Gutturals and aſpirates may be conſidered as occuping nearly the ſame ſtation with reſpect to oral, that hieroglyphics hold with reſpect to written language. A language loaded with gutturals is generally characteriſtic of a nation in the firſt ſtages of civilization. They are well fitted for the rude ears of warriors, and for the bold eloquence of a camp. But the guttural organs, while they excel in the production of forcible and impreſſive ſounds, are leſs at our command than the organs of palatine, and ſtill leſs than thoſe of labial and dental, articulation: and as we advance in the arts of ſocial life, of commercial intercourſe, and of civil policy, we become inclined to ſacrifice energy for facility of ſpeech; and conſider the loſs of expreſſion and vigour as amply compenſated by the acquiſition of fluency and ſoftneſs.

London, April 15. A. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Rev. Dr. Pike's letter, in your laſt Magazine, page 109, recommending the tranſplanting of wheat, is the occaſion of my troubling you with this, which is to requeſt a further explanation of what ſeems to me a practice beneficial in itſelf, but attended with difficulties. As I live in a county where neither dibbling nor tranſplanting has yet taken place, I am not able from experience to form an opinion whether or not either or both of the practices are beneficial or otherwiſe, but what I wiſh to be informed of is, when and in what manner the tranſplanting of wheat to advantage is recommended. In Dr. Pike's letter, above alluded to, February is ſaid to be the month in which the tranſplanting is to take place; but if this is the only month in which the practice is beneficial, I think there is little to be expected from it in this climate, the land in that month being generally either covered over with ſnow or locked up with froſt; or even ſuppoſing a great part of the month ſhould be open, yet the ſucceeding month, March, is frequently ſo very ſevere, as to endanger the life of new-planted wheat. This is the 10th of March, and the ice two inches thick, with an almoſt unceaſing froſt for the laſt three weeks. If, as I ſaid before, February is the *only* month fit for tranſplanting of wheat, I fear, from the too general ſeverity of the weather at that ſeaſon of the year, little expectation is to be had from it. If it would do equally well in the month of April, that of all others ſeems the proper time: the plants would ſooner take root, would thrive faſter, and, if the work is to be performed by women and children, would not at all interfere with the ſpring buſineſs of the farmer. I wiſh to be underſtood that I am now writing only theoretically, not having ever ſeen a blade of wheat tranſplanted, and wiſhing either from the Rev. Dr. Pike, or any other of your correſpondents, ſuch information on the ſubject as may be uſeful. Being on the ſubject of wheat, I cannot but remark how contrary to generally-received notions is the late declaration of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, that the bran is the moſt nutritious part of the wheat. He ſays his knowledge was acquired in examining the papers of his late father, who was a phyſician. How true this may be, I know not; but I will take upon me to ſay, that another part of the ſame ſpeech, in which is contained the foregoing declaration, is ſo contrary to truth, that it is little leſs than an inſult upon the underſtanding of every man who has attended the Houſe of Commons, on incloſure bills. He ſtates that the heavy expence in procuring acts for incloſing waſte lands originates with the country-ſolicitor. I would aſk whether the fee of 50l. to the Speaker, on every Incloſure Bill, originates with the country-ſolicitor? does the fee of 5l, on every reading of the bill, originate with the country-ſolicitor? do the very heavy fees to the clerk of the Houſe of Commons originate with the ſolicitor? Although he allows that importation, and incloſing the waſte lands, are the moſt likely means to leſſen the high price of wheat, yet no diminution is to be made in theſe enormous fees; but the fee-ſimple of the land, in many inſtances, is to be nearly eat up before it is made capable of producing a ſingle ear of wheat, or a ſingle blade of graſs. Your publiſhing this in your Momthly Magazine, will oblige

A STAFFORDSHIRE FARMER.

March 10*th*, 1800.

ABSTRACT *of* PROFESSOR THO. BUGGE'S JOURNEY *to* PARIS, *in the Year* 1798 *and* 1799.

(Tranſlated from the GEOG. EPHEM.*)*

IN conſequence of the invitation of the French government to all the neutral powers, and to thoſe allied with France, Mr. BUGGE', Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Copenhagen, was ſent to Paris by the Daniſh government, to aſſiſt at the deliberations of the commiſſioners of the French National Inſtitute, and of the other foreign commiſſioners, relative to a fundamental unity of weights and meaſures. M. Buggé has publiſhed an account of his journey, which will prove a moſt acceptable preſent to the mathematician and natural philoſopher, to the geographer and ſtatiſtician. For, when ſo great a mathematician and natural philſopher as Mr. Buggé undertakes a literary journey to Paris, where the mathematical and phyſical ſciences in nomers had been his correſpondents; it cannot be doubted, that he will bring back with him important obſervations, and a treaſure of the moſt authentic and accurate particulars. His miſſion from his ſovereign, his perſonal merit, and his name, would every where procure him eaſy acceſs and an honourable reception. We hope, therefore, to deſerve the thanks of our readers, by communicating to them intereſting extracts from ſo excellent a publication, eſpecially as it is written in the Daniſh language, which is underſtood by few in this country*.

Mr. Buggé left Copenhagen on the 29th of July 1798, and proceeded through Seeland, Fühnen, Schleſwig and Holſtein, Oſnabruck, Munſter, Weſel, a part of Belgium, Löwen, Bruſſels, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, Chantilly, to Paris, where he arrived on the 18th of Auguſt. His obſervations are not communicated in the form of a diary, but in letters; in which all the information which the author collected at different times relative to different objects, is placed collectively under one point of view.

LETTER I. JOURNEY *from* COPENHAGEN *to* ALTONA.

The new high roads in Seeland and Fühnen, are excellent; as even as the floor of a room, ſo that one paſſes along them with the greateſt conveniency. On the contrary, the greateſt part of the public roads in Germany, Belgium, and France, are ſo roughly paved, that the jolting of the carriage but too often becomes almoſt intolerable. In ſome places of Seeland threſhing-machines have been erected, which in one hour threſh and completely clean from 8 to 10 tons of corn, and do not in the leaſt ſpoil the ſtraw. But as they coſt from 5 to 700 rix-dollars, they are applicable only to large eſtates. The Daniſh Society of Rural Economy has offered a prize for the beſt invention of a ſimilar machine on a leſs extenſive ſcale, ſo as to be fit for ſmall farms.

LETTER II. JOURNEY *from* ALTONA *to* WESEL.

Mr. Buggé complains of the ſlow progreſs of travellers, by means of the extra-poſt-coaches in the electorate of Hanover, and of the rudeneſs and impudence of the poſtilions. On the contrary, he obſerves, that numerous plantations of trees in that country prove, that there are good regulations relative to the foreſts, and that they are under the care of intelligent and active men. But he found that there and in Oſnabruck agriculture had for the laſt 22 years been very little ameliorated. On the contrary, all the provinces of Denmark have, during that period, been conſiderably improved. Every where the traveller diſcovers proofs of the growing proſperity of the peaſantry in that kingdom, and agriculture approaches more and more to perfection. In the economical hiſtory of other ſtates no inſtance occurs, that can bear compariſon with the rapid progreſs of rural economy in Denmark.

LETTER III. JOURNEY *from* WESEL *to* BRUSSELS.

On the extenſive heath behind Gueldres, there are many large pieces of ground incloſed with hedges, and planted with pines, oaks, and birch, which are of different ages. Theſe excellent plantations, ſurpaſſed in beauty by few in other countries, do great honour to the former Pruſſian Board of Foreſts. Places likewiſe occur here, which are diligently cultivated by coloniſts.

LETTER IV. STAY *in* BRUSSELS, *and* JOURNEY *thence to* PARIS.

The central ſchool for the department of Dyle, which, as likewiſe the public library, is eſtabliſhed in the palace of the late governor-general, is divided into three claſſes. In the firſt claſs, *François* teaches drawing; *Wanderſtegen*, natural hiſtory; *Leſbrouſſart*, the ancient languages: in the ſecond claſs, *Ghieſbreght* mathematics; and *Van Mons*, natural philoſophy and chemiſtry: in the third claſs, *Henſchling*, general grammar; *Bouille*, the belles-lettres; *Guiſe*, hiſtory; and *D'Outrepont* legiſlation. The library was formed from the collections of books belonging to the Belgian emigrants and the ſuppreſſed monaſteries; it is beſt ſupplied with works relative to hiſtory; but is not particularly rich in mathematicians and natural hiſtorians:—the manuſcripts are important, eſpecially for the elucidation of the hiſtory of the Netherlands. Two beautiful copies of Cicero and Terence, written on parchment, were ſhewn to Mr. *Buggé*. *Laſſerno*, the librarian, told him that the library contained 120,000 volumes; but this appeared to be rather too high a number. On the road from Bruſſels to Paris, Mr. B. ſaw, indeed, many women and children working in the fields; but could not perceive, that there was a conſiderable deficiency of men. In no country ſaw he the draught-horſes ſo unmercifully treated as in France. Bouchain is a very ſtrong particular flouriſh; and where, for many years, ſome of the moſt eminent aſtro-fortification. By means of well-contrived ſluices, the greateſt part of the circumjacent tract of country may be laid under water: and, therefore, it would be very difficult to inveſt and take this town.

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* A tranſlation of the entire work is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily appear, in two volumes duodecimo. The ſecond volume has not yet been noticed in the *Geographical Ephemeris of Gotha, from which work this Analyſis has been tranſlated.*

LETTER V. PRIMARY SCHOOLS, CENTRAL SCHOOLS, *and* POLYTECHNIC SCHOOLS.

In the ſmall towns and in the country, little has yet been done for the primary inſtruction of youth; who, for the moſt part, grew up without any inſtruction at all. As for the normal ſchools, in which the future ſchoolmaſters were to be formed, it was ſoon diſcovered that they produced no conſiderable advantages, and that the plan of them was wrong and defective. They were accordingly ſuppreſſed, before they had exiſted one year. The ſchools which have hitherto been inſtituted are the central ſchools, the polytechnic ſchools, and the ſchools for the public ſervice. Mr. B. has here inſerted the eſſential parts of the law, relative to the firſt; and thinks it a defect of the plan that ethics and geography are omitted, and that the ſcholars are inſtructed from the age of 14 to 16 in the abſtract ſciences, and firſt from the age of 16 to 18 in hiſtory. In Paris there are three central ſchools, which all have good libraries, collections of mathematical inſtruments and philoſophical apparatus's, and botanic gardens. The other central ſchools, of which Mr. B. has given a liſt, amount to 97; of which, however, 40 were not yet organiſed. In ſome of them likewiſe ſingle profeſſors, libraries, and collections of inſtruments, were ſtill wanting. In none of them are teachers of foreign languages appointed. Lalande, on his return from his journey into Germany, recommended to the miniſter of the interior the inſtitution of profeſſorſhips for teaching the German language. The literati of Paris apply now, more than formerly, to the ſtudy of foreign languages; and Mr. B. became acquainted with ſeveral learned men who ſpoke the German fluently:—as for inſtance, Bourgoing; Cuvier, profeſſor of natural hiſtory; and Coquebert, profeſſor of hiſtory. In each central ſchool there is only one profeſſor for all the ancient languages: and only two hours every day are devoted to giving inſtructions in them to the ſcholars of from 12 to 14 years of age. Several of the moſt celebrated philologers of Paris complained, that ancient literature was not only neglected but even deſpiſed. In the central ſchools the profeſſors merely read lectures: they give no themes or taſks to the ſcholars, nor examine them about their performance of them. Conſequently they cannot regularly and ſolidly learn the elements of the ſciences. Mr. B. was preſent at the public probationary examinations, and found that the greateſt part had indeed learned ſomething, but poſſeſſed not much ſolid and well-grounded knowledge. At the end of the year the Directory nominated commiſſioners to examine into the ſtate of the central ſchools in the departments. Theſe aſſured Mr. B. that in moſt places they had found them in a middling condition. They held it to be of the utmoſt importance, that proper books of inſtruction ſhould be compoſed, and generally introduced: and complained, that in ſeveral departments the ſchools were but little frequented. Theſe imperfections may however be by degrees removed; and it cannot be denied, that the central ſchools, even in their preſent ſtate, produce a great deal of good. The pupils of the *polytechnic ſchools* are taken from the central ſchools, after having undergone a previous examination as to their progreſs in mathematics. Others however are admitted, if they poſſeſs the requiſite knowledge and qualifications. The number of pupils amount to about 360. The uſual courſe of ſtudies laſts three years, and the ſchool is accordingly divided into three claſſes. Deſhautchamps is the director, and Le Brun and Lermina adminiſtrators. The ſchool poſſeſſes a well-ordered philoſophical apparatus, which is kept in repair and augmented by three artiſts, who receive a ſalary for that purpoſe. The library contains about 10,000 volumes, and is diligently viſited by the pupils. There are beſides a large hall fitted up for a drawing-ſchool, two beautiful large chemical laboratories, and ſome mechanical workſhops. In the days of the aſſignats, 12,000 livres were allowed to each of the pupils, but now they receive only 200 livres annually. For the year 7, the miniſter of the interior demanded 394,133 francs, to defray the expences of this ſchool: and that ſum was deſervedly beſtowed on an inſtitution ſo excellent in every reſpect, which forms for the ſtate ſo many able and learned men. At the cloſe of the lectures, ſuch of the pupils as have finiſhed the courſe of ſtudies, and wiſh to be admitted into the ſchool for the public ſervice, or to exerciſe any art or profeſſion which requires the knowledge of mathematics and natural philoſophy, are publicly examined. Mr. B. was preſent at ſuch an examination: Laplace and Boſſut were examiners; and moſt of the pupils had actually learned a great deal. The *Journal d'école polytechnique* contains the decrees relative to the ſchool, the plan of the lectures delivered there, and diſſertations written by the profeſſors and pupils.

LETTER VI. SCHOOLS *for the* PUBLIC SERVICE.

(*Ecoles de ſervice publique, ou Ecoles d' application*). Only ſuch as have gone through the examination at the polytechnic ſchool, and have there been found ſufficiently qualified, can be admitted into one of theſe ſchools, where the pupils immediately receive a ſalary; and are thence, as occaſions preſent themſelves, promoted to offices in the public ſervice. The ſchools are: 1. *The ſchools for roads and bridges.* Trudaine was, in the time of the monarchy, the firſt founder of this ſchool; and Perronet contributed conſiderably to its improvement: their buſts are therefore placed in the hall of the ſchool. The collection of models is excellent, and well arranged. The library conſiſts of about 2500 volumes of mathematical works, chiefly treating of hydroſtatics, hydraulics, and of the conſtruction of high roads, bridges, canals, &c. The number of pupils was 50, of whom 36 receive annually 840 francs. The courſe of inſtruction laſts commonly two years, and at the end of it the ſtudents undergo a probationary examination, being obliged to ſolve practical queſtions, and execute models of works propoſed to them as a taſk, of which performances Mr. B. ſaw ſome beautiful ſpecimens. Chezy and Prony were directors, and Le Sage inſpector, of this excellent inſtitution. 2. *The School of the Mines.* It has a beautiful, large, and rich collection of minerals, which fills ſix large rooms. There is likewiſe a good collection of deſigns and models of pits and of the inſtruments and machinery neceſſary for the working of mines. The pupils amount to 20. The excellent laboratory is under the care of Vauquelin, who has here, in conjunction with Fourcroy, made ſo many important diſcoveries in the new chemiſtry. The two ſiſters of the latter, who aſſiſt their brother and Vauquelin in their chemical operations, ſhewed the laboratory to Mr. Buggé. Hauy, who is ſuperintendant of the collection of minerals, is employed in compoſing a large and complete mineralogy, in which the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of each mineral with regard to external appearance, or to the forms of the cryſtals, or its chemical analyſis and component parts, are indicated. He poſſeſſes two ſmall inſtruments, to determine ſmall degrees of magnetiſm and electricity. This ſchool is intended to be only a *theoretical* ſchool; a *practical* one is to be inſtituted at Giromagry in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the vicinity of mines. But till it can be organiſed, the *école de mines* in Paris, is ſo conſtituted, as to be at the ſame time a *practical ſchool.* The ſchool of the mines publiſhes the *Journal des Mines.* 3. The *geographical ſchool,* under the direction of Prony, conſiſts of 20 pupils, who are likewiſe ſelected from thoſe who have finiſhed the courſe ſtudies in the polytechnic ſchool. All the knowledge requiſite for compoſing of plans and maps, is here taught; and the pupils are examined before their diſmiſſion. 4. The *ſchool of Naval Architecture (Ecole des ingenieurs de vaiſſeaux)* exiſted in Paris long before the revolution; and the directors admitted into it whomſoever they pleaſed: but in 1798 it was decreed, that none ſhould be eligible, but ſuch as had ſtudied in the polytechnic ſchool. Each pupil receives an annual ſtipend of 1500 francs. Every year five pupils may be admitted from private docks, who are inſtructed in the proper manner of conſtructing merchant-ſhips.—Borda and Dudin were the directors; Laplace is examiner; Filz, profeſſor of mathematics; and Pomet, profeſſor of naval architecture. Deparcieu teaches here experimental phyſics, and Fourcroy chemiſtry. Mr. B. conſiders the inſtruction of the two laſt profeſſors ſuperfluous, as the pupils had already twice attended lectures on theſe ſciences, in the central and polytechnic ſchools. 5. The *ſchools of gunnery.* The large preparatory ſchool is at Chalons ſur-Marne, and is under the direction of a chief of brigade, and of a chief of battalion. The profeſſors are, two captains of artillery, two teachers of natural philoſophy, two teachers of mathematics, two teachers of fortification, and a drawing-maſter. Laplace is examiner. The pupils who intend to ſerve in the corps of artillery, muſt ſtudy at leaſt two years in the polytechnic ſchool; and are, after having undergone a probationary examination, appointed to the regiments of artillery, and obliged to purſue the ſtudy of their art in the *ſchools of application* of the regiments. Theſe ſchools of application are eſtabliſhed at La Fere, Beſançon, Grenoble, Metz, Straſburg, Douai, and Auxonne: in each of them is a profeſſor of mathematics, a repeater, and a drawing-maſter. Two more ſuch ſchools were to be erected, at Toulouſe, and at Rennes; but they are not yet organiſed. The great ſchool at Chalons, will probably be transferred to Paris after the concluſion of peace. 6. The *ſchool of fortification* (Ecole des ingenieurs militaires), with which the *ſchool for teaching the art of mining or ſapping* has been united, is at Metz. The number of pupils is limited to 20, and they muſt all be ſelected from the ſtudents of the polytechnic ſchool. If, on examination, they are found properly qualified and admitted, they immediately are raiſed to the rank of ſecond-lieutenant, and receive pay accordingly. This ſchool is under the ſuperintendance of a general, and two chiefs of brigade. 7. Three *marine ſchools* are eſtabliſhed, at Breſt, Toulon, and Rochefort. The pupils are admitted, after a previous examination as to their knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, ſtatics, and navigation. Concerning the profeſſors and the plan of inſtruction in theſe ſchools, Mr. B. could acquire no information. Agreeably to the law, a corvette ſhould be annually fitted out for the practical inſtruction of the pupils: perhaps, the war prevents this plan from being carried into execution. 8. The *ſchools of navigation* are inſtituted for forming good pilots and navigators, and inſtructing officers of the navy, and thoſe belonging to merchants-ſhips, in mathematics and hydrography. Theſe ſchools have remained in the ſame ſtate as before the revolution: only it has been decreed, that two new ones ſhould be inſtituted, at Morlaix, and at Arles.

LETTER VII. *Of the* SCHOOLS *for the* ART *of* HEALING, *and for the* BELLES-LETTERS; *and of the* COLLEGE DE FRANCE.

The *ſchool of medicine* (Ecole de medicine, or de ſanté,) poſſeſſes beautiful and large collections of anatomical preparations, and chirurgical inſtruments, a large library, a magnificent amphitheatre, and a beautiful chemical laboratory. To teach the different branches of medicine, 20 profeſſors are appointed, two for each branch. There is likewiſe a deſigner and a modeller in wax. A magnificent hall is building for the library. The ſtudents are reckoned to amount to from 1000 to 1200.—The apothecaries of Paris had already in 1777 formed themſelves into a college, which received the ſanction of the law. They have a laboratory and a botanic garden, where public inſtruction is given in chemiſtry, pharmacy, and natural hiſtory; and the moſt diligent ſtudents receive prizes annually, at the cloſe of the lectures. In the 5th year of the republic, this inſtitution was confirmed under the name of the *free ſchool of Pharmacy*. The *free pharmaceutical ſociety* conſiſts of 123 ordinary, and 52 correſponding members; and publiſhes a Journal of Pharmacy. In the *military hoſpital of inſtruction*, half-yearly courſes of chemical lectures are read. In the middle of Auguſt the ſtudents are examined, thoſe who have made the greateſt progreſs are rewarded with honorary prizes. —The *national ſchool of architecture* has a profeſſor of geometry, and a profeſſor of architecture. The *Collège de France* is almoſt the only eſtabliſhment for public inſtruction, which has not been changed in conſequence of the revolution.—Lalande is inſpector, and at the ſame time profeſſor of aſtronomy. Here all the mathematical and many of the medical ſciences, chemiſtry, natural-hiſtory, politics, ethics, the ancient and oriental languages, poetry, and French literature, are taught by men of the greateſt merit and celebrity. The number of profeſſors is 17, beſides the inſpector. At the opening of the courſe of lectures, there is annually a ſolemn meeting, in which ſeveral of the profeſſors pronounce orations.

LETTER VIII. *Of the* NATIONAL MUSEUM *of* NATURAL HISTORY.

It was formerly called the *Jardin du Roi*; and conſiſts of a botanic garden, a theatre and library for natural hiſtory, a menagery of living animals, and an amphitheatre, where the lectures are read. The botanic garden is 320 toiſes long, and 110 broad; an excellent new forcing-houſe and orangery are nearly finiſhed. This garden is very rich in exotic plants and trees, and the botanic gardens of the central ſchools are ſupplied from it; and the farmer may here receive plants that are uſeful in rural economy or in manufactures, and the poor patient medicinal herbs. The *theatre for natural hiſtory* contains, in four large apartments, fiſhes, birds, conchylia, inſects, minerals, and ſpecimens of the different kinds of ſtone, arranged in caſes with glaſs-doors. A ſeparate apartment is allotted for vegetables, and ſpecimens of the different kinds of trees; and here Tournefort's herbarium is preſerved. Le Vaillant has tranſmitted a part of his birds to the muſeum; but ſome folks of credibility aſſert, that he retained the beſt and rareſt for himſelf. Mr. B. ſaw here again the rare articles which he had ſeen twenty-one years before in the collection of the Stadtholder at the Hague. The *library* contains 10,000 volumes. In the *menagery* are kept many rare animals; and among them the bears from Bern, and the elephants from Holland. Juſſieu is head-director. Twenty-four profeſſors and other attendants dwell in the buildings belonging to the muſeum. A number of cheſts filled with valuable natural curioſities, from the conquered countries, lie yet unopened. Additional buildings muſt be erected before their contents can be arranged.

LETTER IX. *Of the* CENTRAL MUSEUM *of the* ARTS *in* PARIS, *and of the* MUSEUM *of the* FRENCH SCHOOL *at* VERSAILLES.

All the foreign works of art, and all ſuch as were brought from the conquered countries, are placed in the *central muſeum,* where they are zealouſly employed in putting them in order. Mr. B. gives us a liſt of the Italian paintings, as they were at two different times publicly exhibited; but, according to the report of the adminiſtrators, many of the maſter-pieces were much damaged; which muſt likewiſe be the caſe with many of the ſtatues brought from Italy. The number of Italian pictures amounts to 223. In the large hall of the central muſeum, there is now an annual exhibition of the productions of living artiſts and their pupils. The muſeum of the paintings of the French ſchool at Verſailles is formed from the ſpoils of the monaſteries, churches, and the collections of the kings and emigrants. It fills eight large apartments, and is well arranged.

LETTERS X. XI. and XII. *Of the* NATIONAL OBSERVATORY *at* PARIS.

The Danes were the firſt nation in Europe who erected obſervatories for aſtronomical purpoſes. The obſervatory at Copenhagen was finiſhed in 1637; and it was not till thirty years after, that the obſervatories of Paris and Greenwich were built almoſt at the ſame time. The architect of that of Paris was the celebrated Perrault; but he paid more regard to the beauty of the edifice, and to his architectonic whims, than to the wants of aſtronomy. Towards the end of the French monarchy, the obſervatory had been ſuffered to fall much to decay; the inſtruments were in part ſo old, that it was become abſolutely neceſſary to procure new and more perfect ones. Count *Caſſini de Thury*, at that time director of the obſervatory, had repreſented this to the government, and began to ſupply the deficiences. But the revolution drove him from the obſervatory; and the edifice and inſtruments ſuffered much during the reign of terroriſm. After that period of fury was paſt, they began to give the neceſſary repairs to the obſervatory, and ſuch inſtruments are now to be placed in it as are ſuitable to the preſent perfection of the ſcience. When Mr. B. firſt viſited the obſervatory, he found below in a kind of roomy and well furniſhed cellar a door open, and an old man ſitting at a table in the cellar. He took him for the porter; and inquired after Mechain, Delambre, and Bouvard. The anſwer was, that the former two were gone to Perpignan. In the mean time, Mr. B. obſerved that the old man had papers with geometrical figures and algebraical calculations lying before him. He aſked him, therefore, "if he amuſed himſelf with geometry and algebra?" "Yes, in part," replied the old man, "but aſtronomy chiefly engages my attention. I was formerly aſtronomer of the obſervatory: but you ſee they have hunted me down into this cellar!" "Your name?" "*Jeaurat.*"—"And I am *Buggé* from Copenhagen, your colleague, who highly eſteem you, and am well acquainted with your former labours." It gave Mr. B. great pleaſure to have become perſonally acquainted with this deſerving man, who, as well as others, had during the revolution been ſupplanted by younger rivals, of ſuperior faculties, though not always by thoſe beſt qualified. This ſenior of 72 years of age has nothing to ſubſiſt on but the ſalary of the youngeſt member of the National Inſtitute, which amounts to 1200 francs, two ſmall apartments on the ground floor, and a ſmall garden. He declined ſhewing the obſervatory to Mr. B. who has given a circumſtantial and accurate deſcription of it, and of all the inſtruments in it. The obſervatory is now under the direction of the *Board of Longitude*, by whoſe order Bouvard gave Mr. B. a great curioſity, viz. a copy of the large chart of the moon, twenty inches in diameter, which James Dominic Caſſini cauſed to be engraved after a ſeries of obſervations during nine years, from 1671 to 1680. His deſcendant, the Caſſini now living, reduced this chart, in 1788, to a diameter of eight inches, and had impreſſions of it taken with colours. Both theſe maps are much more like the moon, than that of Tobias Mayer. Mechain and Bouvard dwell at the obſervatory, and make the obſervations, which are faithfully recorded in well regulated protocols. Meſſier and Delambre do not reſide there: but have ſmall obſervatories at their own houſes. Caſſini loſt by the revolution his office and income, was confined more than a year in priſon, and ſaved only his life, and a ſmall eſtate, which he had inherited from his anceſtors. There the worthy man ſtill lives with his family, upon a ſcanty income. Some are of opinion, that the ambition, envy, and egotiſm of certain other aſtronomers contributed much to drive him, as well as Jeaurat, from the obſervatory. Of the preſent four aſtronomers of the obſervatory, none is ſubject to the control of the other; they have all equal rights and privileges. Mr. B. juſtly condemns this regulation, and thinks it may be productive of diſagreeable contentions; for what muſt enſue, if all the four ſhould wiſh to obſerve the ſame phenomenon at the ſame time and with the ſame inſtruments? If indeed there were a ſeparate ſet of inſtruments for each of them, the regulation would be excellent; but, as that is not the caſe, it would have been better to have done here as in all the other obſervatories of Europe, where one only is chief aſtronomer, and the others labour with, and under, him. Beſides the large National Obſervatory, there are other public and private ones in Paris, on a leſs extenſive ſcale. The former belong to the Military School and to the Collège de France; the latter to Meſſier and Delambre. The obſervatory at the Military School was put in order by Jeaurat; and, in the ſequel, Lalande was appointed director of it. Here Lalande has ſeveral apartments, though he does not reſide in them; and here, in conjunction with his nephew, François Lalande, he obſerves the many thouſands of ſtars, which almoſt all eſcape the naked eye. The obſervatory of the Collège de France is likewiſe under the direction of Lalande, who reſides there. It ſeems that this great aſtronomer has loſt much of his credit in Paris, and that ſufficient juſtice is not done to his merit.

LETTER XIII. *The* BUREAU *de* LONGITUDE, *the* GEOGRAPHICAL COMPTOIR, *the* NATIONAL LIBRARY, *and the* LIBRARIES *of the* ARSENAL *and the* PANTHEON.

The *Bureau de Longitude* is formed upon a more extenſive plan, and poſſeſſes greater authority, than the Engliſh board of the ſame name. It has the ſuperintendance over the national obſervatory, the obſervatory at the military ſchool, and all the inſtruments belonging to the nation. The members of the commiſſion are men of the greateſt celebrity; Lagrange and Laplace; Lalande, Mechain, and Delambre; Borda and Fleurieu; Buache; Caroche; François Lalande, and Bouvard. Theſe meet regularly once in every decade.—The *Board of Geography*, or *of Land-ſurveying* (Bureau de Cataſtre), is under the direction of the excellent Prony. The geographers employed by this board are all taken from the geographical ſchool. All geographical and topographical menſurations and deſcriptions, the geographical maps and plans of woods, canals, &c. the ſtatiſtical calculations of ſquare contents, of population, &c. are here executed. To it is likewiſe committed the calculating of the tables of ſines according to the centeſimal ſyſtem, 100 degrees to a quadrant, 100 minutes to a degree, and 100 ſeconds to a minute; which is performed with the greateſt ſimplicity and accuracy. Theſe new tables are printed with ſtereotypes, and will be the moſt complete and accurate work of the kind. The *maps by Caſſini* lie here neglected in a heap; no impreſſion of them can be obtained: perhaps the government prevents the circulation of them at preſent for fear they might be uſeful to the inſurgents. Caſſini complains bitterly that all his petitions to have his loſſes made good are diſregarded. The edifice for the *National Library* is 85 toiſes long, and 20 broad. Mr. B. found here, as long as the weather continued mild, conſtantly from forty to fifty perſons, and ſome of them ladies, occupied with reading. No books are lent out. The library contains, according to the aſſertion of the librarian, Caperronnier, about 300,000 volumes. The manuſcripts amount to 80,000, and are well arranged. Two rooms are filled with a large collection of prints. There is alſo a valuable collection of antiques and coins. Millin reads public lectures on archeology four times in every decade; but complains that this branch of ſcience is now wholly neglected and deſpiſed. Annexed to the library is a *ſchool for the living Oriental languages*, where the Perſian, Malay, learned and common Arabic, and the Turkiſh and Tartarian languages are publicly taught. The *Library of the Arſenal*, which formerly belonged to the Count d'Artois, contains about 75,000 printed books, and 6000 manuſcripts. The *Library of the Pantheon* conſiſts of 100,000 printed volumes, and 2000 manuſcripts. The depôts of books that belonged to thoſe who have been executed or emigrated, of which there are three, are gradually put in order, and the books diſtributed among the libraries of other inſtitutes in Paris and in the departments.

LETTER XIV. *The* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

The plan of this inſtitution comprehends all the arts and ſciences partitioned among the former different academies, as likewiſe logic, ethics, and political economy. There are 144 members in Paris, and an equal number of aſſociates in the departments. The Inſtitute may likewiſe admit eighty foreign aſſociates; but they have not yet been choſen. It is divided into ſections and claſſes, of which Mr. B. gives a circumſtantial account, with a liſt of the names of all the members of the firſt claſs. Each claſs aſſembles twice in each decade, and elects a preſident and two ſecretaries, whoſe office laſts ſix months. On the fifth day of the firſt decade of each month, the three claſſes aſſemble together, and the oldeſt preſident of them is preſident of the whole Inſtitute. Four times a year, on the 15th of the months of Vendemiaire, Nivoſe, Germinal, and Meſſidor, public meetings are held. Each claſs annually propoſes prize-queſtions; and in theſe ſolemn meetings the anſwers are made known, and the premiums diſtributed. The three united ſections of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, chuſe the pupils, who are ſent to Rome at the expence of the republic. The Inſtitute ſhould likewiſe chuſe two young men to travel for three years in France and foreign countries, for the purpoſe of ſtudying rural economy. Six members of the Inſtitute itſelf are alſo to travel at the public expence; but, probably from want of money, none of theſe literary expeditions has yet been undertaken. On his arrival in Paris Mr. B received from the then preſident of the phyſical and mathematical claſs a printed card, on one ſide of which was, "*Citoyen Buggé, membre et commiſſaire de l'Inſtitute National des Sciences et des Arts*;" on the other ſide, "*Le Citoyen Buggé, commiſſaire des poids et meſures, envoyé de Dannemark.*" As long as he ſtaid in Paris, he had free admiſſion to all the meetings of the Inſtitute and of the different caſſes; and highly praiſes the politeneſs and friendſhip of the moſt celebrated members towards him. The library contains about 16,000 volumes, among which are the Memoirs and Tranſactions of *ci devant* French Academies, and of foreign literary ſocieties. There is likewiſe a collection of machines and models. Mr. B. gives an account of ſome of the meetings at which he was preſent. Once an eſſay by a certain conſul Felix was read. Deſeſſartz, the phyſician, inquired who was the author; and when the preſident named him, the former exclaimed with the jovial mien peculiar to him, *Felix qui ſcripſit, infelix qui audivit!* When a foreigner or a Frenchman ſends any of his works to the Inſtitute, the preſident always appoints a learned member, well verſed in the branch of ſcience of which he treats, to examine it; he makes conciſe extracts from it, which he reads to the Inſtitute. Theſe abridgments are always well and impartially written; and give a faithful ſketch of the contents of the work.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Beg leave once more to call the attention of your numerous readers, to the ſubject of Neglected Biography. I have to thank many of your correſpondents for ſome intereſting and valuable communications, in anſwer to my occaſional inquiries; but I have to lament, that many of thoſe inquiries ſtill remain unnoticed; and that the ſubjects of them, though men deſerving of memorial, are likely to paſs away into the gulph of oblivion, without the ſlighteſt record to ſhew, that

> "Such men were,
> "And were moſt precious to us."

I have endeavoured to recover the names of many eminent characters, and to preſerve the memory of them in my BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, recently publiſhed; and it affords me ſatisfaction to reflect, that my inquiries have enabled me to do ſome juſtice to ſo many worthy characters; but ſtill I am conſcious, that there are ſome errors and omiſſions in that work, which I earneſtly wiſh to ſee filled up: and poſſibly there may be many errors, which your correſpondents will enable me to correct. I, therefore, requeſt again communications on the ſubject of neglected Biography, and ſuch further information as may render my work more complete, from your intelligent readers.

And am, your's, &c.

London, May 15. J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is a receipt for making vinegar; and, in my opinion, is not leſs cheap and ſimple in its ingredients and method of preparation, than any you have inſerted in your Magazine. I have ſeen it frequently tried; and, when properly conducted, never knew it fail.

To every nine quarts of boiling water put two pounds of treacle, and mix them well together. Pour this mixture into a veſſel, containing a pretty large quantity of cowſlips; and, after it has ſtood long enough to become ſufficiently cool for working, infuſe into it a gill of yeaſt. Let the top of the veſſel be covered with a ſlate or tile; and keeping it expoſed to the ſun's rays, or placed near a fire, ſtir or ſhake it up every now and then; and then at the end of three months it will be proper for uſe, and may be bottled off. But the longer you keep it in the veſſel, before it is bottled, the ſtronger it will be. It will ſerve for pickling.

Ravenſtonedale. JOHN ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent who diſſerted on the feaſt of Purim, Vol. IX. p. 315, evidently felt embarraſſment from the circumſtance, that Eſther is explicitly declared to have become the wife of Ahaſuerus, and the queen of Perſia; whereas Darius is not ſtated to have married an obſcure Jeweſs, nor to have been much influenced by any of his queens, except Atoſſa and Artiſtona, who were both (Herodot. Thalia, 88) daughters of Cyrus. In order to connect Eſther with one of theſe princeſſes, your correſpondent ſeems to have projected a re-tranſlation of the ſeventh verſe of the ſecond chapter, and to have ſuppoſed it liable to this interpretation: "*He, that is to ſay, Eſther, his uncle's daughter, had the nurſing of Hadaſſah.*" Even if this aukwardneſs were admiſſible, on what grounds would he ſubſtitute throughout the reſt of the book the name of Hadaſſah; or, how would he account, on probable principles of human nature, for the laſting and complete influence of the nurſe and the foſter-father over the queen? A different ſolution appears then to be requiſite; if the events of the book of Eſther are to be applied to the times of Darius, as the maſſacre undoubtedly muſt.

Why may not Eſther herſelf have been a daughter of Cyrus, the Artiſtona of the Grecian hiſtorians?

It was a cuſtom of the Perſian ſovereigns to marry many wives, and to ſelect them from the ruling families of the dependent provinces. Theſe intermarriages with the imperial family were ſought as an honor by the provincial ſatraps or nabobs; and ſerved to corroborate the allegiance of governors, who had often the name and always the authority of kings. Cambyſes, although wedded to two of his ſiſters, ſolicited alſo in marriage the daughter of Amaſis (Thalia 1.), whom Cyrus had raiſed to the government of Egypt. Darius, although previouſly united to a daughter of Gobryas (Polymnia 2), married alſo two daughters of Cyrus, a daughter of Smerdis, and a daughter of Artanes (Thalia 88; Polymnia 78 and 224). Cyrus therefore is likely to have married into the royal family of Paleſtine, as a mean of attaching the province; and eſpecially at the period of that attempt to reſtore Jeruſalem and regain the allegiance of the Jews, which was made by Zerubbabel, whoſe ſudden favor at the Perſian court, whoſe exaltation to the prejudice of Zedekiah's deſcendants, and whoſe liberal patronage by Cyrus (Ezra III. 7.), indicate a new and a very confidential connexion.

The pedigree of Zerubbabel is thus given in 1 Chronicles (III. 19.), from his royal anceſtor.—Joſiah, Jehoiakim, Jeconiah, Pedaiah, Zerubbabel and Shimei.

From Zerubbabel deſcended Meſhullam, Hananiah, Shelomith, and others; from his brother Shimei, it ſhould ſeem, deſcended (Eſther II. 5.) Jair, the father of Mordecai; ſo that Zerubbabel was the great uncle of Mordecai. The name Pedaiah muſt be an error; for Zerubbabel is called, in Ezra, the ſon of Shealtiel; and Shimei, in Eſther, the ſon of Riſh: poſſibly this genealogy ſhould be read, with a change of the name Aſſir:—Jeconiah, Riſh, Salathiel, Zerubbabel and Shimei.

It is not eaſy to ſuggeſt a more probable reaſon for the high favor of Zerubbabel, than the marriage of his daughter to the Perſian ſovereign; nor is it eaſy to ſuggeſt any other reaſon, at all probable, for the ſolitary recurrence of the feminine name Shelomith, in this genealogy (1 Chron. III. 19.), than that ſhe was the perſon ſelected for the imperial alliance. Some great diſtinction muſt have rendered the name of Shelomith nationally intereſting to the Jews, or it would not have been inſerted in the national archives contrary to eſtabliſh eduſage. The epithalamium commonly called Solomon's Song, not having been compoſed until Tirzah was become a reſidence (VI. 4.) of the royal houſe of Paleſtine, cannot relate to any prince prior to Baaſha (1 Kings XV. 21.) and conſequently not to Solomon himſelf: it alludes to the marriage of a Shelomith

(VI. 13.), which reconciled two hoſtile armies: why may not Cyrus be extolled in it by the popular name Solomon? the poem would then ſuit and eſtabliſh the union of Cyrus and Shelomith. Now, if Eſther was the daughter of Cyrus by Shelomith, her relationſhip both to Cyrus and Mordecai, and her elevation to the Perſian throne, would accord with the teſtimony of the Jewiſh ſcriptures, and of Herodotus.

It is however expreſsly ſtated, that Eſther (II. 15, and IX. 29.) was the daughter of Abihail. This teſtimony it would be difficult to weaken. Is the objection fatal? Is the whole pedigree of Artiſtona from Cyrus an afterthought to ennoble a favorite miſtreſs?

Another epithalamium occurs in the Book of Pſalms, which is ſingularly well adapted for the marriage of Darius and Eſther. It is inſcribed to the chief muſician in Shuſhan, where the marriage (Eſther II. 5.) was celebrated. It deſcribes the royal bridegroom (Pſalm XLV. 2 and 3,) as the faireſt and braveſt of men, almoſt in the words of the inſcription concerning Darius, preſerved (Melpomene 91.) by Herodotus. The bride is repreſented as differing in religion and nation from her huſband, and is adviſed to forget this difference, to conform. An alluſion occurs (v. 16.) to the misfortunes of her fathers, which can apply to no Jewiſh princeſs before the captivity; but of her children it is ſaid, "thou mayeſt make them princes in all the earth," which could ſcarcely be predicated unleſs of a queen of Perſia. In this poem Eſther (for to *her* marriage ſurely it muſt be allowed to relate) is called "the king's daughter."

During the anarchy which ſucceeded the death of Cyrus, and which continued until the reduction of Babylon by Darius, no doubt the royal eſtabliſhments were diſperſed; and the ſeveral ladies of the houſehold (the threeſcore queens and fourſcore concubines*, if the numbers of a poet can be truſted) retired to the houſes of their natural protectors, their neareſt married male relations. Had the Babylonian name of Hananiah, the brother of Shelomith, inſtead of Shadrach (Daniel I. 7.), been Abihail, one might ſuppoſe Eſther, along with her mother, to have ſought an aſylum under his roof; and to have been adopted by him as a daughter, before his death devolved the charge on Mordecai. Was Meſhullam perhaps, or ſome other brother of Shelomith, this protector, and ſo called? The ſuppoſition is very natural, and does away the only remaining difficulty, the denomination given to Eſther of Abihail's daughter.

On the ſuppoſition then that Vaſhti is the Atoſſa, and Eſther the Artiſtona, of Herodotus, the Jewiſh and Greek accounts can wholly be reconciled.

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* Solomon's Song, VI. 8.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* CARDINAL DUKE *of* YORK, UNCLE *to the* LATE PRETENDER, *now living at* ROME.

HENRY BENEDICT STUART, titular Duke of York, was born in Rome the 6th of March, 1725. He was the younger ſon of the famous Pretender, better known under the name of *the Chevalier de St. George*, and conſequently the grandſon of King James II. His royal anceſtors, as well as their misfortunes, are too well known to all our readers to require mention of them in this place.

Prince Henry evinced from his earlieſt age a great predilection for the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; and in this he was warmly ſeconded by his father, who entertained not the leaſt doubt but that by this means he would occupy ſome conſiderable dignities in the church. He was not miſtaken; for as ſoon as he aſcended the ſuperior orders, in 1747, the immortal Pope Benedict XIV. beſtowed upon him the red-hat. He was at that time but little above twenty-two years of age.

It is remarkable, and equally true, that many Romans, and a vaſt number of Italians, now in their old age, recollect, with the moſt lively ſenſe of pleaſure, the enthuſiaſtic joy which the promotion of Prince Henry to the purple gave birth to. Several circumſtances tended to render it really an uncommon event. An Engliſh Cardinal had not been ſeen in the ſacred college ever ſince the reformation; James II. was ſpoken of with regret, honour, and gratitude. The Pretender reſided in Rome under the name of James III. and thus the ancient and reiterated misfortunes of the royal family of Stuart became freſher in memory, and more intereſting; added to which, the Prince had the peculiar advantage of being a handſome young man, the moſt ſo perhaps among the higher clergy of Rome. It is alſo recollected with what a lively ſenſe of reſpect and tenderneſs he was regarded by all foreigners who crowded to Rome during the grand ceremony of the jubilee of 1750. He was one of the chief objects of their attention, and no one could leave Rome without the ſatisfaction of ſeeing him. It was very common to hear the people, crowded in the ſtreets, cry aloud, as ſoon as the Prince appeared in his carriage, *Ecco il figlio del re Giacomo!* (There is the ſon of King James!)

A regard for hiſtorical truth obliges us to notice in this place, that the Cardinal Duke of York, as well as his elder brother, Prince Charles Edward, the late Pretender, diſcovered from their youth a taciturnity and atrabilarious temper, which has diſtinguiſhed them in every part of their life. It was generally reported, that Prince Charles had contracted ſuch a diſpoſition from the recollection of the manyfold dangers to which he had been expoſed, in his deſcent on Scotland, after the battle of Culloden; but a ſimilar turn of mind in the Cardinal was leſs eaſily accounted for. The former indulged at times in the pleaſures of ſociety and innocent diſſipation; the latter has conſtantly withdrawn himſelf from the world. Whilſt the Chevalier de St. George (the aſſumed James III.) was alive, the young princes were always by him, under the ſame roof. After his death, each of them lived in ſeparate houſes.

Some years after, the Cardinal Duke was appointed Biſhop of Fraſcati, the ancient *Tuſculum*, ſo much renowned for the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and for having been the country-ſeat of Cicero. The revenues of the biſhopric were conſiderable, and the Cardinal employed them in a manner worthy of the apoſtolic piety of the primitive church. Preſerving little for himſelf, he employed them in daily charities, in the education of orphans, in the marriages of poor girls, in repairing buildings and gardens belonging to the epiſcopal ſeat, in the purchaſe of books for the uſe of his clergy, and, above all, for the maintenance of his dioceſan ſeminary, reckoned the beſt of its kind in the Roman States, and inferior perhaps to none in all Italy.

In the courſe of a few more years, the Cardinal obtained the important dignity of *Chancellor of the Church*. Though we are not immediately informed of the quality of this very high office, we can ſafely aſſure ourſelves, that it approximates in nature and elevation to the ſame denomination in the ſecular governments, and reckoned almoſt in all the monarchies of Europe as one of the ſeven higheſt offices of the crown. We can alſo affirm, that conſiderable appointments and prerogatives are annexed to this office, among which we may reckon the right of inhabiting the large and ſuperb palace *della Cancellaria*, one of the greateſt buildings in Rome.

By the death of Prince Charles, in the year 1787, the Cardinal was actually the laſt offspring of ſo many unfortunate kings. He had already attained his 63d year, and had ſpent his life in the moſt peaceful and retired way, partly in Rome, partly in his epiſcopal ſeat of Fraſcati. Little did he think that ſo extraordinary an event as that of 1798 would diſpoſſeſs him of his wealth and dignity, oblige him to fly, and expoſe himſelf to viciſſitudes little inferior to thoſe his brother experienced after the battle of Culloden, or to thoſe of his great uncle after the battle of Worceſter! He withdrew to Naples in borrowed habiliments, in the midſt of diſtreſs and danger, and was there ſupported by the gratitude of the ladies of a convent, of which he had been the protector in Rome. Not a twelvemonth had paſſed, when he was compelled to leave Naples, to fly to Palermo, and again expoſe himſelf to new humiliations and new diſtreſſes.

From ſome German papers, we knew that he and Cardinal Braſchi, nephew to his late Holineſs, embarked at Palermo for Trieſte. And, from a perſon of great reſpectability, we were informed, that they had removed from Trieſte to Padua, where fourteen cardinals were aſſembled, under the protection of the Emperor, for the purpoſe of holding there a conclave, for the election of a new pope, in the apprehenſion his late holineſs might ſink under his fatigues and misfortunes, before the eſtabliſhment of order in Rome.

The Cardinal Duke is now 76 years old. He has not loſt the elegant figure and the prepoſſeſſing look for which he was always diſtinguiſhed in his youth. He has likewiſe preſerved his taciturnity and diſlike for ſociety. Although he is humane, polite and affable towards people of every deſcription, and extremely exact in the performance of every formality and etiquette in civil ceremonies and viſits; he has never been ſeen in any friendly ſociety, nor has his houſe ever been opened to what the Italians are fond of, large *converſazioni*. Truth obliges us likewiſe to ſtate, that he has carried this turn of mind to ſelf-inſulation, bordering on miſanthropy. When he rode in his carriage through the ſtreets of Rome, he was conſtantly reading ſome papers or pamphlets, in order to avoid the view of the people, and of courſe the neceſſity of returning ſalutes: whenever travelling, he has always wanted to fly in ſuch a manner as to deter poſtilions from venturing in his ſervice; and in Fraſcati he was, notwithſtanding his eminent virtues and generoſity, little beloved by the inhabitants, only becauſe he was too much addicted to a retired life, and was deſirous to forbid every public diverſion, that might give riſe to a clamorous merriment among the people.

MEMOIRS *of* STEPHEN DE RUMOVSKI, *Privy Counſellor of State and Aſtronomer to the Emperor of Ruſſia; Member of the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg, &c.*[*]

IN an age, when the culture of the mind has been generally diffuſed over all countries and nations, and ſingle individuals tread, in the purſuit of knowledge, the ſame path that is common to other nations, the differences ariſing from the characteriſtic diſpoſitions of a people cannot be very ſtriking. However, a man of ſcience, who ſhines a rare phenomenon among his countrymen, more forcibly attracts our attention; and we diſcover in him the peculiarity and originality which ſpring from the firſt education, the manners, the relative condition, and the modes of thinking, of every particular nation.

Such a rare phenomenon is STEPHEN DE RUMOVSKI, and the more remarkable, as he is the *firſt* native Ruſſian who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf and acquired celebrity in a department of ſcience, in which he had no predeceſſor among his countrymen, and only few followers. This very circumſtance increaſes our intereſt, and cauſes us to conſider the hiſtory of his courſe of ſtudies as important likewiſe in another point of view, becauſe it falls in a principal period of the literary culture of his countrymen.

RUMOVSKI was born on the 29th of October, 1734, in a village of the province of Wlodimir. The firſt rudiments of ſcience he acquired in the monaſtery of St. Alexander Newſki, near Peterſburg. In the year 1748, he was received, at the expence of the Ruſſian government, among the ſtudents of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, where he collected various knowledge; but, from inclination, chiefly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of mathematics. The greateſt mathematician of the academy, and in all Ruſſia, was at that time a German, Profeſſor *Richmann*, who in the year 1753 fell a martyr to his zeal in making electrical experiments; being ſtruck dead by a flaſh of lightning drawn from the clouds by means of a conductor. In the ſame year that by this melancholy accident Romovſki loſt his only inſtructor, the Imperial Academy appointed him an *Adjunct*; and ſent him, in the year 1754, to Berlin, to perfect himſelf under the direction of the great Euler. He arrived in Berlin a few days after the departure of Lalande, who had there, at the deſire of Frederic the Great, made correſponding obſervations with thoſe of De la Caille at the Cape of Good Hope, to determine the yet uncertain magnitude of the parallax of the moon. Rumovſki ſtill laments, that he had miſſed this ſo near opportunity of becoming perſonally acquainted with one of our greateſt aſtronomers, and of forming that friendſhip which they afterwards could only cultivate by means of an epiſtolary correſpondence. Rumovſki was received with the greateſt kindneſs into the houſe of Euler, in which young Lalande had likewiſe found the moſt friendly and inſtructive reception; they were treated like his own ſons: and Rumovſki thus expreſſes himſelf to the writer of theſe memoirs[*], " The grateful recollection of the benefits I received from my incomparable inſtructor will be blotted out from my memory only with my laſt breath." It is affecting to hear from the mouth of the venerable Lalande the deſcription of the affection and ſolicitude of the family of Euler for the young Lalande, then only nineteen years of age and of an extremely fiery temperament. To this hour, the moſt intimate friendſhip unites theſe two learned men with the immortal Euler's ſon, the preſent perpetual ſecretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg, with whom they had been, as it were, educated.

Rumovſki enjoyed two years the inſtruction of the greateſt mathematician of his time, and was in 1756 recalled to Ruſſia. Immediately after his arrival in Peterſburg, he was appointed Profeſſor of

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[*] Taken from M. VON ZACH's *Monat. Correſp.* in which publication there is a portrait of M. de Rumovſki.

[*] M. VON ZACH.

Mathematics to the Students of the Academy. Only a man of Rumovſki's talents, and a diſciple of Euler, could in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time have become qualified to fill the profeſſorial chair, from which he had himſelf, ſo few years before, received the firſt leſſons of the ſcience he was now appointed to teach. He had now lectures to read on mathematics in the Ruſſian language. This had never before been done: there exiſted not any elementary book of mathematics in that language; he conſequently found himſelf under the neceſſity of writing one; and an excellent one he wrote, which appeared in print in the year 1760. Rumovſki is the *Chriſtian Wolf* of his country: he was the firſt who diffuſed, and, as it were, naturalized, the ſtudy of mathematics in his native land. Merit ſo diſtinguiſhed could not long remain unnoticed. The celebrated Imperial Aſtronomer *Griſchow*, who was now in a very advanced age, could not point out any perſon better qualified to ſucceed him: and of his own accord applied to the Academy to appoint him his Adjunct. This choice was no leſs honourable to Rumovſki than advantageous to the Academy, which unanimouſly confirmed him in this ſtation, in the year 1760. In the ſame year Griſchow died; and as, in the following, the memorable tranſit of Venus through the diſk of the ſun happened, proper meaſures were taken for obſerving this important celeſtial phenomenon, and our Rumovſki was for this purpoſe ſent to *Nertſchinſk**, in Siberia. Having, after his return, given the Academy, in different treatiſes, an account of his obſervation of the tranſit, and laid before them his inveſtigations and calculations relative to the parallaxes of the ſun, he was rewarded, in proof of their ſatisfaction, with the nomination to the poſt of Imperial Aſtronomer of the Academy in 1763.

From this moment Rumovſki directed his whole attention to the reparation of the obſervatory, which had ſuffered by fire, that at leaſt the moveable inſtruments might be rendered ſerviceable. His predeceſſor *Griſchow* had conſtantly been of opinion, that it would be better and more advantageous to build an entirely new obſervatory than to reſtore the old one, which was not calculated either for the preſent ſtate of practical aſtronomy, or for the convenience of the obſerver. Thus, for inſtance, the large eight-feet mura quadrant, by Bird, which cannot be placed on too firm a foundation, is erected in the *fourth* floor of the edifice belonging to the Academy, that floor being allotted for the obſervatory; and every time the aſtronomer wiſhes to make an obſervation with this magnificent inſtrument, he is obliged to aſcend 120 ſteps. *Griſchow* left behind him a plan of a new obſervatory; and had it been carried into execution, Peterſburg would have long ago poſſeſſed an obſervatory more ſuitable to the excellent apparatus of inſtruments belonging to the Academy, and the Engliſh mural quadrant would not ſo many years have lain uſeleſs in its caſe. Flattering hopes were conſtantly entertained, that the neceſſary ſum for the erection of the new obſervatory would be granted; and they were on the point of being realized, when the death of Catherine II. enſued, and with her all expectation of putting the plan in execution vaniſhed. Rumovſki, however, improved the old obſervatory as much as poſſible, and put it in a ſerviceable condition.

A ſhort time after the appointment of Rumovſki to the place of Imperial Aſtronomer, Catherine invited Leonard Euler to the Academy of Sciences in Peterſburg. The empreſs wiſhed to introduce a new reform in the Academy, and for this purpoſe appointed a commiſſion, of which the Eulers, father and ſon, Staehelin, Kotelnikoff, and our Rumovſki, were nominated members, and Count Wlodimir Gregorewitz Orloff preſident. With the Ruſſian Academy many extenſive literary inſtitutions are connected, which require a great number of economical and financial details; and theſe principally the reform was intended to affect. The deliberations of the committee were held in the French language; but the publication of their deliberations, to thoſe concerned, was neceſſarily made in the Ruſſian; and this part of the buſineſs was wholly committed to Rumovſki. Catherine II. had at the ſame time recommended to the particular attention of Count Orloff the geography of Ruſſia. This geographical department was by the Count entruſted wholly to the elder Euler and to Rumovſki. How glorious for the latter to be thus appointed the colleague of his great maſter. The wonderful memory of Euler ſupplied the loſs of his ſight; and his intelligent counſel contributed much to the formation of good maps of the Ruſſian empire; but the editing and reviſing them, and indeed the chief part of the care and labour of the undertaking fell to the ſhare of Rumovſki.

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* Border-town between Siberia and China, in the government of Irkutſki, 6783 *werſts* from Peterſburg. Formerly the caravans going to China paſſed through this town.

In 1769, the ſecond tranſit of Venus over the diſk of the ſun happened. All the powers of Europe ſent aſtronomers to every quarter of the globe, to obſerve this rare and important phenomenon. On ſuch an occaſion, an aſtronomer of Rumovſki's talents and celebrity could not remain idle: the Imperial Academy of Sciences ſent him to Kola, in Ruſſian Lapland, where he made this obſervation with the greateſt ſucceſs. The reſults he communicated to the learned world in a ſeparate publication, entitled, *Obſervationes ſpectantes Tranſitum Veneris per Diſcum Solis et Eclipſin Solarem die 23 Maji 3 (Junii) 1769, Kolæ in Lapponia inſtitutæ—Petropoli*, 1769, and in Vol. XIV. of the Peterſburg Commentaries.

On his return from this literary expedition, his ſovereign, Catherine II. appointed him director of the ſtudies in the newly erected ſeminary for the education of young Greeks, who, to the number of two hundred, had been brought from the Archipelago to Peterſburg by the victorious Ruſſian fleet. So many avocations did not permit Rumovſki to give unremitting attention to aſtronomy: but he never loſt ſight of that ſcience; and neglected no important obſervation. By deſire of the Academy, he wrote in the Ruſſian language the whole hiſtory of the celebrated tranſit of Venus, and an account of all the aſtronomical, geographical, and phyſical obſervations, which on that occaſion were made in the Ruſſian dominions. For 30 years he has compoſed for the whole empire the Ruſſian Calendar; and even the few moments of leiſure, that his numerous labours left him, he dedicated to his Ruſſian tranſlation of *Euler's Letters to a German Princeſs*.

In the year 1774, Count *Wlodimir Orloff* reſigned, to the great ſorrow of the whole Academy, the direction of it; and, in the following year, *Domaſchneff*, chamberlain to the Empreſs, was nominated his ſucceſſor. His conduct cauſed in the committee (of which the Eulers, father and ſon, had long ceaſed to be members) very diſagreeable diſputes and diviſions, which afterwards ſpread throughout the whole body of academicians. Theſe contentions are ſpoken of in the firſt volume of the new Commentaries of the Academy: they laſted three years; and Rumovſki was obliged to take upon himſelf the whole charge of the replies, petitions, and juſtifications of the committee, againſt the accuſations and criminations of Domaſchneff. The conducting of this proceſs and the defence of himſelf and colleagues before the throne was entirely entruſted to Rumovſki; and left him no leiſure to engage in ſcientific purſuits; and it is to be lamented, that ſo intelligent and active a literato ſhould have been under the neceſſity of throwing away his precious time in ſo vexatious and thankleſs a manner. At laſt, the Empreſs put an end to this diſagreeable affair, by appointing the Princeſs *Daſchkow* directreſs of the Academy; and ordering, that in future the members of the committee ſhould occupy themſelves each with the particular branch of ſcience allotted to him. Rumovſki was thus reſtored to the ſciences; and that he might be able to dedicate himſelf to them without reſtraint, he reſigned the direction of the Greek ſeminary, and likewiſe wholly diſengaged himſelf from the geographical department. The new Commentaries of the Peterſburg Academy of Sciences contain ample proofs how uſefully he has ſince that time been employed for the promotion of the ſciences. But his unwearied activity did not ſtop here; he likewiſe aſſiſted in the compoſition of the Dictionary of the Ruſſian Language, which, in the ſpace of from four to five years was publiſhed by the newly-eſtabliſhed Ruſſian Academy. He likewiſe tranſlated, conjointly with *Lepechin*, into Ruſſian the firſt part of Buffon's works. In 1796, the Empreſs received, as a preſent from the King of Great Britain, a ten-feet teleſcope by Herſchel: and being deſirous to make trial of it, and to contemplate the ſublime ſpectacle of the ſtarry heavens, ſhe deſired Rumovſki to attend her; and on this occaſion he had the honour of converſing for hours with his ſovereign. Rumovſki ſeized this opportunity to repreſent to the Empreſs the wants of aſtronomy in Ruſſia, and the neceſſity of building a new obſervatory; and already were well-founded hopes entertained, that his requeſt would be granted, when the ſudden death of Catherine rendered the whole plan abortive. Rumovſki wrote at that time, when he had the happineſs of entertaining that exalted protectreſs of the ſciences at Szarſko Zelo, to the writer of theſe memoirs as follows, "Our converſation chiefly turned on aſtronomical ſubjects: and I was ſtruck with the greateſt aſtoniſhment at the knowledge which her Majeſty manifeſted in her diſcourſe and queſtions. I was myſelf ſometimes puzzled with the doubts and queries which ſhe propounded to me, relative to the form of the earth, the libration of the moon, its inequalities, the motion and return of comets, &c." In proof of her ſatisfaction, the great Catherine remunerated our Rumovſki with magnificent preſents, and in a manner highly honourable.

Although Rumovſki have now attained an age, when, after having rendered ſo many ſervices, it is allowable to long for and indulge in repoſe, yet the activity of his mind has not in the leaſt decreaſed. He ſtill continues to make the current obſervations of the heavens; and, not only fulfills his duty as a diligent academician, but dedicates part of his time likewiſe to inſtruction extremely important to the ſtate. The Ruſſian admiralty has, by order of the preſent Emperor *Paul*, ſent officers to the White Sea and the Frozen Ocean, to make there nautical and geographical obſervations. Theſe officers received, during the winter of 1798 and the ſummer of 1799, aſtronomical leſſons from Rumovſki: he taught them the uſe of the aſtronomical inſtruments, with which they were ſupplied, and at preſent are fully employed in making obſervations at the places of their deſtination.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* MODERN FRENCH AUTHORS, *with a* RAPID VIEW *of their* PRINCIPAL WORKS.

AVISSE.

THIS writer proves, that the eyes of the underſtanding and of the imagination are worth more than thoſe of the body: for, although blind, he has compoſed an excellent comedy, which has been performed under the title of *Ruſe d'Aveugle, par des Aveugles*, and in which he played a part. He has alſo written a very pretty fable, entitled, *L'Epingle et le Fichu*; another called, *Requête à Benezech* (miniſter of the interior); and a third, which he denominated an *Epitre à ma dernière chemiſe*. All theſe are written with taſte, and with the true piquancy of wit.

BEAUHARNAIS.

This fair author has lately publiſhed, "*Lettres de Stephanie*," with conſiderable credit to her pen. She had before given the world a ſpecimen of her talents, under the title of "*L'Abeillard ſuppoſé.*" Mad. Beauharnais is ſaid to be allied to the French conqueror of Italy; but as it is her relationſhip with the Muſes only we enquire into, we ſhall paſs over that circumſtance.

LAVALLEE (JOSEPH),

Member of the Society of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres.

This Author has written a Poem on the pictures, with which the French army of Italy has enriched the Muſeum at Paris; and by this work has acquired conſiderable reputation. His Canto, entitled "*L'Eté*," in his poem *des Saiſons*, has been highly applauded whenever it has been read. For this unqueſtionably valuable production, his partial countrymen have placed him beſide the two great poets of this deſcriptive kind, Thomſon and Delille. Some, indeed, from enthuſiaſm have gone ſo far as to exalt him above either of them.

DELILLE DESALLE.

This author had obtained conſiderable celebrity by his "*Philoſophie de la Nature ma Republique*," as alſo by his "*Hiſtoire des Hommes*;" but his "*Le Vieux de la Montagne*," an oriental hiſtory, ſaid to be tranſlated from the Arabic, has greatly added thereto, and is ſaid to be exempt from many of the faults of modern romances.

BEAUMARCHAIS (CARON DE).

A woman reputed for her wit, being aſked what ſhe thought of this extraordinary man, anſwered: *He will be hanged, but the cord will break*. The prediction has not been accompliſhed to the letter; but, if it is recollected, how the author of *The Barbier de Seville,—Marriage de Figaro—des deux Amis,—La Mere coupable, &c. &c.* got through the revolution; we ſhall be ſtruck with his conſtant good luck and good addreſs. His political opinion was a problem to all the parties, which he equally ſported with. The exiſtence of this man, who has lately expired in his bed, after having acted ſo great a part, whilſt Linguet and other cotemporaries died on the ſcaffold, exhibits a character of ſingularity bordering on the romantic, which it will be difficult clearly to develope. The memoirs he has left behind him are greatly eſteemed, and eagerly ſought after; but ſhould ſome maſterly pen take upon itſelf one day to give impartial memoirs of Beaumarchais, they will be the more curious, as he had to do with the two governments of 1788 and 1793, and was connected with them in a manner which cannot fail to throw a great light upon the hiſtory of theſe latter times. We may judge of the turn of mind of Beaumarchais, by the inſcription he put upon the collar of his favorite goat: "*Beaumarchais m'appartient*" (*Beaumarchais belongs to me*). He was buried according to his own directions in his garden, ſituated upon the boulevards of Paris, near the gate of St. Antoine.

BEFFROY-DE REIGNIS,

Commonly called *Couſin Jacques.*

It is a proof of good ſenſe to communicate ſuch philoſophic truths to the people at large, as may guard them againſt giving countenance to abuſes, or reform without exciting their paſſions or directing them towards violent meaſures. Couſin Jacques, as he is familiarly called, has been greatly commended for the exerciſe of his underſtanding this way in a popular piece entitled "*Nicodéme,*" wherein he preached a mild tolerance, humanity, and concord, at a period when the revolution inflamed men's minds to an extreme degree. The theatrical pieces of Beffroy, have attached great celebrity to the name of Juliet, and it is to him alone that Paris owes that inimitable actreſs. All the verſes of Couſin Jacques are ſo many leſſons of morality, which the poignant wit of a *vaudeville,* renders eaſy for the memory to retain. His romances are delicate, and he ſeems formed to be at once amiable and gay, ſo that it is no wonder he ſhould have acquired what he is ſo juſtly entitled to, the appellation of the French *Troubadour.*

LEFRANC.

This poet has newly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral beautiful pieces in the *Pantheon Litéraire,* and other periodical collections: but the fables which he has read at various ſittings of the ſociety of Belles Lettres, and which he declines to publiſh in detail, have more particularly elevated his character as a poet. His *touch* in poetry is ſaid to be exactly that of *Teniers* in painting.

VITALIS (ANTOINE.)

The fables of this author are read with pleaſure, even after thoſe of Lafontaine, of Lamotte, of Peſſelier, and of Boiſſard, and bid fair for carrying his name to poſterity.

PAIN (JOSEPH).

The productions of this young poet, firſt appeared in the *Journal du department de Seine & Oiſe:* poeſies, which ſhewed the writer to poſſeſs goodneſs of heart and ſentiment. He afterwards wrote a pleaſing dramatic piece called, "*Apartement à Louer,*" repreſented upon the theatre *des Variétés,* in the *Palais Egalité,* formerly *Montauſier.* This *Apartement* has furniſhed him with a ſeat on Mount Parnaſſus. He has lately read ſeveral MS. pieces to the ſociety of Belles Lettres, which have been greatly applauded.

LEROUX (ADRIEN)

Is an officer of engineers, who has employed his leiſure hours in compoſing ſome beautiful poems, for which occupation it might ſeem nature had intended him. His firſt Eſſays were printed in the *Journal des Dames* in couplets, with an epigrammatic point. Meeting with great applauſe in thoſe trifles, he reſolved to ſteal more time from military labours and mathematical calculations, and compoſed a little volume under the appellation of *Les Charmes de la ſolitude, re-veries & contes en vers.* In this work the author has manifeſted great ſenſibility, and the poſſeſſion of a lively imagination.

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE.

A writer of conſiderable celebrity ſaid, he ſhould have wiſhed only to have written *Paul et Virginie*; but that if he had compoſed *Etudes de la Nature,* he would not have written Paul and Virginia, though a work perhaps ſuperior: ſo eaſy is it to a man of feeling, well inſtructed, and endued with the ſofter affections, to make a pretty romance; but a romance is a trifling thing, by the ſide of profound reſearches into nature, and the means of making men happier, and, above all, better: but however that may be, a wiſe and good man would prefer the having written a few pages of Paul and Virginia, to have been the author of all the congratulary Odes produced in the laſt century.

(To be continued.)

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

AN OLD ASTROLOGICAL PROPHECY.

PET. TURELLUS, or, according to Jöcher, perhaps more accurately *Turrellus, Turreau,* rector of the ſchool of Autun, the place of his nativity, and a great mathematician and aſtrologer, placed, according to *Joa: Wolfii Lect. memorab. et recond.* t. ii, p. 228, *Lauingæ* 1600 (for there is a Frankfort edition of the ſame work, printed in the year 1671) under the year 1524, the following prophecy relative to France:

Aſtrologus vates hæc nuncio mœſta, Nepotes:
Corpore qui grandis, rex tertius ordine fratrum,
Prædiras edet cædes, lanio ipſe ſuorum:
Quas propter ſurget civili Francia bello,
Proh dolor! et procerum præceps cadet iſta duello.
Non erit una fides, non lex, non unicus et rex:
Multi ſed reges, leges et relligiones:
Serviet haud minimis in partes ſciſſa ruinis,
O Deus! a variis ſæve lacerata tribunis
Sic ruet infelix per reges Francia cives,
Antea quæ felix per reges Francia dives.

On reading theſe verſes, who can help thinking of the times we have lived to ſee; however little inclined to acknowledge the aſtrological ſecond-light of the good rector.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The following circumſtance concerning the building of the Manſion-Houſe is related by an eminent architect, and affords a happy inſtance of that good ſenſe and attention to the true intereſts of religion, for which the citizens of London were once ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed.

When it was reſolved in the common council to build a Manſion-Houſe for the Lord Mayor; Lord Burlington, zealous in the cauſe of the arts, ſent down an original deſign of Palladio, worthy of its author, for their approbation and adoption.

The firſt queſtion in court was not whether the deſign was proper, but whether this ſame Palladio was a freeman of the City? On this important point great debates aroſe, and it is hard to ſay how it might have terminated, had not a worthy deputy aroſe, and gravely remarked that it was of little conſequence to diſcuſs this point, when it was notorious that Palladio was a papiſt, and incapable of courſe.

Lord Burlington's propoſal was then rejected *nem con,* and the plan of a freeman and a proteſtant adopted in its place. The perſon pitched upon, who afterwards carried the plan into execution, was originally a ſhipwright, and, to do him juſtice, has never loſt ſight of his original profeſſion. The front of his Manſion-Houſe has all the reſemblance poſſible to a deep-laden Indiaman, with her ſtern galleries and gingerbread-work. The ſtairs and paſſages within are all ſtairs and gangways, and the ſuperſtruction at top, anſwers pretty accurately to the idea we uſually form of Noah's Ark.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMMENTATORS IMITATED.

"*Stilton Cheeſe*"—So ſome of the old copies; yet the 4to, 1600, reads "*Tilton.*" But I confeſs the word *Tilton* gives me no idea. I find *Stilton* to be a village in Huntingdonſhire, famous for its cheeſe—a fact, which clearly evinces the propriety of the reading in the old copy, and juſtifies my emendation. *Theobald.*

Here we have a very critical note! The word *Tilton* can give Mr. Theobald no idea! And it is true, words cannot give a man what nature has denied him. But, though our critic may be ignorant of it, it is well known that, in the days of chivalry, *Tilting* was a very common amuſement in this country; and I find that, during the performance of theſe martial exerciſes, the ſpectators were frequently entertained with a ſort of cheeſe, which, from the occaſion on which it was made, was called *Tilting*, and by corruption *Tilton* cheeſe. Mr. Theobald's emendation therefore, as needleſs and truly abſurd, ought by all means to be rejected. *Warburton.*

The emendation in my opinion is not more abſurd than the remark which the learned annotator has made upon it There is indeed a ſtupid error in ſome of the old copies. But diſcordant opinions are not always nugatory, and by much agitation the truth is elicited. I think Mr. Theobald's alteration right. *Johnſon.*

Stilton is a village in Huntingdonſhire, on the great North road. *Tilton,* though not ſo well known, is a village in Leiceſterſhire. In an old collection of ſongs, black letter, no date, we read "*Tilton*'s homely fare," which all critics will allow can only mean cheeſe. It is an old MS. of which I remember neither the date nor the title, *Tilton* is ſaid to abound in rich paſturage: both which circumſtances make it highly probable that our author wrote not, as Mr. Theobald ſuppoſes, "*Stilton* but *Tilton*:" though I confeſs, the paſſage is not without difficulty. *Steevens.*

PRICES *of* BOOKS *before the* INVENTION *of* PRINTING.

In the eleventh century, a French counteſs agreed to purchaſe of her chaplain *Haimos Homiliarium,* on the following conditions: "Una vice libri cauſa centum oves illi dedit, altera vice ipſius libri unum modium frumenti, et alterum ſigalis, et tertium de milio. Iterum hac eadem cauſa centum oves, altera vice quaſdam pelles martirinas. Cumque ſeparavit ſe à comite, quatuor libratas, ovium emendi cauſa, ab illa accepit."—*Joa. Mabillon Annal. Ord. St. Bened. t. 4. l. 61, n. 6. Paris* 1707, *fol. p.* 574.

Donatus Acciajuoli thus writes relative to the price of *Plutarch*'s *Lives*: "Pretium minus octoginta aureis eſſe non poteſt;" and ſoon after: "Ex tractatibus Senecæ jam epiſtolas invenimus, pro quibus ſexdecim aut ſaltem quindecim petuntur aurei." *Card. Jac. Papienſis Opera, epiſt.* 106, *Franc.* 1614, *fol. p.* 542.

Antonius of Palermo bought of *Poggi* a copy of *Livy* for 120 golden florins; and thus expreſſes himſelf relative to the bargain to his ſovereign Alphonſus: "Illud a prudentia tua ſcire deſidero, uter, ego an Poggius, melius fecerit. Is, ut villam Florentiæ emeret, *Livium*, quem ſua manu pulcherrime ſcripſerat, vendidit; ego, ut *Livium* emam, fundum proſcripſi." *L. v. epiſt.* 5, *Card. Quirini de optimor. Scriptor. Edit. &c. ex recenſ. J. G. Schelhorn. Lindau*, 1761, *4to. p.* 105.

Pope Nicholas V. bid for *St. Mathew's Goſpel in Hebrew* no leſs a ſum than 5000 ducats.

The *Biblical Concordances* were offered for ſale to *Rob Gaguinus* for 100 golden florins. *Ep.* 20 *ad Guil. Fichetum*—See *Jean de la Caille's Hiſtoire de l'imprimerie et de la librairie, à Paris*, 1689, 4to. p. 3.

Franciſcus Philelphus Petro Perleoni Salutem.
Quanti liber emi poteſt, dicit.

"Familiares Ciceronis Epiſtolas quas petebas: venales invenimus. Eas ſi habere cupis: *ducatos decem* mittas oportet. Id enim pretii omnino ſe velle dicit librarius Melchior: nec alius huiuſmodi codex apud alium quenquam venalis reperitur. Codex vero harum epiſtolarum et pulcer eſt et novus, et ſatis emendate ſcriptus. Rem paucis tenes: Tu quod fieri velis ſignificato literis. Vale, ex Mediolano. V. Idus Septembres (143.).

In the year 1462, the bible was firſt printed by *Fauſt*, and copies of his edition were ſold in France at 60 crowns; a manuſcript copy having before coſt from 400 to 500 crowns. *Bougine's Handbuch der algemeinen Literargeſchichte, &c. vol.* 1. *Zurich*, 1789, *p.* 75.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* POET RAMLER.

KARL WILHELM RAMLER was born in 1725, at Kolberg, and became profeſſor of *fine literature* (may *belles lettres* be thus anglicized?) in a military academy at Berlin. In concert with Leſſing, he there edited two ancient poets of the Germans, Logan and Wernike. His Lyrical Anthology contributed much to ſharpen the taſte of his countrymen, by the perpetual improvements of diction which almoſt every poem received from the delicate dexterity of his file. Sixteen odes of Horace he vernacularized with exquiſite felicity; and compoſed many original imitations of them. His oratorios, which Graun ſet to muſic, would have been warmly admired, but in the country of Klopſtock. In 1774, he tranſlated the critical works of Batteux, which he accompanied with taſteful additions.

Ramler's odes were firſt collected apart in 1772; they had been compoſed on ſeveral occaſions, during the preceding fifteen years. Their character is peculiarly Horatian. The Chiabrera of the Italians, and the Baptiſte Rouſſeau of the French, have travelled in the ſame walk, with backwarder ſucceſs. The ſatires and epiſtles of Horace have been rivalled by Boileau and by Pope; his odes by Ramler alone. A ſevere critic would, however, object that the lyric works of Ramler have too much the character of imitations. Apollo, Venus, the Muſes, and the Graces, ſeem at home in the court of Auguſtus, and among the temples of ancient Rome; but they haunt only with a conventional propriety the opera-houſe[*] of Berlin. Bacchus may forbid Achelous from ſpoiling a cup of Falernian; but there is a pedantic ingenuity in evoking them to brew ſome negus[†]. Nænie, although in fact an imitation of the well known

Paſſer, deliciæ meæ puellæ,

of Catullus, is free from this fault; the ideas are perfectly modernized, and the tender delicacy, if not the trimneſs, of the model has been well attained.

Ramler was fortunate in the ſeaſon of his bloom: the great Frederic reigned: and the panegyrics[‡] of *his* admirers, in the eſtimation of an equitable poſterity, will not ſink, like thoſe of the eulogiſts of Louis XIV. into abject flatteries. Ramler flouriſhed too, while literary excellence was new and rare in Germany, and of courſe highly prized; while Leſſing paſſed for an Ariſtotle, Mendelſohn for a Plato, and Gleim for an Anacreon. All theſe were friends of Ramler: ſuffice it to his praiſe, that to him the epithet of the German Horace was applied with leſs hyperbole.

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[*] Ode III. [†] Ode IX. [‡] Ode XXX. is the moſt fortunate of theſe.

A few of his more prominent poems ſhall be now produced: but the reader muſt recollect, that poetical *artiſts*, ſtudious poliſhers of lines, and weighers of words, and ſuch was Ramler, ſuffer more by tranſlation than poetical *geniuſes*, who excel rather in force of thought than in dexterity of expreſſion: it is but too probable that theſe ſpecimens are not deſtined to realize the author's phophecy,

> ———Ungeſchwächt ſoll ihre
> Töne der Brittiſche Barde trinken.

ODE V.—*To Winter*.

Storms ride the air, and veil the ſky in clouds,
And chaſe the thundering ſtreams athwart the land;
Bare ſtand the woods; the ſocial linden's leaves
Far o'er the vallies whirl.

The vine—a wither'd ſtalk: but why bewail
The godlike vine? Friends, come and quaff its blood.
Let Autumn with his emptied horn retire;
Bid fir-crown'd Winter hail!

He decks the flood with adamantine ſhield,
Which laughs to ſcorn the ſhafts of day. Amaz'd
The tenants of the wood new bloſſoms view:
Strange lilies ſtrow the ground.

No more in tottering gondolas the brides
Tremble: on gliding cars they boldly ſcud;
Hid in her fur-clad neck the favourite's hand
Aſks an unneeded warmth.

No more, like fiſhes, plunge the bathing boys;
On ſteel-wing'd ſhoes they ſkim the harden'd wave:
The ſpouſe of Venus in the glittering blade
The lightning's ſwiftneſs hid.

O Winter! call thy coldeſt eaſt-wind: drive
The lingering warriors from Bohemia back,
With them my Kleiſt[*]; for him Lycoris ſtays,
And his friend's tawny wine.

ODE XIX.—*To Kings*.

Again is all the world to periſh? Pours
A ſecond deluge on the ſentenc'd earth,
Thunders of hoarſer wrath,
And heavier iron hail?

Muſt every temple's cloud-diſparting ſpire,
And every ſtoried trophy's marble ſide,
Crumble to nameleſs duſt,
And trickle with the ſhower?

Late from the caves of ruin ſhall each Art,
Like ſome diſſepulchred half-waken ghoſt,
Slow ſtretch a wither'd hand,
Or cower to endleſs night?

And all the wiſdom of the foreworld, dumb,
Dumb to unliſtening robbers, not ſuffice
To tell our children's ſons
How was the plough-ſhare curv'd?

Ye deſolaters, than Veſuvius worſe,
Than ſubterranean town-ingorging chaſms,
Comrades of Peſtilence,
Ghaunt Hunger's miniſters,

Ye who on every ſea, on every ſhore,
In thundering water-chariots carry death,
Hiring the ruffian hand
From Tajo's to Oby's bank,
Arming the German 'gainſt his brother's breaſt,
Who at the friend of peace, our Father, ſcoff;
Slayers of living youth,
Poſterity's dire foes,

If to your murderous rage ſome angel, ſent
From heaven's high mercy-ſeat, ſhould whiſper pauſe,
And to their antient lords
The waſted regions give,
Would ye not feel remorſe (alas! Remorſe
From you, by ſophiſts honey-tongu'd entic'd,
Her pictur'd horrors hides,
Her ſcorpions charms to ſleep),
That on the fields where green'd the wheat—ye ſlew
Millions it ſhould have nouriſh'd?—To the waves
Back!—and with pilgrim ſtep,
Humanity your guide,
Like Mango Capak, to the wildeſt ſhores
Sailing, the rudiments of culture bear,
Taming the fruitleſs earth
To yield her yearly food;
Teaching the homeleſs rovers of the wood
To throng obedient round the ſmoke-tipt cot,
Founding the holy rites
Of wedlock undefil'd,
And to the kneeling ſavage point yon ſun,
Beſt emblem of the Lord of life and light,
That he ſhould hail its ray,
Religion's earlieſt pledge.

ODE

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[*] Chriſtian Ewald von Kleiſt was born in 1715, at Zeblin, and died in 1759, of wounds received in the battle of Kunnersdorf. He publiſhed a volume of elegant poems, among which, "The Spring" is the moſt diſtinguiſhed: their popularity, however, tranſcends their merit: a fourth edition appeared in 1782. The Muſes and the Arts have repaid at his tomb the worſhip with which he honoured them while living.

ODE XXV*.—*To Concord.*

Not always to the heaven's harmonious ſpheres,
O Concord! liſten—wander earth again;
Beneath thy plaſtic ſtep
The peopled cities climb.
The chain, the ſcourge, the axe, beſide thee bears
Deaf Nemeſis—to avenge the wedlock's ſtain,
The pillage of the cot,
The ſpilth of brother's blood.
From the warm aſhes of their plunder'd homes,
On thee with claſped hands, with pleading tongue,
The lonely grandſire calls;
The widow'd mother calls,
And ſhe—the flower of virgins now no more;
Doom'd, aye! to ſhed the unavailing tear,
And nurſe with down-caſt eye
Some ruffian's orphan brat.
Bind with thy cords of ſilk the armed hands
Of hateful kings—reach out thy golden cup;
Whoſe ſweet nepenthe heals
The feveriſh throb of wrath;
And hither lead Hope, crown'd with budding blooms,
And callous-handed Labour, ſinging loud,
And Plenty ſcatt'ring gifts
To dancing choirs of glee.
The war-ſteed's hoof-mark hide with greening ears,
Twine round the elm once more the trampled vine;
And from the graſs-grown ſtreet
The rugged ruin ſhove.
So ſhall new nurſeries of ſons unborn
More towns ariſe,—and, Concord, rear to thee,
Taught by the milder arts,
The marble fanes of thank.

DOMESTIC PLEASURES.

Written in Stainer-Wood, Selby, Yorkſhire.

WHEN ev'ning's mellow tints enrich the Weſt,
And the dim diſtance cheats the wand'ring eye;
When nature's ſtillneſs makes the weary bleſt,
And the ſmooth breeze ſcarce whiſpers out a ſigh:
From ſocial joys then gladly would I ſteal,
From ſcenes whence gaudy pleaſure proudly flies;
In ſolitude the pow'r of fancy feel,
And trace her pleaſing viſions as they riſe:—
Deluding hope each fond illuſion moulds,
Where happineſs in tempting form is ſeen;
Imagination ev'ry wing unfolds,
And flutters round the tranſitory ſcene.
" Far from thoſe ranks, where faſhion rules the hour,
Where luxury her pamp'ring revels keeps;
Where envy marks the ſplendid pride of pow'r,
And pining diſcontent in anguiſh weeps;
" My humble manſion decks the lowly vale,
Where health extends her animated ſmile:
Where ſweet contentment tells her ſimple tale,
To ſmooth the chearful peaſant's rugged toil.
" Oft as the morn renews the tut'ring ſtrain
The little linnet from its dam receives,
And oft as ev'ning tells the wearied ſwain
To taſte the ſweet repoſe that nature gives,
" With ſolitary ſtep each wood I trace,
Where contemplation ſtills the lonely way;
Muſe on the hours of woe that others paſs,
And catch the luſtre of contentment's ray.
" And if ſome mortal ſorrows chill'd the time,
When youth's warm inexperienc'd pleaſures glow'd,
To ſhrink from theſe, e'en Pity calls a crime;
For ills unfelt her tender tear's beſtow'd:
" She feels the laſh, that tyranny compels
The ſlave in ſilent agony to bear;
And oft in Mercy's ear each mis'ry tells,
That marks the convict's ſolitary care:
" She hears the wretch's laſt convulſive groan,
That howls the ſecret horror of his mind:
She lets not penury complain alone,
And hopeleſs ſorrow owns her ſoothings kind:
" But from ſuch viſionary woes I ſwerve,
With happineſs each penſive thought to drown;
The pleaſures of my peaceful home obſerve,
And ſmile with gratitude on joys my own:
" Joys that my wedded partner chearful ſhares,
That make us ſpurn the lux'ries of the great:
Joys that are heighten'd by her ſoothing cares,
That gently heal each poiſon'd wound of fate.
" For when pale ſickneſs wakes each tort'ring fear,
Leſt ills unknown the peaceful charm ſhould break,
Oft have I ſeen the ſympathetic tear
Tremble beneath the ſmile that decks her cheek:—
" And when the balmy ſweets of health return,
To grace the homely board they cheer'd before,
With grateful hearts their valued worth we learn;
Poſſeſs'd of theſe, how great our little ſtore!—
" And O ye little-ones! whoſe infant tongues
Have learnt to liſp the ſtrains affection taught;
To whom the faſcinating pow'r belongs,
By little arts to chaſe each penſive thought;
" Preſerve th' untainted heart, the ſoul ſincere,
That piety, ſoft, and compaſſion warm:—
I would not barter crowns for ties ſo dear;
Compar'd with theſe, what human treaſure charms?

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* This laſt Ode has been much altered, and of courſe injured, in the tranſlation, in order to diſplace the alluſions to the Pruſſian campaigns of 1760 and 1761.

" Come ye, who proudly tread ambition's height,
And graſp the puny fumes that wealth beſtows;
And ye whom pow'r's too pois'ning ſweets delight,
Who taſte no joy but what from affluence flows;
" Reſign your pleaſures—view that father's care,
Who bends with fondneſs o'er his happy child;
Own that one moment of his bliſs to ſhare,
Pleas'd ye'd deſert your golden projects wild.
" Ye never felt that genuine delight
That animates a parent's glowing breaſt;
Your grandeſt hopes an adverſe blaſt can blight;
My humbleſt pleaſures happineſs has bleſt.—
" If on our joys misfortune's keeneſt winds
Blow angrily, and all her horrors ſend;
Oh! what a balm an aged father finds
In the ſweet ſoothings of a filial friend!—
" A mother too—whom finer feelings move,
Whoſe ſofter boſom ev'ry anguiſh ſhares,—
Calm her thou ſource of comfort, filial love—
Maternal ſorrows claim your tend'reſt cares.

" Go on ye young-ones, deckt with modeſt worth,
Poſſeſs'd of virtue, ev'ry torrent brave:
Be truly great, and thoſe that gave you birth
Will meet with calm content the peaceful grave!"—

The charm 's diſſolv'd——: my wand'ring ſteps I bend
Where firſt my fancy drew each flatt'ring line:—
The chill unhealthy dews of night deſcend,
And ev'ry melancholy thought is mine.—

Liverpool, 12th Dec. H. R.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE ſale of the books of the late Mr. STEEVENS, the commentator upon Shakeſpeare, has been a principal object of attention in the literary world in the preſent month. The following were among the moſt curious books in the collection, and were reſpectively ſold at the prices affixed.

Baldwyn's Myrroure for Magiſtrates, bl. l. 4to. firſt edition, 1559, 3l. 1s.

Chapman, George, Shadow of Death, 4to. Lond. 1594, 3l. 15s.

Chute, A. Beautie deſhonored, written under the title of Shore's Wife, 4to. imprinted by Wolfe, 1593, 3l. 15s.

The Contention between Churchyeard and Camel, upon David Dycer's Dreame, with cureous MS. notes, bl. l. 4to. 1560, 4l. 9s.

The Dialogue of Creatures moralyſed, bl. l. with wood cuts, preſumed the firſt Engliſh Edition, printed by John Raſtell, and they be to ſell upon Powly's Churcheyarde, 4l. 14s. 6d.

Googe, Barnabe, Eglegs, Epytaphes, and Sonnettes, *neuly written, ſmall 8vo.* 10l. 15s.

The ground work of Connie-catching. The Defence of ditto. A Diſputation between a Hee and a Shee Connie-catcher, with wood cuts, 4to. London, 1592, 7l. 10s.

The Paradice of Daintie Devices, interleaved, 4to. 1600. Breton, Nich. Workes of a young Wyt, bl. l. 4to. with a MS. Liſt of the Author's works, by Meſſrs. Steevens, Retſon and Parh. Soother's Odes, 4to. bl. l. interleaved with MS. notes. Watſon, Tho. Paſſionate Centurie of Love, 4to. bl. l. no dates, 21l. 10s. 6d.

Puttenham's Art of Engliſh Poeſie, printed by Field, 4to. 1589; 7l. 10s.

Roy's, Will. Satire on Cardinal Wolſey, a Poem, ſmall 8vo. no date, 7l. 7s.

England's Helicon, collected by Bodenham, with Additions, and an Index in MS. by Mr. Steevens, 4to. 1600, 11l. 15s.

The Hiſtory of Troy, compoſed out of Latyn into Frenſhe, by Raoul de Heine, in 1464, and tranſlated by William Caxton in 1468, folio, 4l. 3s. 6d.

Painter, Will. Palace of Pleaſure, 2 vols. in 1, 4to. 1567, 8l. 8s.

The plot of the plays of Frederick and Baſilea, and of the Deade Man's Fortune; the original papers which hung up in the playhouſes for the uſe of the prompter and actors, earlier than the time of Shakeſpeare, 11l.

A Comedy called Common Conditions, bl. l. imperfect, 4to. 6l. 10s.

Bale, John, Tragedie, manifeſting the chieff Promiſes of God unto Man, compiled A. D. 1538, printed 1577, 12l. 15s.

Marlow, Chr. and Tho. Naſh, Tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage, 4to. 1594, 17l.

Shakeſpeare's ſecond part of Henry IVth. 4to. 1600, 3l. 13s.

The Cronicle Hiſtory of Henry the fifth, by William Shakeſpeare, firſt edition, 4to. printed by Crede, 1600, 27l. 6s. Mr. John Kemble was the purchaſer.

Shakeſpeare's Midſummer's Night's Dream, firſt edition, part of a leaf wanting, 1600, 25l.

Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor, firſt edition, 4to. 1602, 28l.

Rapin's Hiſtory of England, and Tindal's Continuation, l. p. 10 volumes, folio, London, 1732—41, 53l. 11s.

Newes from Scotland, declaring the life of Dr. Fiari, a Sorcerer, who was burned at Edinburgh in 1591, who was Regiſter to the Devil, bl. l. 6l. 6s.

Purchas's Pilgrims and Pilgrimage. 5 vols folio, 1625, 23l.

All the books ſold for upwards of three thouſand pounds.

Several literary gentlemen of this country, are about to inſtitute a Society for the cultivation of Eaſtern Literature. We underſtand they propoſe to publiſh annually a volume of papers and memoirs, and to hold periodical meetings in London. The Society at preſent conſiſts of above fifty members, among whom are The Biſhop of Durham, the Biſhop of Meath, Sir G. Staunton, Sir R. Chambers, Sir F. Drake, Sir Wm. Ouſeley, Col. Symes, Dr. Baird, Dr. Moodie, Dr. Browne, Capt. Francklin, the Perſian Traveller; Mr. Browne, the Egyptian Traveller; Mr. Moiſes, and Profeſſor Lloyd.—They are to be ſtyled "THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY."

Dr. NISBET is printing the firſt volume of his Clinical Guide, containing the *Treatment and Diſeaſes of Children.*

Dr. GREGORY will ſpeedily publiſh, under the title of *Elements of a Polite Education*, ſuch an abridgment of the Letters of Lord Cheſterfield, as will contain only the valuable and unexceptionable parts of that work. It has long been acknowledged that no book in the Engliſh language contains ſo great a fund of uſeful practical knowledge, and at the ſame time preſents us with ſo happy a model of the epiſtolary ſtyle as Lord Cheſterfield's Letters, but it was to be regretted that as they originally appeared, they contained ſome paſſages morally exceptionable, with ſome repetitions, and ſome trifling matter which prevented their being generally put into the hands of young perſons.

The learned Dr. HAGAR, of Vienna, who is at preſent in London, has undertaken to ſuperintend an Engliſh tranſlation of his *Picture of Palermo*, a pleaſing work, which has been moſt favourably received in Italy, France and Germany.

A ſmall work, entitled, *Scientific Dialogues*, written with the view of rendering the ſtudy of mechanics and natural philoſophy eaſy to children, is expected in a few days.

The curioſity of foreigners, relative to the preſent ſtate of France, has been gratified in a conſiderable degree, by the intereſting letters of Doctor BUGGE', the Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the univerſity of Copenhagen. An Engliſh tranſlation of his work from the original Daniſh, will appear in London in the courſe of June, in two volumes duodecimo. Our readers will be enabled to judge of the value of the work, from the intereſting Analyſis of the firſt volume which is given in the former part of this Magazine.

The Cow-Pock Inſtitution has determined to preſerve, for the uſe of the public, a ſtock of efficacious vaccine matter, which will be diſtributed under the ſeal of the Inſtitution, the impreſſion of which is a Cow, with the motto "*Feliciores Inſerit.*"

The recent invention of M. MIONET, by which *the Medals of the National Muſeum at Paris* is in part, and ſoon will be entirely laid open to the world, having engaged the attention of the curious, in conſequence of the notice given in the Monthly Magazine of laſt month, it may be deſirable for the public to know that ſpecimens of his impreſſions are to be ſeen, and that orders for them will be taken, at Mr. Geiſweiler's in Parliament Street.

A work intended to unite the amuſing ſtyle of a modern tour, with topographical hiſtory and antiquarian information, is propoſed to be publiſhed in the courſe of the preſent year, under the title of "*The Beauties of Wiltſhire.* Mr. BRITTON, the author, has been indefatigable in his reſearches. The work is to be embelliſhed with ſeveral views, among which will be Saliſbury Cathedral, Stonehenge, Fonthill, Wilton, &c.

The widow of the late Rev. Mr. TASKER, rector of Iddeſleigh, Devon, well known for his verſion of Pindar, and his Poems, is about to publiſh the whole of her huſband's works by ſubſcription.

Dr. WATKINS, author of the Univerſal Biographical Dictionary, will ſhortly publiſh a work, entitled, Scriptural Biography, in one volume, duodecimo, for the uſe of ſchools and families.

The Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM is about to publiſh a volume of thirteen Sermons, founded upon Dr. Doddridge's *Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul:* with two or three additional diſcourſes, including a ſecond edition of his ſermon, *Rome is Fallen.*

We underſtand Mr. COTTLE's poem of Alfred will be publiſhed in July.

The firſt volume of Mr. FRANKLIN's complete and comprehenſive Hiſtory of Egypt is nearly ready for publication.

A chemiſt of Guadaloupe has found out a method of extracting from the ſugar cane a ſixth part of fine ſugar more than has been hitherto obtained.

A temple is about to be erected at Laxenburg, near Vienna, in which the ſtatues of the moſt eminent heroes and ſtateſmen, who have ſignalized themſelves in the ſervice of the Auſtrian government, are to be placed.

The Banker Heigelin, at Naples, has, received, by the hands of M. Bugge', the Daniſh aſtronomer, a conſiderable ſum of money, collected in Denmark for the unfortunate Dolomieu, who is ſtill detained in a priſon at Palermo.

The Elector of Saxony has appointed the celebrated painter, Joseph Grassi of Vienna, director of the academy of Fine Arts at Dreſden.

The firſt volume of the Hiſtory of Typography, commenced by the late Breitkopf, a learned bookſeller at Leipzig, will be publiſhed in May next.

Wieland is at preſent compoſing a new work, to conſiſt of four volumes, entitled, *Ariſtipp. und ſein Zeitalter*. It will probably form a counterpart to the Travels of Anacharſis.

It is well known that the beautiful and valuable pigment called *Ultramarine*, is obtained by a tedious and difficult proceſs from *lapis lazuli*. The baſis of this colour was long ſuſpected to be copper, but the experiments of Margraff ſhewed that it was iron, in ſome unknown ſtate of combination. New light has been thrown on this ſubject by Morveau, who has diſcovered that ſelenite loaded with iron, when decompoſed by carbonaceous matter, yields a blue ſulphuret of iron of equal permanency with the true ultramarine.

The long expected new German Tranſlation of the Prophet Micha, by A. E. Hartmann, Prorector of the Frederician Gymnaſium at Herford, has been publiſhed at Lemgo. After an introduction, which treats of the life and contemporary hiſtory of the prophet, and of the plan, contents, diviſion and genius of the book, and contains a catalogue *raiſonné* of former editions, tranſlations and commentaries; follows the tranſlation, accompanied with explanatory notes, and five excurſive diſſertations on the frequent uſe of a play upon words by the Eaſtern nations; on the true meaning of the word prophet, and on his office, on the deſcriptions of a golden age, in the Hebrew, poets, &c. Solid learning, a taſte formed by the ſtudy of the ancient claſſics, and an intimate acquaintance with the genius of the Eaſtern, and particularly the Hebrew poets, appear here in union with enlightened theological ſentiments; and the author proves himſelf a worthy diſciple of Heyne and Eichhorn.

M. Zink of Homburg, near Frankfort, has invented a muſical inſtrument, which plays a full concerto, and comprehends fourteen different inſtruments. It has three ſets of keys; the uppermoſt plays the harmonica of Franklin, the middle one a piano-forte, and the undermoſt a harpſichord without quills.

The celebrated German poet Schiller, author of The Robbers, &c. has tranſlated *Macbeth* into German iambics: and is now employed in writing a new tragedy, the ſubject of which is the melancholy fate of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots.

The following advertiſement lately appeared in the Riga papers, from the licenſers of the preſs. "All the ſhort pieces in verſe or proſe, which, being temporary, are meant for immediate publication, muſt be ſent to the licenſer before eleven in the morning, if their authors would receive them, with liberty to print on the ſame day."

The remains of BoileauDespreaux have been dug up from the *Sainte Chapelle*, and have been depoſited in the garden of the Muſeum of French monuments, near thoſe of Deſcartes, of Moliere, and of Lafontaine.

Technology. On the firſt of Germinal a new work commenced at Paris, conſecrated entirely to the arts and manufactures, in the way of annals or technological memoirs upon the modern diſcoveries concerning the arts, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

An imperial order is iſſued to the licenſer of the preſs at Vienna, forbidding all books on ſtories of enchantment, ghoſts, robbers, impoſtors, and aſſociations of fraternity. The coffee-houſes of Vienna are forbidden to have literary gazettes or journals. Three of the reading-rooms have been ſhut, and are again opened, but under very different reſtrictions.

It has been propoſed by an Auſtrian engeneer, to unite by means of canals the Adriatic ſea with the Baltic; and to open a communication by water, from the hereditary dominions of the emperor, with four ſeas, viz. the Baltic, the North Sea, the Black Sea, and the Adriatic.

The central adminiſtration of the department of the Seine, in the view of contributing to the health, ſafety and comfort of the citizens of their metropolis, have provided a prize extraordinary from their funds which they have authorized the Medical Society of Paris to appropriate. It is a gold medal of the value of 300 livres, for the beſt "*expoſition in detail of the phyſical topography of the city of Paris and its environs, in a circle of two miriameters at at leaſt of radius.*"

St. Croix has juſt publiſhed learned reſearches concerning the libraries of Alexandria. He particularly labours to deſtroy the received fable, that they were burnt by the command of Omar, and that being diſtributed they warmed the baths of the city for three months. St. Croix then ſhows, that the moſt ancient and conſiderable

able libraries of Alexandria did not exiſt beyond the fourth century.

Some phyſicians of Paris have made ſucceſsful experiments of the reſpiration of gas, according to the method of Dr. BEDDOES; and have founded an eſtabliſhment in that city, for the treatment of patients.

MAHMUD EFFENDI, the late ſecretary of the Turkiſh ambaſſador at the court of Great Britain, has publiſhed a French tranſlation of the lateſt financial and military regulations of the preſent Emperor. This work has been printed at Conſtantinople, in the imperial printing-office, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral plates. This is the firſt Turkiſh production of its kind, and a phenomenon in the Ottoman empire.

M. MAJO, of Noſſen, near Freiburg in Saxony, has diſcovered a durable and beautiful green, which he calls *new apple green*. This green will admit of a conſiderable alloy, and may be uſed either as an oil or water-colour.

Dr. PRIESTLEY has juſt publiſhed, at Northumberland, a work, entitled, "*The Doctrine of Phlogiſton eſtabliſhed, and that of the Compoſition of Water refuted.*" This work contains all that Dr. Prieſtley has hitherto publiſhed on this controverted point, with conſiderable additions. On this and another ſubject Dr. Prieſtley has lately addreſſed the following letter to one of the editors of the New York Medical Repoſitory.

"SINGULAR EFFECTS *of* GASEOUS OXYD *of* SEPTON (*dephlogiſticated Nitrous Air*).

DEAR SIR,

I ſend you an extract from a letter juſt received from my ſon in England, thinking it will gratify yourſelf, and the readers of the Medical Repoſitory.

"Mr. Watt deſired me to tell my father, that he has completely got the better of his aſthma, by breathing dephlogiſticated air, and he is in much better health in every reſpect. They are adminiſtering *dephlogiſticated nitrous air* to two paralytic patients, one of whom is nearly cured. It excites the nervous ſyſtem in a wonderful manner. Some that take it are thrown into fits of laughter, others into the moſt antic geſtures, affecting them much in the ſame way as if they were intoxicated, and in ſome it produces a ſtate of inſenſibility."

I have now in the preſs a work which I venture to entitle, *The Doctrine of Phlogiſton eſtabliſhed, and that of the Compoſition of Water refuted.* It contains all that I have hitherto publiſhed on the ſubject, with conſiderable additions. In this I may be ſaid, in the language of the preſent war, to have *made an attack on the whole line of* my opponents. As this war will probably laſt longer than that in Europe, I am glad to find my antagoniſts in ſuch cool, good temper, eſpecially Dr. Maclean, whoſe feelings I am ſorry to ſeem to have hurt, though I think he gave the occaſion. In candour and civility I will endeavour not to be exceeded by any perſon. Truth is, or ought to be, our common and only object. Your Repoſitory is the theatre of the conteſt, and I hope it will not be diſgraced by the illiberality of any writer in it. With much reſpect, I am, dear Sir, your's ſincerely, J. PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, Jan. 30, 1800.

The Connecticut Academy are endeavouring to collect and preſerve, for publication, a regular ſeries of facts, reſpecting the following phenomena of nature: the variations of the thermometer and barometer; extraordinary changes of weather, and ſtorms of all kinds; ſtate of the ſeaſons: unuſual tides; celeſtial appearances; earthquakes; unuſual numbers of inſects; commencement, progreſs, and termination of epidemic diſeaſes among men and other animals; and other remarkable phyſical phenomena—noting, in all caſes, the preciſe time when any extraordinary occurrence begins and ends.

Profeſſor MEIGS, who began the ſeries of obſervations on the firſt day of January, 1800, at New-Haven, notes the indication of the quickſilver in the thermometer thrice a day, at ſun-riſe, at two o'clock afternoon, and at ſun-ſet; the firſt being the coldeſt, the ſecond the warmeſt, and the third the mean temperature of the natural day. A blank leaf is left in the book after each day, for the purpoſe of entering hereafter, in its place, any ſingular or memorable events in any part of the earth, however diſtant: ſuch as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, great tempeſts, or other atmoſpherical commotions—local or general ſickneſs among the human ſpecies or brute animals, the multiplication of inſects and reptiles, the prevalence of drought, the occurrence of hail, and all other phyſical appearances.

A ſteelyard has been invented by Mr. BENJA. DEARBORN, of Maſſachuſetts, in which the centre of motion, centre of gravity, and points of ſuſpenſion, are ſo adjuſted, that the beam vibrates like a ſcale-beam, when loaded with weights in equilibrium, and when unloaded. He has obtained a patent for his invention, under the title of the "Vibrating Steelyard." Beſides the advantages of the common ſteelyard, Mr. D.'s inſtrument poſſeſſes the property of being ſtrictly accurate: it has but two hooks; never requires to be reverſed; has the poiſes adjuſted to certain weights, which may be ſealed like other weights; gives, by inſpection, both neat and groſs hundreds; and may be purchaſed at a moderate price.

The Rev. S. CONSTANT has diſcovered a cement for preſerving wood and brick from decay, and for ſtopping leaks and fiſſures, for which he has obtained a patent in America. It is compoſed of the following materials, viz. Tar, pulverized coal (charcoal is eſteemed the beſt), and fine well ſlaked lime; the coal and lime to be well mixed together, proportioned at about four fifths coal, and one fifth lime; the tar to be heated, and, while hot, thickened with the mixture of coal and lime, until it becomes ſo hard as that it may be eaſily ſpread upon the ſurface of a board, and not run off when hot. Turpentine or pitch will anſwer nearly as well as tar, and plaſter of Paris will anſwer inſtead of lime; to be uſed in the ſame manner, and about in the ſame proportions. The cement muſt be applied when warm, and is found to be uſed eaſieſt with a trowel.

The varieties of maize, or Indian corn, are very numerous. Its vegetative powers are found to be admirably adapted to the climates of Nova-Scotia and the Carolinas. Farmers are not agreed which variety of the grain is moſt productive. Each ſoil and latitude undoubtedly has its particular and preferable ſort of maize. We mention, however, for the information of our readers, a kind of Indian corn which grew laſt ſeaſon on Manhattan Iſland, at Haerlem. The ear contained ſixteen rows of grains. Theſe were well ripened, of a middling ſize, and of a very firm ſtructure. Not a row contained leſs than fifty grains. So that the product of a ſingle ear of maize was more than eight hundred grains. *New York Monthly Magazine.*

Profeſſor BLUMENBACH, in a letter to a friend (Dr. Aſh) in this country, ſays, that a Secret is now making as much noiſe in Pruſſia as the Cow-pock in England. A Profeſſor Reich in Erlangen ſays he has diſcovered two medicines, one internal, the other external; by means of which, all the dangers of acute diſeaſes may be warded off, as it were, in a moment, only the uſe of them muſt not be deferred too long.—Theſe medicines do not make a ſudden or complete cure; but by means of them all danger is ſo far removed in twelve hours, that it may be ſecurely prognoſticated that the life of the patient is ſafe. He has offered to communicate his ſecret to every practitioner for a moderate douceur; and he is now ordered by the king to be examined before a committee of phyſicians at Berlin. Mr. Blumenbach adds, that Profeſſor Reich is a plain, ſenſible man, and not the leaſt inclined to quackery. Profeſſor Sprengel fancies he has found theſe two medicines in the works of an old Arabian Phyſician.

There is a Ruſſian theatre at Moſcow, under the management of an Engliſhman, named Maddox. It contains four rows of boxes, and two galleries; the firſt ornamented with mirrors and tapeſtry. The ſubſcription for a box is from 300 to 1000 or more Roubles; and the price of the pit it one Rouble. In deſpite of a price ſo high, the pit is ſeldom empty, and few of the boxes are to be let. Moſt of the pieces repreſented are tranſlations; though there are many dramatic works, comic operas, tragedies, and others, that are Ruſſian. Among the moſt ſucceſsful of the foreign dramas, we may enumerate Emelia Galotti, Miſs Sarah Sampſon, Minna de Barnhelm, all by Leſſing; Clavijo, by Goethe, Marianne, The Gameſters, The School for Scandal, and, above all the reſt, The Stranger, The Natural Son, and other pieces by Kotzebue. The dancing is tolerable; and ſome of the ſcenery cannot be too highly praiſed. The pit is remarkably well behaved. The auditors content themſelves, if diſſatisfied, by withholding their applauſe; they more frequently addreſs their plaudits to the author than to the actor. It is not here however that the theatrical amuſements of Ruſſia are to be ſeen in all their ſplendor. Moſt of the nobility of Moſcow, paſs the ſummer at their country ſeats; and the theatre is one of their principal amuſements. The actors are choſen among their young vaſſals of both ſexes. On theſe they beſtow a proper education: they are taught muſic, dancing, recitation, and foreign languages, by good maſters; and ſometimes become excellent comedians. The orcheſtra is likewiſe compoſed of ſerfs; but generally under the direction of a foreigner.

A magnificent edition, in one volume, folio, of Virgil, has juſt been publiſhed by the elder DIDOT. It is on vellum paper; and the copies printed are two hundred and fifty; each numbered and ſigned. The plates are from the deſigns of Gérard and Girodet, two pupils of David; and the price of the work is ſix hundred franks; or five and twenty pounds ſterling; and nine hundred for copies with proof plates. Didot is likewiſe publiſhing the works of Racine, three volumes, large folio, with fifty-ſeven plates, in the execution of which the greateſt artiſts of France are employed. The ſame number of copies, ſigned, are to be taken off as of the

Virgil; and the type is ſaid to be ſtill ſuperior. The price to ſubſcribers is twelve hundred franks; or eighteen hundred for copies with proof plates, of which there are to be one hundred. The Virgil is the beginning of a magnificent collection of the claſſics; and Horace is next to appear.

Two Daniſh gentlemen, M. Heiberg and Home, have been baniſhed for the freedom of their writings, according to the late laws for the regulation of the preſs. The reſtraints lately put upon the preſs in Denmark were at the requiſition of a neighbouring power, from whom a declaration of war was averted on this condition!

Gabriel KNOGLER, profeſſor of aſtronomy in the univerſity of Ingolſtadt, writes to M. Von Zach, that he had found the original manuſcripts of ſeveral aſtronomical obſervations, made by the Jeſuits in China; which he promiſes to communicate to M. Von Zach, to be publiſhed in his *Monthly Correſpondence*. On this occaſion he obſerves reſpecting the map of China, accompanying the Account of Lord Macartney's Embaſſy, that, however accurate it may be on the whole, yet he conſiders the delineation of the celebrated wall to be incorrect, as it has a quite different appearance in a large map of China and Tartary, laid down by the Jeſuits, but which has not been engraved.—Profeſſor Knogler likewiſe poſſeſſes a map of California, drawn by the Jeſuits. Although from the obſervations of the laſt circumnavigators, La Perouſe, Vancouver, &c. we have become more accurately acquainted with the coaſts of California; yet theſe older maps of the Jeſuits may give us a knowledge of the interior of the country, which we do not yet poſſeſs, and thus prove a valuable acquiſition to the ſcience of geography.

In the ſummer of 1799, the Swediſh academician *Göns Svanberg*, was ſent by the Royal Academy of Stockholm to Lapland, to examine into the ſituation and local circumſtances of that part of the country, where, in 1736, the French academicians, De Maupertuis, Clairaut, Camus, Le Monnier, the abbé Outhier, and Celſius, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Upſal, meaſured a degree of latitude under the polar circle, of the accuracy of which menſuration doubts had long ago ariſen. And from a compariſon of Svanberg's obſervations, of which he has communicated an account to the academy, with the circumſtances attending the operations of the French academicians, it becomes more and more evident, that, to decide this intereſting queſtion, it is neceſſary to meaſure *anew* a degree in theſe northern regions. Hopes are entertained, that as ſoon as the requiſite inſtruments can be procured, a new menſuration will actually be undertaken, under the auſpices of the Swediſh government, by Svanberg and the engeneer Oſverbom.

A tranſlation of Benjamin MARTYN's *Philoſophical Grammar* into the modern or vulgar Greek language, was laſt year publiſhed at Vienna, under the following title: *Γραμματικὴ τῶν φιλοσοφικῶν ἐπιστημῶν σύντομος ἀνάλυσις τῆς πειραματικῆς νεωτέρας φιλοσοφίας κατ' ἐρωταπόκρισιν συγγραφεῖσα μὲν παρὰ τοῦ Ἄγγλου Βενιαμὶν Μαρτινοῦ νῦν δὲ πρῶτον ἐκδοθεῖσα εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων διάλεκτον, καὶ μετὰ πλείστων σημειωμάτων ἐπαυξηνθεῖσα παρὰ Ανθίμου Γαζῆ ἀρχιμδτ. (ἀρχιμανδρίτου) θετταλομάγνητος, ἀφιερωθεῖσα τῇ τιμίᾳ ἀδελφότητι τῶν κυρίων Ζωσιμάδων τόμος Α'. ἐν Βιέννῃ τῆς Αὐστρίας παρὰ τῷ Φραντξ Αντωνίῳ Σχραίμβλ. 1799, 8vo.* This firſt part, without including the Dedication to the incomparable brothers Anaſtaſius, Nicolaus, Zoi and Michael Zoſima, thoſe excellent Joannites and diſtinguiſhed patrons of the Greek ſchools, fills 363 pages; with cuts by Schindelmayer. The ſecond part, together with the firſt, and the Index, contains 695 pages; the paginal numbers being continued from the firſt. The tranſlator is a phyſician: the Greek tranſlation however is not made from the original Engliſh, but from a French tranſlation, which was publiſhed under the following title: *Grammaire des Sciences Philoſophiques, ou Analyſe abregée de la philoſophie moderne, appuyée ſur les experiences. Traduite de l'Anglois de Benj. Martin, à Paris, 1749, 8vo. 384 p.* The French tranſlator deſignates himſelf in a letter to a friend, by the monograms D. A. E. P. which have not yet been decyphered. The ſtyle of the modern Greek tranſlator approaches very nearly to Helleniſm; as that of the Ruſſians, Servians, Montegrini, greatly reſembles Slavoniſm.—Compare the Ruſſian tranſlation of Telemachus, and *Raich*'s hiſtory of the Slavonic Nations.

The States of Eaſt Pruſſia having, according to the uſage of the country, granted to the preſent king of Pruſſia, on doing him homage at his acceſſion to the throne, a free-gift of 100,000 florins; his majeſty was pleaſed to accept it, but, with laudable zeal for the good of his ſubjects, applied the money to the amelioration of the ſchools, both in the towns and the country.—In a German journal, ſeveral moſt gracious letters of thanks from the king and queen of Pruſſia to literati and artiſts who had preſented their works to their majeſties.

That formidable hydra, the board of cenſure, which prevented ſo much good in Bavaria, and occaſioned ſtill more evil, by ſupporting ignorance and ſuperſtition, is indeed annihilated: but ſtill there exiſt there a numerous band of enemies of knowledge. The elector, animated with an enlightened zeal for the intereſts of his ſubjects and of humanity, is taking meaſures to introduce a general toleration into his dominions: but his good intentions are counteracted, and the hatred manifeſted, which the greateſt part of the Bavarians beae to thoſe of a different perſuaſion. Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate are not yet ripe for the introduction of toleration, nor indeed for moſt of the reforms made by the philanthropic Maximilian Joſeph. The Ex-jeſuits, who ſtill breathe forth poiſon, and the numerous hoſt of lazy monks, the moſt of whom ſlumber away their life in eaſe and torpid indolence, inſtead of cultivating the ſciences, ſtill poſſeſs too great an influence over the minds of the people. And they have moreover called in to their aid their neighbours, the Augſburghers, who tire not in labouring to effect the perdition of the human race. It is even aſſerted, that the Ex-jeſuits of Augſburg again wear, as they formerly did in the plentitude of their glory and power over heaven and earth, ſtiff collars to their cloaks, and have acquired a great aſcendency over the catholic part of the magiſtracy.

On the 5th of laſt Nivoſe (27th December) at four o'clock in the morning, C. **MECHAIN** diſcovered a comet near the ſtar ſigma of the dragon. It was diſtinguiſhable by the naked eye, and had a degree of tail. It was moving towards the ſouth. This will be the 91ſt, according to the catalogue of C. **LALANDE**.

The family of Robert Paul **LAMANON** has depoſited with the keepers of the manuſcripts in the national library of France an intereſting manuſcript of this learned and unfortunate naturaliſt, ſo cruelly murdered by the ſavages in the voyage of diſcovery under La Peyrouſe. It is in folio, containing about 500 pages, entitled, "Materiaux d'un ouvrage ſur l'origine et la formation des montagnes, des vallies, et des plaines"

The French, ever deſirous to turn a diſputed point to certain advantage, have made the controverſy which began in the commencement of this year, as to "*what century are we in*," the ſubject of a comedy at the theatre du Vaudeville. Under the character of a M. Precis, a father is reſolved nor to marry his daughter before the firſt day of the new century. Surville and Eliza, the daughter, with whom he is in love, are impatient for that alliance, inſiſting that the propitious day has arrived; but an uncle, who has a ſum of money to pay whenever the marriage ſhould take place, and a Mademoiſelle Antivieux, not willing to be older by a year, inſiſt that the nineteenth century does not commence till 1801. The diſpute is referred to Mr. Star the aſtronomer, to influence whoſe deciſion, Mademoiſelle Antivieux promiſes her hand and heart as a recompence for the deſired arbitration: on the other Surville threatens him with a duel, the terrors of which force a verdict according to the wiſhes of the two lovers. The father ſigns the contract: but Belval arrives after with proof that the century does not commence till 1801, but there was no retracing their ſteps, and the lovers are happily united.

It is a ſingular circumſtance, while the works of the German dramatiſts are leading the public taſte in Paris and London, that two of the moſt eminent writers of that nation, **SCHILLER** and **GÖTHE**, ſhould be engaged in adapting ſome of the beſt French and Engliſh plays to the German ſtage; the former of theſe is employed about a liberal tranſlation of the Macbeth of Shakeſpear, and the latter has juſt finiſhed a ſpirited imitation of Voltaire's Zaire.

A remarkable fact concerning the *Lanius excubitor* (great ſhrike of Pennant) has lately been obſerved in America. This bird is called by the German coloniſts of the United States *Neun-tödter (nine-killer)* from a practice popularly attributed to it, of killing *nine* graſhoppers every day, and ſticking them on the thorns about which it haunts. The fact of its thus killing graſhoppers by empaling them, appears ſufficiently aſcertained, and it is equally proved that theſe graſhoppers form no part of the food of this bird. The common people attribute this ſingular action to mere wantonneſs. Mr. Heckwelder however, who ſends this account to the American Philoſophical Society, ſuppoſes that this extraordinary inſtinct is merely intended to ſerve the purpoſe of a lure to entice the ſmall birds to the ſpot, where the ſhrike ſits in wait to devour them.

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Plutarchi Opera Omnia, 11 vol. 8vo. Tubingæ, 1798.

Heineken Ideen und Beobachtungen den Thieriſchen Magnetiſmus und deſſen enwendung betreffund. Bremen, 1800.

Theeden und Stoll ausführliche Krankengeſchichle eines Failſuchtigen mit den Rathgebungen. Bremen, 1800.

Lhuìliar's Anleitung zur Elementar Algebra. Tubingen, 1799.

Journal der Romane, 1 and 2 Stück, 10s 6d. Berlin, 1800.

Knigge Libenſreglen, 2 Bandchen. Leipzig, 1800.

La Fontaine neue Moralyſche Erzachlungen, 6 and 7 Bandchen. Berlin, 1800.

Krankheit und Liebo von W. X. Bremen, 1800.

Buſch Zuſaetze zu ſeiner practiſchen handlung, 3 Band, nebſt einem Regiſter—über alle fünf Theile dieſes Werks. Hamburg, 1800.

Spies. Ritter mit dem Goldenen Horn. Leipzig, 1799.

A Speckmann berühmten Pferdeverleihers in Gottingen Lebenſgeſchichte eines Miethpferdes. Bremen, 1799.

J. H. Vos Werke des Publius Virgilius Maro, 3 vol. Gr. 8vo. V. P. Braunchweig, 1800.

Natolien, Georgien Armenien, Kurdiſtan in Hiſtorich geo. Hinſicht, 2 Karten, 5 Kupferon. Jera, 1799.

Egypten in hiſt. geogr. polit. Hinſicht, 1 and 2 Fortſezung. Jera.

Egypten was es war, iſt, und ſeyn Könte. Berlin, 1799.

Hoyer's Geſchichte der Kreigſkunt. Gottingen, 1799.

Herder's Golt. Gotha, 1800.

Rambach's Grammatiſche principien des teutche Sprache. Francfurt, 1799.

Robinſon the Younger, mit einem Worterbuch verſehen. Bremen, 1800.

Recuiel de contes intereſſan et moreux publié a Vuſage de la Jeneuſſe, par T. T. Küne. Bremen, 1800.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of the* ROYAL INSTITUTION *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from p. 379.*)*

IN our laſt Number, we gave a ſhort account of the origin of this Inſtitution, which was concluded with a liſt of the officers who have the direction of it. As ſoon as the ſociety became organized, and the houſe put in order, regular meetings of the managers were held, to conſider in what manner the different parts of the Inſtitution could be beſt carried into effect. It was ſoon agreed, that the lectures on experimental philoſophy and chemiſtry ſhould commence as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements for that purpoſe could be made; but the greateſt difficulty was to procure a perſon, not only eminent for his knowledge of theſe ſciences, but who was in the habit of delivering both popular and ſcientific lectures; for though the managers might meet with perſons properly qualified in point of knowledge, yet, if they were unaccuſtomed to ſpeaking and making experiments in public, it would be ſome years before they could appear to advantage; whereas they were convinced, that much depended upon the lectures of the Inſtitution being opened in ſuch a manner as not to diſappoint the public expectation. The endowments of profound ſcience and philoſophy, as is obſerved by the managers in one of their reports, are rarely blended with the faculty of communicating eaſily to others the reſults of the highly intereſting and extended operations of nature and art. Where ſuch talents and acquirements exiſt, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that they would rarely be found unemployed. The inquiries of the managers, and their endeavours to acquit this part of their duty, were extended throughout the kingdom, aided by the vigilance of many ſcientific friends, to whoſe judgment they were more willing to defer, than to rely upon their own.*

Their attention was at length fixed on Dr. Garnett, Profeſſor of Phyſics and Philoſophy in Anderſon's Inſtitution, Glaſgow, a gentleman who was known to the learned world by ſeveral philoſophical and medical publications. Being engaged in a ſimilar inſtitution, the lectures of which he had delivered for ſome years with great ſatisfaction to the managers and the public†, he was looked upon as a proper perſon to fill the office of profeſſor in the new Inſtitution. A correſpondence was immediately entered into with him, and proſpects held out which induced him to reſign the reſpectable ſituation he held at Glaſgow, as well as his extenſive and increaſing practice as a phyſician in that city.

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* Report of the managers of the Royal Inſtitution, Feb. 3, 1800.

† For a particular account of Dr. Garnett's lectures at Glaſgow, ſee vol. V. page 274, of our Magazine.

This arrangement took place about the end of laſt September, after which the Doctor immediately removed to London, bringing with him a conſiderable collection of philoſophical apparatus. Preparations were then made for commencing the lectures, and a temporary lecture-room fitted up, with benches, &c. for the purpoſe; at the ſame time, rooms were opened for the accommodation of the ſubſcribers, which were handſomely furniſhed, and ſupplied with the beſt Engliſh philoſophical journals, reviews, and magazines, as well as with the moſt celebrated French and German Journals.

On the 4th of March, Dr. Garnett delivered his firſt lecture to an audience which completely filled the room, and which for reſpectability has never been equalled in this, or perhaps any other country. Many of the firſt nobility, and perſons occupying the moſt exalted ſtations under government, as well as a great number of ſcientific characters, and ladies of the firſt diſtinction were preſent.

New ſubſcribers now flocked in daily; and their numbers increaſed ſo rapidly, that the managers thought it proper to raiſe the terms of ſubſcription, which was done with reſpect to all the claſſes.

On the third of March, the day before the lectures commenced, the liſt of the members of the Inſtitution was as follows:

Proprietors - -	151
Life Subſcribers - -	175
Annual Subſcribers -	138
Ladies - -	33
Total - - -	497

On the third of April, the numbers ſtood thus:

Proprietors - -	248
Life Subſcribers -	259
Annual Subſcribers -	297
Ladies - -	97
Total - -	901

So that within a month, 97 new proprietors, 102 life ſubſcribers, 159 annual ſubſcribers, and 64 ladies had been added to the liſt. Since the 1ſt of May, about 120 new ſubſcribers have been added to the liſts, of which about twenty are new proprietors; ſo that the number of members is now about 1021; and as each proprietor has two tickets, the number of perſons who have a right to attend the lectures of the Inſtitution, is 1307. The lecture-room, however, when completely filled, will not accommodate 300 auditors, which is not one-fourth of thoſe entitled to admiſſion. In conſequence of this, and the want of a proper laboratory and repoſitory, the managers came to a reſolution to erect additional buildings for theſe purpoſes on a ſcale ſuited to the importance of the inſtitution, and the liberal patronage which it has received; and preparations are now making for the immediate erection of theſe buildings.

A plan has been deſigned, comprehending a complete ſcientific theatre, or lecture-room; this theatre, which will contain about a thouſand perſons, will be ſemicircular and very lofty, and conſtructed with riſing ſemicircular ſeats, according to the models of the ancient amphitheatres. Under this theatre is intended to be conſtructed a ſpacious and airy repoſitory, and, in another part, a lofty and very capacious laboratory, which is to be ſupplied with furnaces and all kinds of chemical apparatus neceſſary for carrying on experiments on the moſt extenſive ſcale, and, at the ſame time with the greateſt preciſion.

In the mean time, a number of improvements have been made in the houſe under the direction of Count Rumford, of which the following are the principal:

All the open chimney fire-places have been altered, and fitted up on new principles. The kitchen belonging to the houſe, which was originally very capacious, has been ſtill farther enlarged, and fitted up with a variety of new contrivances, calculated to facilitate and improve the various proceſſes of cookery, and to economize fuel.

A model, of the full ſize, of a public kitchen, with four boilers, and four ſmall iron ovens (the latter all heated by one fire) is finiſhed.

A complete roaſter has likewiſe been put up in this kitchen; and near it an iron oven, on a new principle, contrived in ſuch a manner as to ſerve occaſionally as a roaſter.

A model of a kitchen for a ſmall family, full ſize, as well as a ſmall cottage kitchen, have been erected.

(*To be regularly continued.*)

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Forty-two Vocal Exerciſes, in two Parts, with a Baſs Accompaniment, deſigned for the Aſſiſtance of thoſe who wiſh to ſing at Sight, and as a Sequel to L'Amico Del Principiante, by Samuel Webbe, 6s. *Birchall.*

THE preſent work conſiſts of forty-two exerciſes, which are given in two parts, accompanied with a baſs. They are perfectly progreſſive in point of execution, and cannot be ſtudied without conſiderable benefit to the pupil.

We entirely ſubſcribe to the ingenious author's recommendation to learners, to begin every piece they practice by ſinging the ſcale of that key; and in ſlow time, ſuſtaining and ſwelling the tone throughout. By theſe means the ear will certainly become more correct, and the perfect ſound of every *tone* and *ſemi-tone* in the octave be acquired.

The author propoſes to adopt the ſyllable *ut* for *do* in the key note. This we approve, and aſk in his own words, "Why we ſhould not practiſe upon every vowel, for the ſake of obtaining a good intonation?" For, as Mr. Webbe ſenſibly obſerves, the vowel O, is in *ſol*, and by uſing *ut*, inſtead of *do*, all the vowels are brought into practice; A, in *fa* and *la*; E, in *re*; I, in *mi* and *ſi*; O, in *ſol*; U, in *ut*; which ſyllables ſhould always be ſung according to Italian pronunciation. By this method every note in the octave has its appropriate ſyllable; *Mi* will be the greater 3d to the key in the lower *tetrachord*; *Si*, the greater 3d to the *fifth* of the key in the upper *tetrachord* (the octave being a compound of the two). Thus alſo, the difficulty attendant on ſinging by *hexachords* is effectually removed.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, by W. A. Mozart. 8s. *Bland and Walker.*

Theſe ſonatas are every way worthy the pen of their great author. Taſte, execution, and ſcience, pervade the work, and form thoſe attractions which Mozart ſo well knew how to produce. The pieces are written on different plans, and diſplay much variety of fancy as well as richneſs of modulation and harmony. Equivocal chords are pretty freely introduced; and, in ſome places, produce a new and ſtriking effect. The movements are well contraſted, both in point of their particular diſpoſition of paſſages and general character; and form in the aggregate an excellent ſet of exerciſes for the advanced practitioner.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or German Flute. Compoſed and dedicated, by Permiſſion, to Wm. Shield, Eſq. by John Roſs, *of Aberdeen.* 7s. 6d. *Preſton.*

Mr. Roſs has diſplayed, in the preſent work, conſiderable taſte in piano-forte compoſition. Several of the movements are brilliant, though ſimple; and execution and familiarity of ſtyle are ſucceſsfully combined. The paſſages, we remark, lie, in general, well for the hand, and in no inſtance that we have diſcovered, induce falſe fingering. For the ſubjects of the ſlow movements ſome favorite Scotch airs are introduced, the effect of which is truly charming, and exhibits the author's judgment to great advantage.

"*Ariſe lovely Beam of the Tweed.*" *Written by* Mr. Rannie. *Compoſed by* Mr. Roſs. 1s. *Hamilton.*

The general caſt of this ſong is highly creditable to Mr. Roſs, as a ballad compoſer. The air is for the moſt part, eaſy, graceful, and natural; and in ſome places affords examples of real elegance: But we cannot paſs unnoticed a groſs and obvious violation of a law known to the humbleſt muſician; we allude to the two *conſecutive, perfect fifths* which take place in paſſing from the laſt note of the firſt bar to the firſt note of the ſecond.

"*The Noſegay Girl,*" *a Ballad, written by* John Gretton, Eſq. *The Muſic compoſed by* Mr. Wiſſon. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

"The Noſegay Girl" is one of the prettieſt little ballads of the preſent day. The air is ſimple and natural, and conveys the ſenſe of the words with an effect perfectly conſonant to the ſentiment. The poetry, which runs to the extent of five verſes, though perfectly in the ballad ſtyle, is neatly conceived and clearly expreſſed. The variation given in each verſe to the ſecond line of the burthen of the ſong is original and fanciful, and evinces the talent of the ingenious author in this ſpecies of writing.

The Pedal Harp Rotula, and New Inſtructions for that Inſtrument; with Eighteen favorite Waltzes, Songs, and Minuets, for the Harp or Piano-Forte. Compoſed by Mr. Weippert. 4s. *Bland and Weller.*

This uſeful little book compriſes all

the firſt general and fundamental rules of muſic, as far as they concern the practical part of the ſcience; and for the young performer on the harp will be found a valuable acquiſition. The *rotula* is an ingenious invention, and cannot fail to facilitate the progreſs of the *tyro* on this faſhionable inſtrument.

Thirty-ſix Waltzes for two German Flutes or Violins, in an eaſy progreſſive Style for the Improvement of young Performers. Compoſed by W. A. Mozart. 5s. *Fentum.*

Mr. Fentum has publiſhed theſe waltzes in ſeparate parts, which will be found very convenient to practioners on the inſtruments for which they are here compiled. They are well choſen, correctly printed, and form a deſirable collection of violin and flute muſic.

Peck's *Collection of Hymn Tunes, Fugues, and Odes, chiefly Original, in Three and Four Parts, interſperſed with fugitive and ſelected Pieces.* 2s. *Peck.*

This collection of the lighter deſcription of church muſic does credit to the taſte of the editor. For the greater convenience of the performers, the *air* in this collection is uniformly placed next above the baſs; and in the pieces for four voices the treble is next above the *air*, and the contratenor at the top; of which arrangement we ſo much approve, as to wiſh it were more generally adopted.

"*The Fowler*," *a celebrated Air in the Magic Flute. Compoſed by* Mozart. 2s. *Broderip and Wilkinſon.*

This pretty and novel little air from Mozart is printed, and ſold together with ſome very pleaſing and ingenious variations by Neyot. The variations are written for the piano-forte, and form ſome of the moſt agreeable exerciſes for that inſtrument which have come under our notice for a long time.

"*If lovely Ann ſtill prove Kind*," *a New Song, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte. Compoſed by* Mr. Latour. 1s. *Bland and Weller.*

We do not find any thing ſtrikingly excellent in this little ballad, nor indeed any paſſages that poſitively offend the ear. An unimpreſſive mediocrity forms its chief characteriſtic; and the baſs, though it no where tranſgreſſes the harmonic laws, is not choſen with that judgment which this compoſer ſometimes diſplays.

"*The French Invaſion*," *a Loyal Muſician's Song.* 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

The writer and compoſer of this ſong have teſtified an abundance of loyalty; but have not given equal proof of their literary and muſical talents. The tune, if a tune it may be called, is extremely meagre and flimſy, and the *poetry* conſiſts of a puerile play upon words terminating in *ation*.

"*The Negro's Lamentation*," *a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp, or Piano-Forte. Compoſed by* W. Howard. 1s. *Fentum.*

"The Negro's Lamentation" is compoſed in a ſmooth and eaſy ſtyle. The melody, though it exhibits no remarkable trait of novelty, is pleaſingly expreſſive, and the *arpeggio* baſs murmurs through the ſtrain with an appropriate and intereſting effect.

On the 9th of January, a ſolemn diſtribution of the annual prizes was made to the ſtudents of the *Conſervatoire de Muſique* at Paris, in the *Theatre de la Republique et des Arts*. The miniſter of the interior, the members of the national inſtitute, the conſtituted authorities, and learned foreigners, having taken their ſeats, the concert opened with the fine overture to Demophon, by Vogler: a grand ſonata by Clementi, and a duet for violins, by Viotti, (two names dear to Engliſh amateurs) with numerous other pieces, were performed by the ſtudents. The miniſter then came upon the ſtage, where an elevation was prepared, and addreſſed the ſtudents in a very impreſſive manner. The regret he beſtowed on the unfortunate Cimaroſa, who, it is ſaid, has fallen a victim to the vengeance that has deſolated Naples, was truly affecting.

Could we have delayed the preſs, we ſhould in the preſent number of our magazine, have preſented our muſical readers with ſome account of the grand concert which took place at the Opera-houſe on the 28th ult. for the purpoſe of encreaſing the fund now raiſing for the intended monument of gratitude to our brave naval defenders. A performance of ſuch magnitude, and in ſo national a cauſe, will not be neglected in our next.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.)

Alexander Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.—Northcote caput pinxit. F. Bartolozzi, ætat. 73, *ſculpt. publiſhed February* 1800. 1*l.* 1*s.*

SUCH an engraving as this makes ſome amends for the ſhoal of inſipid and unmeaning portraits of inſipid and unmeaning individuals, which are weekly obtruded upon the public. It is a moſt admirable print, and judiciouſly unites what we have ſeldom ſeen ſucceſsfully attempted, the chalk and ſtroke engraving. It is intended as a companion print to thoſe of Lord Mansfield and Lord Thurlow, publiſhed ſome years ago, and it is giving it high praiſe to ſay, it is worthy of being a companion to them. Conſidered as the production of a man in his 74th year, it may be pronounced a wonderful inſtance of powers ſo long retained; and his marking it with the age at which it was produced, is a fair boaſt, and an honourable teſtimony of his temperance, and a proud trophy of his fame; for, conſidering the number of his works (engraving half of which would have blinded half of our modern artiſts), he has a right to glory in his ſtrength, and triumph in the correctneſs of his eye, the ſteadineſs of his hand, and the continuance of his taſte. On this we ſincerely congratulate the public and himſelf, and heartily wiſh this veteran patriarch of his profeſſion a long and honourable enjoyment of health and ſpirits.

In the picture from which this portrait is engraved, and which is in the exhibition at Somerſet-houſe, the hands are different from the print, and, we think, they are both, particularly the left hand, ſuperior to the engraving. Why this variation was made, we know not; but ſuppoſe it was the reaſon of the painter inſerting Northcote *caput* pinxit, on the print.

General La Fayette in Priſon, attended by the Marchioneſs and his amiable Daughters—T. Stothard, R. A. delin. R. Pollard, ſculp. publiſhed by R. Pollard, Spa-Fields, price 7s. 6d.

This print is engraved in a ſingular ſtyle. It is a mixture of ſtroke, aquatinta, and mezzo-tinto, which, combined as they are here, produce a very harſh and unpleaſant effect. The deſign is not very good; but in the contrivance of the *claro oſcuro*, the expreſſion, or ſome other thing, there is always ſomething in the work of Stothard that marks the maſter. By the uncommon hardneſs of this engraving, the merit, whatever it is, has been ſo completely obſcured, that in ſuch a chaos it is impoſſible to recognize it.

For the late Sir George Hay, Hogarth painted a picture of *A Savoyard Girl playing on her grinding Inſtrument.* It is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Edwards, of Beaufort-buildings, and has lately been engraved, and is publiſhed, price 10s. 6d.

Conſidered as the work of that great maſter, there was every reaſon to expect humour, character, and merit; it has neither one nor the other, but is merely a pleaſing figure delicately engraved.

Four numbers of *Doctor Thornton's Sexual Syſtem of Linnæus* are publiſhed, and do great honour to the talents and induſtry of the author. The printing, which is by Benſley, diſplays the improvements this country has made in that art, and bids fair to enable us to "*ſnatch the palm of typography from the nations in the continent.*" The copper-plate title-page and dedication are in the ſtyle of the laſt century, loaded with flowers, which may diſplay the power of the writing-maſter and engraver; but render the page heavy, and diſpleaſe the eye.

The portrait of her Majeſty (as patroneſs of botany and the fine arts), deſigned by Sir William Beechey, and engraved by Bartolozzi, is extremely neat, but rather deficient in force.

Flora, *Ceres*, and *Eſculapius*, honouring the buſt of *Linnæus*, is painted by Ruſſel and Opie conjointly, and well imagined.

There is a third portrait, of the Reverend *Thomas Martyn*, regius profeſſor of botany in the univerſity of Cambridge, with a view of King's College-chapel, the public library, and ſenate-houſe—Ruſſel and Vandermyn. The petals of tulips, anatomy of the blue Perſian flower, the ſuperb lily, the aloe, &c. are deſigned by Reineyle, and abſolutely emulate nature; and admirably engraved by Earlom, Midland, Stadler, &c.

We are ſorry that our ſcanty limits do not enable us to enumerate more prints in this very ſplendid work, in which the author ſeems to have made every exertion, and gone to a very great expence, to render it as far complete as the united efforts of the firſt artiſts in the country can make at.

Cupid unveiling Venus.—Painted by R. Coſway, R. A. F. Wheatley, del. A Cardon ſculpt. publiſhed May 15, 1800, by Akerman, Strand, price 1l. 1s. Proofs, 1l. 11s. 6d.

This bears a ſtrong reſemblance to Weſtall's Wood Nymph; but, though a fine print, is not equal to it in merit: the fore-ground is rather poor, being broken into little parts by the introduction of a number of little ſprigs of one ſize and appearance.

The Bird-Catcher—The Kite Compleated. J. Barney pinxt. F. Gaugain ſculpt. Publiſhed by Morgan, Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, and J. Barney, Maize-hill, Greenwich; price 12s. the Pair.

Theſe are figures of boys, apparently portraits; and though they do not excite much intereſt, are a pleaſing pair of prints.

Girl going to Market—Boy returning from Fiſhing. Barker pinxt. Gaugain ſculp. Teſtolini excudit. publiſhed April 20, 1800, by Teſtolini, Cornhill, price 1l. 1s. the Pair. Proofs, 2l. 2s.

This very beautiful pair of prints are, we believe, from the deſigns of Barker, of Bath, who ſo early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by *The Woodman*, which was in Macklin's gallery. Whether by him, or another artiſt of the ſame name, they are extremely fine, and engraved in the chalk manner in a very delicate and maſterly ſtyle.

A Fern-cutter's Child, engraved by Meadows, from a Drawing by R. Weſtall, Eſq. R.A. in the Poſſeſſion of William Chamberlain, Eſq. and A Girl gathering Muſhrooms, from a Drawing by the ſame Artiſt, in the Poſſeſſion of Thomas Streatfield, Eſq. are engraved by Meadows, and publiſhed, price 7s. 6d. each, by Meſſ. Boydell.

Two more beautiful little prints we have never ſeen; they are conceived with all that elegant and faſcinating ſimplicity by which Weſtall's drawings are ſo deſervedly diſtinguiſhed, and engraved in a ſtile that preſerves the delicacy and ſoftneſs of the originals. In each of them there is a little appropriate landſcape; in the latter, the artiſt has introduced a group of cows, which have all the taſte of Adrian Vandevelde; at the ſame time, by his happy management of the back ground, he has avoided that littleneſs which is ſo common in the accompaniments to ſuch figures as are here introduced.

Mr. Bell of Iſlington, having purchaſed Morland's four celebrated pictures of *Fox-hunting*, repreſenting the ſetting out in the morning; the entering into cover; the check; and the death, repreſented in a farm-yard; has engraved them in two mezzotintos of the ſame ſize as the original pictures, viz. twenty inches by twenty-ſix; and the other two are in great forwardneſs. The prints are to be delivered in pairs, in the order ſubſcribed for, on the following terms: The ſet, conſiſting of four prints, proofs, 4l. 4s. Common impreſſions, 3l. 3s. In colours, 8l. 8s.—The price to be raiſed to non-ſubſcribers.

Names of ſubſcribers to be received by Mr. Freeman, Norwich; Mr. Colnaghi, Pall Mall; Mr. Teſtolini, Cornhill, &c. &c. and at Mr. Bell's, No. 45, Taylor's-buildings, Iſlington-road, who engraves them, and where the pictures may be ſeen.

No. I. repreſenting *The ſetting out in the Morning*, and No. IV. *The Death*, are finiſhed, and have all the merit which Morland's pictures are remarkable for, i.e. they are faithful to nature, though rather coarſe in their conception and execution. The prints give a very good idea of the ſtile of the originals; but might have had more variety of tint to diſtinguiſh the draperies, hands, face, &c. of the figures.

A Pair of large and ſpirited Tranſparencies, from the popular Play of Pizarro, are juſt publiſhed by Random and Stainbank, No. 17, Old Bond-ſtreet. The firſt is from Act IV. Scene I. and the Point of Time, when Elvira aſks, "What if thus I free myſelf?" (ſhews the Dagger.)—Rolla. "Strike it to my Heart! Still with the convulſive Graſp of Death, I'll hold thee faſt."

The lamp ſuſpended from the top of the priſon, relieved by the dark and ſombre hue of the back ground has a moſt brilliant effect. The figures are tolerably drawn; but with a very little attention to the faces, they might have had ſome portion of appropriate character, and borne ſome reſemblance to the *dramatis perſonæ* who perform the parts of Elvira and Rolla.

Act. V. Scene II. Rolla retreating acroſs the Bridge, with the Child in his Arms.

The cataract and back ground have a ſtriking effect; but the figures are vilely drawn; the head of Rolla is twiſted out of nature, and the man firing a gun ſeems to ſtand on the topmoſt boughs of a tree.

Miſs Linwood's Exhibition ſtill intereſts and engages much attention from all the admirers of the fine arts. Since the firſt opening, it has been enriched by the following additions:

Aſs and Children, from Gainſborough; *The Gleaner*, from Weſtall; and the *Portrait of Miſs Linwood*, from Hoppner, are perfect and incomparable imitations of the ſtyle and manner of the artiſts; and, in colouring, ſuperior to any thing that has been hitherto done in this branch of the arts. The head of *The Woodman*, from Gainſborough, is in a new walk, being copied *in wool*, and has the effect of a forcible and well finiſhed picture.

Gainſborough's *Woodman* is with great propriety now placed in a room alone; and the room is very happily appropriate to the figure and ſcenery. To deſcribe it is not eaſy; to be properly conceived, it muſt be ſeen. It is a ſort of groteſque cottage, ſurrounded with fir-trees; and the little light introduced, is through what appear like caſements, made of canvas that caſt a gloomy light on the ruſtic ſeats and other accompaniments, which in this place have a very happy and pictureſque effect.

Fifteen numbers of Boydell's *Shakeſpeare*, containing ſeventy-two large prints, and ſeventy-ſix ſmall ones, are now publiſhed. Two more numbers, which are in great forwardneſs, will complete this very ſplendid and national undertaking.

The Alderman has alſo publiſhed, and dedicated to the King and Queen, the five prints engraved from the pictures which (with many others) he preſented to the City of London, to ornament the Common-council-room. They are emblematical repreſentations of *Providence*, *Innocence*, *Conjugal Affection*, *Wiſdom*, and *Happineſs*, and made choice of to ſhew the utility of the arts in improving the mind as well as pleaſing the eye. They are publiſhed at three guineas the ſet to ſubſcribers.

In this work the Alderman has evidently the double view of encouraging the arts, by extending the circulation of prints, and improving the morals, and ſtimulating the induſtry of the riſing generation, by placing before them ſuch ſubjects as are likely to tend to this ſalutary purpoſe. An explanation delivered with the prints, is concluded with the following note:

"Emblems, though not generally underſtood, are made uſe of to explain divine or moral ſubjects: by the ingenious alluſions that each require, to expreſs their meaning in a familiar way, they pleaſe both the eye and imagination, and cannot be ſo well expreſſed in any other manner. The connoiſſeur, and the public in general, will receive equal pleaſure by the inſtructions and advice that are contained in theſe, which are arranged in a manner never before attempted (to my knowledge). They begin even before our births, and proceed gradually through the different ſtages of life, to the cloſe of our exiſtence."

All this applies very well to the emblematical ſubjects; but No. III. entitled, *Conjugal Affection*, or *Induſtry* and *Prudence*, painted by Mr. Smirke, in a great meaſure explains itſelf.

It is ſuppoſed to be the family of a merchant, or tradeſman, whoſe perſonal exertions in his profeſſion (aſſiſted by the co-operation of a wife of congenial mind) have raiſed him, even in the prime of life, to ſenatorial importance in the councils of his fellow-citizens. A father, mother, and three children are introduced. *The time* is ſuppoſed to be juſt when the father is quitting, for the buſineſs of the morning, a family, who ſhare and return his affection. The youngeſt, an infant female, is ſoliciting his careſſes; an elder boy, with a ledger, requeſting inſtructions from his father, deſcribes his future deſtination; and the other, leaning on his mother's knee, appears, by a book in his hand, to have been under her tuition.

The accompaniments of the group are intended to explain and illuſtrate the ſubject. On the back ground, on the top of the eſcritoire, is placed a ſtatue of Sir R. Whittington, whoſe induſtry and good fortune have become proverbial. Its pedeſtal is formed of ſeveral ſteps; at each end of the loweſt ſtands a bee-hive, to ſhew that induſtry is the baſis of proſperity, as the ſteps intimate that it is by gradations the man of buſineſs riſes to honour and wealth. A clock is introduced, to ſhew that a ſtrict attention to the progreſs of time is eſſential to regularity and promptitude in every profeſſion; and its embelliſhments, the cock, the owl, and the cornucopia, denote that the dawn of the morn, and the ſhades of the evening, begin and terminate the labours of an induſtrious man. The two pictures which ornament the apartment, repreſent Commerce and Agriculture.

Through the opening of a window is ſeen the ſpire of a church, intimating that religion crowns the exertions of induſtry, and the full enjoyment of its fruits; for, without the bleſſing of Heaven, the utmoſt efforts of man, and all his hopes of repoſe and happineſs in ſociety, would be deluſive and vain.

Meſſers Boydells intend publiſhing a large print, repreſenting the Review in

Hyde Park on the 4th of June 1799, from a drawing by —— Smirke, jun. to be engraved by Mr. Ogbourne, who has already compleated the etching, which is ſingularly curious, and perhaps a more accurate repreſentation of the ſcene than any print on a ſimilar ſubject has preſented. The different ſituations of the different corps are exactly deſcribed, and a view of the buildings in Park-lane, &c. makes a back ground. Some of the numerous figures, foot and horſe, though on a very ſmall ſcale, have a ſpirit and character little inferior to Calot. Many of the works of this great maſter were left looſe and ſlight: had they been worked up and highly finiſhed, the ſpirit would have been loſt. We almoſt regret the neceſſity of this etching being engraved upon. The higheſt finiſhing would not improve it.

Of the Royal Academy Exhibition ſo much has been ſaid in the public prints, that we forbear any notice of it, further than to remark that there are no leading pictures; we mean ſuch as were diſplayed in the days of the late preſident, and would have been *ſingly* attractive.

The Duke of Bedford has preſented to them, Sir James Thornhill's copies from the cartoons. We ſhould rejoice to ſee this example followed by more of the nobility, or that the academy would appropriate part of their funds to this uſe; for a ſchool of colouring is *much* wanted by the ſtudents, notwithſtanding they have *ſo recently diſcovered the Venetian mode!*

Fuſeli's ſuperb exhibition from the works of Milton continues to attract the attention of all thoſe who have a true taſte for the fine arts. On Saturday the 17th of May, the preſident and moſt of the R.A's with ſeveral other gentlemen, held a meeting, and had a kind of congratulatory dinner at the Milton Gallery,—a notice highly honourable to themſelves as well as to the artiſt to whom they paid the compliment.

It has been ſaid that Butler and Hogarth had congenial minds. Be that as it may, our great Engliſh artiſt made many drawings, etchings, and engravings, from the principal ſcenes in *Hudibras.* It now appears that he painted twelve pictures from the ſame ſubjects. Theſe pictures have, for between twenty and thirty years, been expoſed to duſt and damage on the wall of a ſtair-caſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, the proprietor neither knowing who was the maſter, nor having any conſciouſneſs of their value. Covered with the accumulated dirt of ſo many years, they, on the owner's death, were in great danger of being ſold with the old chairs and tables of the family; but a gentleman happening to ſee them, thought that through the cloud with which they were covered, he ſaw touches of a great maſter. They have been carefully cleaned, and in compoſition, colouring, and character, appear to be worthy of the artiſt; in delicacy of pencilling and brilliancy of tints, four or five of them are in the firſt ſtyle of excellence. Several of them have a greater number of figures than are in the twelve large prints which he engraved from the ſame ſubjects. We learn that in the beginning of June they are to be ſold by auction, at Phillips's rooms, in Bond-ſtreet.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

JOHN HORATIO SAVIGNY, FOR AN INSTRUMENT CALLED A TOURNIQUET.

A PATENT has been granted to John Horatio Savigny, of King's Street, Covent Garden, ſurgeon's inſtrument maker, for an inſtrument called a tourniquet, for more effectually ſtopping the effuſion of blood in bad wounds, &c.

The principle of this contrivance is the following: a braſs ſcrew is provided, which at its upper extremity near the handle, is fixed into a ſmall braſs caſe or frame, and in the ſame frame are included two braſs rollers in the form of pullies, one of which is fixed, the other moveable round its axis. The two rollers are placed at each extremity of the frame, and the ſcrew in the centre, and between the ſcrew and the rollers are ſmall openings to admit the bandage which paſſes round the limb, one end of which is firmly fixed on the immoveable roller, and the other, when the tourniquet is applied, is drawn up over the moving roller, and ſecured by three ſteel pins, ſimilar to the buckle of a ſhoe. The lower end of the ſcrew is firmly rivetted into the centre of a kind of foot of braſs, a few inches in length, reſembling in ſhape part of a common barrel hoop, the uſe of which is to receive the preſſure of the ſcrew, and at the ſame time to preſent a ſmooth ſurface to the limb; and, being the ſegment of a circle, it is better accommodated to the ſhape of the limb. When neceſſary, a ſmooth compreſs of cork lined with ſome ſoft material is put between the braſs foot and the limb. When the tourniquet is to be applied, the ſcrew with its foot is put upon the limb, the looſe end of the bandage paſſed round, and drawn up as tight as can be conveniently done through the ſlit in the upper braſs frame, over the moveable roller, and ſecured by the buckle pins, as has been mentioned. If any additional preſſure is then required, one or two turns of the ſcrew will give it, and the bandage will remain quite tight till the operator chooſes to looſen it.

Obſervations.—The neceſſity of uſing a tourniquet or circular bandage round a limb, in order to compreſs the upper part of an artery, of which the lower part has been wounded and is pouring out its contents, has been known for ſome centuries; and the compreſſion being in all caſes pretty eaſily made, there has been leſs variety in the conſtruction of tourniquets, than perhaps in moſt other ſurgical inſtruments. As however the common tourniquet requires the conſtant attendance of an aſſiſtant, it was thought uſeful in ſome caſes, eſpecially in the hurry of a field of battle, where the attendants on the wounded are but few, to have a tourniquet, which, when once applied, ſhould remain fixed at the requiſite tightneſs, or might be managed by the patient himſelf. Such an inſtrument was invented by M. Petit, a moſt eminent French ſurgeon; and Petit's ſcrew tourniquet has been well known for many years by every ſurgeon, though but ſeldom uſed. The preſent inſtrument ſeems to reſemble M. Petit's invention in a very conſiderable degree, eſpecially in its principal feature, that of applying the preſſure by a braſs ſcrew, and may certainly be conſidered as ſome improvement of that of the French ſurgeon.

MR. WM. BOLTS, *for* NEW MODES *of* IMPROVING *the* FORM, QUALITY *and* USE *of* CANDLES, &c.

A PATENT was granted to Mr. WILLIAM BOLTS, late of Alderſgate Street, now of Cannon Street, London, for new modes of improving the form, quality and uſe of candles, &c.

The invention here ſpecified, includes a number of diſtinct branches, and is applied to the improvement of the form of candles, the method of manufacturing them, and the conſtruction of the wick.

The moſt material alteration in the preſent invention, from the common mode of making candles, is in ſaving by far the greater part of the wick, and this can only be effected by having a moveable wick which is kept conſtantly ſoaking in the tallow as it melts, and thereby the cotton is itſelf conſumed very ſlowly, as is the caſe with all lamps fed by oil. The patentee employs two methods for this purpoſe, the one, that of making candles entirely ſolid, and without any wick paſſing thro' them, and applying this latter, which then is very ſhort, upon the top of the ſolid candle, where it burns like a lamp, the heat which it affords when firſt lighted being ſufficient to give the firſt ſupply of melted tallow, and continue it as long as there is any part of the candle left unconſumed. But in order to keep the wick conſtantly applied, it is faſtened to a ſmall projecting ſpring, into which it is firmly fixed; and the ſurface of the candle is always kept in contact with the wick, either by cauſing the wickſtand to paſs round the candle like a collar, which, moving freely on the candle, will ſink in proportion as this is conſumed; or by making the wick-ſtand immoveable, and putting a ſpiral ſpring at the bottom of the candleſtick, which conſtantly protrudes the candle upwards againſt the wick in proportion as the tallow is conſumed.—The ſecond method of conſtructing the candles, is that of making them in the uſual ſhape, but perforated through their whole length; and the wick in this caſe is a ſmall tuft of cotton, which is put into the opening at the top of the hollow candle, and a thread is attached to its lower part, paſſing down through the perforation to the bottom of the candle, where it penetrates the candleſtick, and is wound round a key or pivot; and by turning this laſt, the wick that is attached to the upper part of the thread will be pulled down in proportion as the candle conſumes. This ingenious method will alſo entirely prevent the gutturing of candles, as all the tallow that is melted is readily abſorbed by the wick. By a variation in the form of the candle, it may be made to perform the office of an Argand's lamp; for which purpoſe it is compoſed of a hollow cylinder of tallow, including another cylinder alſo perforated, and the wick, which is of a circular form, is here placed between the inner and outer cylinders. In all theſe caſes the wick is compoſed of thread, placed longitudinally, and not twiſted, as is the caſe with the common wicks, which certainly aſſiſts the capillary attraction of the melted tallow. Neither will theſe wicks require ſnuffing, except now and then, to remove the carbonaceous matter which eſcapes unconſumed from the tallow, that is, about as often as common oil lamps require to be trimmed.

Another advantage attending theſe detached wicks, is the eaſe with which their bulk may be proportioned to that of the candle, and to the fuſibility of the material of which it is compoſed, a point of much nicety in candle-making.

Another improvement brought forward in this ſpecification is, that of ſubjecting the melted tallow or other material to a conſiderable preſſure, during the act of cooling. This is done by means of a condenſing machine, by which any degree of preſſure may be made on the ſurface of the liquid ſubſtance, and by this means it acquires a greater degree of firmneſs and ſolidity when cold. A particular contrivance is likewiſe adopted for caſting the hollow cylindrical candles, a deſcription of which could not be well underſtood without reference to the plate. One application of this method will perhaps hardly be thought a very laudable improvement, which is, to caſt a hollow cylinder of wax, and fill the cavity with tallow; whereby a candle which is more than half tallow will have all the outward appearance of a wax-candle.

MR. EDWARD COLEMAN, *for an* ARTIFICIAL FROG.

A PATENT was granted to Mr. EDW. COLEMAN, (Profeſſor at the Veterinary College, Pancras we ſuppoſe) for an artificial Frog, which being applied to the natural frog of horſes' feet, will effectually prevent contracted hoofs, thruſhes, and canker.

This frog may be made of any tough and hard material, ſuch as wood, horn, or leather; but, in general, iron is preferable. In order to fix and remove the artificial frog with eaſe, the toe of the iron frog extends under the toe of the ſhoe, which prevents the frog from ſlipping forwards; and to prevent its moving backwards or ſideways, a ſteel ſpring is fitted into an irregular groove in the iron frog, and fixed under the heels of the ſhoe. To give greater ſteadineſs to this application, a leather ſtrap paſſes through a hole in the heel of the frog, and buckles round the hoof.

Obſervations.—In the whole of the art of farriery, there is no ſubject of more importance than the diſeaſes of the foot, and the method of ſhooing the beſt calculated for the eaſe and ſecurity of the animal. It was formerly the cuſtom almoſt univerſally, and is ſtill ſo in many parts, to cut away a great part of the crown of the hoof, the frog, and bars; and to apply a very thick heavy ſhoe in order to render the hoof broader and handſomer, and the tread of the horſe more ſecure. But the contrary effect produced by this injudicious method, has been fully pointed out by CLARK of Edinburgh, COLEMAN and others: for, by cutting away the frog, which is the natural ſupport to the centre of the hoof, weakening the bars, and uſing high-heeled ſhoes, the whole weight of the animal is thrown on the anterior edge or crown of the hoof, which often thereby becomes inflamed, and forms very troubleſome ſores, difficult to cure. The frog likewiſe being kept off the ground loſes its natural firmneſs of texture, eſpecially when the animal is kept ſtanding on litter in hot ſtables, and becomes ſoft, ſpongy, very prone to ulceration; and thus, running thruſhes, cankers, and other ſores of the foot, are produced, by which many fine horſes are irretrievably ſpoiled for the ſaddle. To remedy this inconvenience, and to keep a proper preſſure on the centre of the hoof where the frog has been injured, the contrivance of the patentee is offered to the public, and certainly it is a ſubject that merits attention from all thoſe who are concerned in this noble animal.

MR. EDWARD STEERS, *for a* MACHINE, *to be applied to* BOATS *and other* VESSELS, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. EDWARD STEERS, of the Inner Temple, for a Machine, to be applied to Boats and other Veſſels, for the purpoſe of moving them along with eaſe and celerity.

This invention conſiſts of two or more paddles, moving by means of machinery in contrary and alternate directions. The paddles are ſo conſtructed, that when the machinery is ſet in motion, the broad ſurface of one or more of them will preſs againſt the water, while the broad ſurface of the other or others will give way to it, by which means the veſſel will be moved along.

MESSRS. GOULDING *and Co. for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the* CONSTRUCTION *of the* CLARINET.

A PATENT has been granted to Meſſrs. GOULDING and Co. No. 45, Pall-Mall, for an improvement in the conſtruction of the Clarinet.

The clarinet is a muſical inſtrument now much in vogue, and it has been found that by long uſe it is liable to get out of tune by the widening of the bore, a fault which cannot be afterwards remedied. To prevent this inconvenience, the Patentees have conſtructed an inſtrument which is lined throughout with a braſs tube tinned, which is intended both to prevent the wood from decaying and improve the tone of the inſtrument. Another inconvenience ariſing from the leathering of the keys, which was apt to be out of order in marching regiments, is remedied by lining the holes with a ſoft metal pipe ground perfectly flat upon the ſurface, to which a ſtopper is ſcrewed, that renders the pipe air-tight.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR MAY, 1800.

A Tragedy, entitled *De Montfort*, was performed for the firſt time at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 29th of April laſt. This is a play of uncommon merit. The writer has deſcended into the depths of human caprice; and produced a character at once novel in its appearance and true to nature. The paſſion of *hatred* is the ſubject of this tragedy; and in the novelty of the form in which that vice is exhibited, would be found a ſtrong claim on the public attention, if the piece did not poſſeſs, as it does, other beauties of the firſt order. Hatred originating chiefly in oppoſition of character, is the ſpecies choſen by the writer; and to preſerve an air of probability in depicting a diſeaſe of mind ſo uncommon, and, what is more difficult ſtill, to keep faſt hold on the ſympathy of the audience for the unhappy ſubject of the diſtemper, is a labour that demands moſt the robuſt intellect. The writer has not wholly ſucceeded; yet, has produced a work far from being unworthy of the grandeur of the firſt conception. As a diſtinct ſpecies of hatred, the paſſion is very plainly and ſtrongly marked. Superficial obſervers will reſolve many of its effects into *malice* or *envy*. But the writer has accurately drawn the line of ſeparation; and in the execution of this delicate part of the work, perhaps, lies the greateſt excellence of the tragedy. The workings of the paſſion are alſo finely diſcloſed; and the manner in which it diſeaſes and taints all the faculties of its ſad victim forcibly diſplayed.—But all that remains is deficient. The birth of the paſſion is not marked with that preciſion and power, that admits of no room for further queſtion of its exiſtence in nature. It is deemed a mere fiction of the poet's brain by the multitude, becauſe they are not made to comprehend how a diſtemper ſo diabolical could be engendered in a heart ſo noble as that of *De Montfort*. And in contraſting the better part of *De Montfort*'s character with its unhappy defect, the writer is comparatively negligent and feeble. The noble qualities aſcribed to *De Montfort* are more talked of than ſeen; they are not put into motion in that manner, that irreſiſtibly convulſes the audience with the conflicting feelings of delight and horror, pity and deteſtation. There are other, but inferior, defects in this tragedy. Throughout, more is told than acted; and the action, barren as it generally is of incident and buſineſs, is nevertheleſs incumbered and disfigured with trifling ſcenes, altogether inimical to the tone of the piece.

The performance of the part of *De Montfort*, by Mr. Kemble, is a fine example of the art; equally exhibiting the corroding effects of a paſſion foſtered in ſecret, and the ravages of ungovernable fury. There is little beſide, that deſerves attention in the acting. The part of *Jane De Montfort*, which was played by Mrs. Siddons, is of that kind, in which we ſee the author's conception to be good, but the work to be unfiniſhed; and Mrs. Siddons was not very ſucceſsful in it.

The ſcenery of this play deſerves unqualified praiſe. A ſcene repreſenting the inſide of an abbey, is one of the moſt beautiful and magnificent on the Engliſh ſtage.

The tragedy of *De Montfort* was prepared for repreſentation by Mr. Kemble, from a play publiſhed ſometime ſince in a volume, entitled *Plays on the Paſſions*. There are two others in the volume—a tragedy and a comedy, on the paſſion of *Love*. All of theſe plays exhibit marks of an active and vigorous mind. And perhaps it is not going much out of the way, to recommend to the writer, ſhould theſe remarks meet the writer's eye, the ſtudy of dramatic compoſition, but more eſpecially of the nature of dramatic action. The paſſions of the human heart are accurately comprehended by the writer; but it is too plain, that practice is wanting to unfold them with all that faſcinating effect which is derived from richneſs of incident, and the ſkilful ſtructure of a fable.

On the 1ſt of this month, a new muſical after-piece, called *Paul and Virginia*, written by Mr. Cob, was produced at Covent-Garden Theatre. They who ſhould go to this piece with the expectation of ſeeing ſomething of the beautiful work of *St. Pierre*, bearing the ſame title, would be wretchedly diſappointed. With equal propriety it might have aſſumed any other name; for it has no reſemblance to the ſtory of *St. Pierre*'s delightful novel; and is, moreover, a dull taſteleſs production. The muſic is by Meſſrs. Mazinghi and Neeve; and is not characteriſed by any thing above mediocrity.

A new Comedy, by Mr. Hoare, entitled *Indiſcretion*, was produced at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 10th of this month. This piece conſiſts chiefly of ſcenes of very broad humour, not ſufficiently excellent to occupy ſo large a ſpace in a legitimate comedy. But it has alſo one or two ſcenes of a ſerious nature, touched in a very delicate manner. It does not, on the whole, rank ſo high as might be expected from the writer of the *Prize* and *No Song, no Supper*. A ſong, in character, was ſung in the play by Mrs. Jordan; it is of a plaintive kind; the words are peculiarly beautiful, and the muſic ſuitable; it is almoſt uſeleſs to ſay, it produced a moſt delightful effect on the audience.

On the 12th of this month, a new Comedy of three acts, called *Liberal Opinions*, the production of Mr. Dibden, Jun. was brought out at Covent-Garden Theatre. From this piece, a very high degree of ſucceſs in the difficult art of dramatic writing, may be fairly promiſed to the author, if he cultivates his talents with perſeverance, and looks at once into nature, and the works of the great maſters of the art. The whole play is diſtinguiſhed by vivacity of thought and expreſſion. The firſt act is incomparably the beſt. It is gay in the dialogue, and rapid in the movement; without the alloy of extravagance. The two laſt acts degenerate. They are whimſical and lively; but the action falls into confuſion and abſurdity.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diſeaſes admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The Diſtrict, in which the Patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary are viſited, comprehends the Pariſhes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Leſs; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glaſs-Houſe Yard; the Town of Iſlington; the Pariſhes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Weſtern Diſtrict of the Metropolis.

Liſt of Diſeaſes, &c. from April 20, to May 20.

	No. of Caſes.
CONTINUED FEVER	8
Sore Throat	2
Pneumonia	3
Hæmoptyſis	2
Dyſentery	3
Diarrhœa	7
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa	16
Menorrhagia	12
Leucorrhœa	13
Acute Rheumatiſm	2
Chronic Rheumatiſm	14
Lumbago	7
Hypochondriaſis and Dyſpepſia	12
Aſthenia	10
Cough and Dyſpnœa	16
Phthiſis	6
Paralyſis	4
Hyſteria	5
Jaundice	2
Dropſy	9
Scrofula	6
Gout	1
Prurigo	17
Cephalæa	4
Worms	4
Infantile Diſeaſes	14
Hæmorrhois	2

The principal difference that is to be obſerved between the above liſt, and that of the preceding month is, that, in conſequence of a change of ſeaſon, it exhibits a much ſmaller proportion of *pulmonary* diſeaſes.

The weather, it may in general be remarked, has more influence upon complaints of the lungs, than any remedies which are applied. That credit is accordingly too often given to the advice of a phyſician, which is in fact due to a favorable viciſſitude in the atmoſphere. This remark applies more eſpecially to thoſe catarrhal affections, which occurs at an advanced period of life.

Perſons at an advanced period of life are peculiarly addicted to a ſuperſtitious reverence for medicines; and yet it is to them that medicines are with the leaſt efficacy and propriety applied. The coughs and aſthmas of the aged, are moſt frequently relieved by a change of air, even to one leſs pure. It would be remarkable, that change of air was not in ſuch caſes more generally preſcribed, if we did not reflect that air is not an article in an apothecary's ſhop.

At the ſame time, although medicines are ſeldom uſeful to the aged, by acting immediately upon the body, they may however be, in ſome inſtances, eſſentially ſo by acting upon the imagination.

Upon the influence of the imagination in curing diſeaſes, a judicious and ingenious pamphlet has been lately publiſhed by Dr. HAYGARTH of Bath. It is a ſubject of great intereſt, and of an almoſt unbounded extent.

The mind is continually meddling with the body, and interfering with the remedies which are applied to it. A due attention to this circumſtance would afford much inſtruction to phyſicians, and throw newlight upon the efficiency of medicinal applications.

Even a kindneſs of manner on the part of a medical attendant, that beſpeaks an intereſt in his patient's health, may not unfrequently be conducive to its reſtoration. Gratitude will cure a diſeaſe, when it is out of the reach of all other remedies. A patient will get well, or, which, in many caſes, amounts nearly to the ſame thing, will endeavour to fancy himſelf well, in order to *oblige* his phyſician. On the other hand, a brutality, rudeneſs, or arrogance of demeanor, ſeems, as it were, to induce a *ſpiteful* obſtinacy in the diſorder.

Moſt of the caſes which have proved fatal, have occurred amongſt perſons of an advanced period of life.

The old age of *nature*, and the *artificial* old age of intemperance, equally defy all remedies, *except* the dephlogiſticated nitrous gas of Dr. BEDDOES, which however was not to be procured at the Diſpenſary.

In the caſes of phthiſis, little elſe was attempted than to relieve the troubleſome ſymptoms. In a decided inſtance of this diſeaſe, a *cure* cannot perhaps, in the preſent ſtate of medical ſcience, be reaſonably expected.

How aſtoniſhing, that, in one of the moſt hopeleſs of all diſorders, hope ſhould be one of the moſt characteriſtic ſymptoms!

There is no diſeaſe which more invariably and obviouſly ſhews itſelf in the complexion and general phyſiognomy of the patient.

It is remarkable, that a connexion may, in many inſtances, be obſerved even between the complexion of a perſon, and his habitual occupation of life. Shoe-makers, for inſtance, are almoſt univerſally of the melancholic temperament—a circumſtance that can ſcarcely be accounted for, unleſs upon the idea that a perſon of a ſanguine diſpoſition could not eaſily reconcile himſelf to ſo ſedentary and monotonous an employment.

The fact above alluded to, which was firſt ſtated to the author of this article by his friend Dr. WILLAN, has ſince been, in numerous inſtances, confirmed by his own experience.

To the remarks of that learned and accurate obſerver, experience has almoſt invariably afforded a ſimilar confirmation.

J. R.
W. W.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ALLEN, A. C. Ironmonger-lane, merchant. (Noy, Mincing-lane)
Blake, M. H. London, cutler. (Bigg, Hatton-Garden)
Brown, W. Grafton-ſtreet, taylor. (Orrell, Winſley-ſtreet)
Bradley, J. Shawbank, calico-manufacturer. (Meſſrs. Edge, Mancheſter)
Bartlett, W. Portpoole-lane, tallow-chandler. (Platt, Serjeant's-inn)
Bache, P. and A. Bache, Baſinghall-ſtreet, merchants. (Mawley, Jealous Row)
Bourn, S. Spalding, grocer. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's-inn)
Beanlands, W. and B. Bradford, woolſtaplers. (Rhodes, Cooke, and Handley, St. James's Walk)
Burley, J. Wakefield, grocer. (Allen & Exley, Gray's-inn)
Burge, W. Southampton, butcher. (Illingworth, Temple)
Booth, C. Aſhton, plater. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave Place)
Benjamin, A. Caſtle-ſtreet, merchant. (Fletcher, Dyer's-buildings)
Burch, Wm. Clapton, calico-printer. (Owen, Bartlett's-buildings)
Bird, John, Wells, Whiteſmith. (Lewis, Inner Temple)
Cooper, J. Chorley, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Temple)
Collins, W. Briſtol, brandy-merchant. (Terrant, Chancery lane)
Clarke, C. South Mimms, innholder. (Fletcher, Dyer's-buildings)
Darwin, W. Haymarket, hackneyman. (Burges, Great Portland-ſtreet)
Dalby, J. Sams-Mill, corn-dealer. (Barber, Gray's-inn)
Danſie, S. Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent - Garden, tavern-keeper (Rooke, Coleman-ſtreet)

Dalby, B. Bradford, corn-factor. (Sykes, New-inn)
Ellis, E. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Jones, Clement's-lane)
Ellis, B. Cheſter, hardwareman. (Garnett, Baſinghall-ſtr.)
Edwards, J. Caſtle-court, merchant. (Lowten, Temple)
Fowler, J. Foſter-la. warehouſeman. (Field, Friday-ſtr.)
Fay, E. Fenchurch-ſtr. merchant. (Langham, Bartlett's-buildings)
Fagg, B. High Holborn, ſadler. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Froſt, J. Hedon, tanner. (Roſſer, Kirby-ſtreet)
Gearing, W. Water-lane, innholder. (Carter, Staple's-inn)
Greaves, J. Sen. Walworth, inſurance-broker. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick's Place)
Horne, C. Portland-ſtreet, Ratcliffe-Highway, glaſs-maker.
Harriſon, T. & A. and J. Kidder, Croydon, calico-printers. (Corderoy, Eſſex-ſtreet)
Heap, W. and T. Burton, dealers in cotton-twiſt, &c. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Higſon, J. and T. Taſker, Liverpool, linen-drapers. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Howard, J. Burnham, innholder. (Philpot and Geldhard, Red Lion ſquare)
James, S. Bloomsbury Place, ſchool-miſtreſs. (White, Chancery-lane)
Jetley, W. Armley, maltſter. (Dyneley, Bell, and Dyneley, Gray's-inn)
Jones, T. Charlton, timber-merchant. (Barber, Gray's-inn)
James, J. Old Burlington-ſtreet, taylor. (Dawſon, Warwick-ſtreet)
James, W. Briſtol, ſcrivener. (Pember, Briſtol)
Jeſſe, Robert, Briſtol, ſcrivener. (Meſſrs. Heelis and Co. Gray's-inn ſquare)
Kirk, G. and J. Ford, Grocer's Hall court, merchants. (Ward, Dennett, and Greaves, Henrietta-ſtreet)
Lacey, B. and E. Fay, Fenchurch-ſtr. merchants. (Williams, Chatham Place)
Mathews, W. Long-lane, parchment-maker. (Davies, Lothbury)
Marriott, S. Paul's Head Tavern, victualler. (J. and R. Wells, Warnford-court)
Morton, T. Woodhouſe, dealer. (Gleadhill, Lothbury)
Mears, J. Bear-lane, flour-factor. (Benbow, Lincoln's-inn)
Moſes, L. Abergavenny, ironmonger. (Price, Abergavenny)
Moſſe, F. S. Featherſtone-buildings, merchant. (Berkitt, Bond-court)
Metcalfe, G. Kingſton, dealer. (Gale, Hull)
Merredew, J. Clapham, grocer. (Wilſon, Union-ſtreet, Borough)
M'Mikine, Halifax, dealer. (Edge, Inner Temple)
Martin, James, Houghton-ſtr. whalebone cutter. (Bower, Clifford's-inn)
Pierce, R. Warminſter, clothier. (Davies, Warminſter)
Parkin, P. Farnham, brandy-merchant. (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, St. James's Walk)
Powell, J. Bevis-Marks, glaſs-dealer. (Iſaacs, Bury-ſtr.)
Penny, J. Ludlow, ſadler. (Highmoor, New Inn)
Pickup, T. Caſtleton, carrier. (Sykes, New Inn)
Parkin, J. Lad-lane, warehouſeman. (Eaton, Birchin-la.)
Reynolds, J. Newington Butts, brewer. (Gilham, Tooke's-court)
Ralfe, T. and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall-ſtreet, merchants. (Roſſer, Kirby-ſtreet)
Roope, R. H. Dartmouth, merchant. (Meſſrs. Prideux, Dartmouth)
Richardſon, J. Cheſterfield, liquor-merchant. (Bower, Cheſterfield)
Shorthoſe, T. Sculcoates, merchant. (Roſſer, Kirby-ſtr.)
Sauſe, J. Liverpoole, merchant. (G. and T. Crump, Liverpool)
Simpſon, C. and J. Mills, Pigg's-lee, dyers. (Hodgſon, Chancery-lane)
Spring, J. John-ſtr. victualler. (Sarel, Berkeley-ſquare)
Swinnock, T. Ramſgate, livery ſtable keeper. (Blake and Son, Cooke's-court)
Sandover, R. Tamerton-Foliot, dealer. (Pridham, Plymouth)
[illegible]dlock, C. Cateaton-ſtr. merchant. (Swaine and Stevens, [illegible])
T[illegible]er, R. Mitre-court, Fleet-ſtreet, and R. Hodgſon, [illegible] court, Southwark, taylors. ([illegible] Nicholas-lane)
Tate, W. Sen. and Jun. Findon, timber-merchants. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething-lane)
Thompſon, S. Crumpſal, butcher. (Milne, Serjeant, and Milne, Mancheſter)
[illegible]y, W. Armſley, maltſter. (Dyneley, Bill, and Dyne[illegible], Gray's-inn)
T[illegible]ew, William, Birmingham, toy-maker. (Sanderſon, [illegible]grave Place)
Tolver, Tho. Cheſter, merchant. (Garnet, Baſinghall-ſtr.)
Waters, J. Hammerſmith, victualler. (Marſon, Newington)
[illegible] J. and T. Holborn-bridge, jewellers. (Hudſon, [illegible])
Ware, R. and P. Francis, Lawrence-lane, glovers. (Eaton, Birchin-lane)
[illegible] J. [illegible]nchinhampton, baker. (Greenwoller's, [illegible])

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

[illegible]m-ſtreet, factor, July 29.
[illegible] J. [illegible]iner, June 14.
[illegible] M. [illegible]ngs, mer[illegible], May 13.
[illegible], T. and J. Hockerell, coach-makers, May 31.
[illegible], J. Eſher, mealman, June 7.
[illegible] J. [illegible]e, tavern-keeper, June 10.
[illegible]al, W. Wilmslow, [illegible], May 28.
[illegible]
Bates, T. Bedfordbury, mercer, June 14.
Barnecoat, Jane, and Barnecoat, John, Falmouth, grocers, June 28.
Ballard, J. Eveſham, victualler, June 5.
Brown, A. Barber's Yard, dyer, June 11.
Button, John, Crooked-lane, upholder, June 11.
Bulcock, Richard, Union-ſtreet, merchant, June 21.
Barnett, H. Ruſſell-ſtreet, merchant, June 10.
Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan, New court, merchants, May 27.
Clarke, J. Bourdon-ſtreet, tallow-chandler, June 3.
Clarke, J. the Elder, Great Totham, wheelwright, May 31.
Currie, J. Throgmorton-ſtr. cotton-manufacturer, June 11.
Clegg, W. Reverly, linen-draper, June 5.
Churton, W. Hodnet, ſhopkeeper, June 7.
Comyn, S. Aldermanbury, merchant, June 17.
Carr, W. Haltwhiſtle, dyer, June 12.
Clibborn, A. Haverford Weſt, merchant, June 9.
Cole, H. Saliſbury-ſquare, warehouſeman, June 14.
Douce, W. T. Coad's Row, haberdaſher, June 3.
Dawkins, J. City Road, ſtable-keeper, May 28.
Davis, J. Brighthelmſtone, coal-merchant, June 6.
Dickenſon, W. Bond-ſtreet, printſeller, June 10.
Dalton, W. Deptford, potter, June 7.
Dunderdale, D. Holbeck, clothier, June 5.
Dunham, W. Sedgeford, dealer, June 18.
Entwiſh, J. Mancheſter, fuſtain manufacturer, May 24.
Enfor, W. Jun. Newcaſtle, ironmonger, May 31.
Edwards, Tho. Limehouſe, victualler, June 14.
Fentham, H. H. Greville-ſtreet, merchant, June 7.
French, G. Hurſt Green, ſhopkeeper, June 28.
Galt, T. Whitehaven, merchant, May 19.
Garrett, J. and B. Hathway, Oxfordſhire, glaſs-ſellers, May 31.
Gill, G. Jun. Horbury, dealer, May 26.
Gillo, J. New Sarum, whip-maker, June 7.
Heyes, W. Gainsborough, mercer, May 23.
Haywood, F. and G. Palfreyman, Mancheſter, calico printers, May 22.
Hardcaſtle, J. Birmingham, grocer, May 30.
Horsfield, J. Mancheſter, linen-draper, May 31.
Hunt, W. Coleman ſtreet, ſadler, June 17.
Hodges, T. and J. Sainsbury, Millbank, coal merchants, June 14.
Hardy, W. and J. Heaton-Norris, cotton-manufacturers, June 14.
Humphreys, M. Lothbury, factor, June 10.
Johnſon, T. Norton Falgate, chemiſt, May 17.
Johnſon, J. Alnmouth, cornfactor, June 14.
Jolly, W. Threadneedle-ſtreet, merchant, May 28.
Jordan, J. J. Glouceſter, grocer, May 31.
Jones, H. Wolgoch, maltſter, June 6.
Jones, T. Dudley, grocer, June 13.
Jarvis, D. Mancheſter, manufacturer, June 14.
Kerr, W. Stockport, muſlin manufacturer, May 27.
Kirk, M. and J. W. Fiſher, Mancheſter, merchants, June 20.
Lane, B. Freeman's-court, inſurance-broker, May 17.
Law, T. Spalding, oatmeal-maker, June 2.
Lear, J. Strand, victualler, June 21.
Langſtaff, T. Edward-ſtreet, ſtone-maſon, June 10.
Moore, J. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, weaver, May 28.
Mintorn, J. Briſtol, bookſeller, June 24.
Nalder, F. Snaresbrook, victualler, June 10.
Pearhes, D. and J. Powell, Ave-Maria lane, glovers, May 27.
Pirks, J. Great Sarſdon, ſcrivener, June 10.
Price, R. H. Mancheſter, grocer, May 27.
Paterſon, G. Berwick, linen-draper, July 29.
Prichard, J. and H. Battle-bridge, June 14.
Roberts, W. Rocheſter, grocer, May 17.
Reichard, J. J. P. Dahmer, and J. B. Brune, Angel-court, merchants, May 17.
Reynolds, R. and T. Cheſſon, Beddington Corner, calico-printers, May 20.
Ruff, H. Worceſter, glover, May 21.
Robinſon, J. Liverpool, ſeal maker, May 29.
Reimer, H. Catherine-court, merchant, May 27.
Ruddersford, T. St. Paul's Church yard, ſtay-maker, June 7.
Riſpin, R. Pocklington, taylor, May 26.
Roſwear, J. Lyncombe, maſon, June 4.
Reichard, J.—Dalimer, J. F. and Brune, J. J. Angel-co. merchants, June 1[illegible].
Simpſon, J. C. Sweeting's-alley, muſical inſtrument-maker, May 20.
Smith, J. Calton, dealer, May 29.
Staples, E.—Shaw, C.—Staples, W. M. and Guy, H. bankers, May 24.
Salmon, J. L. Nantwich, cheeſe factor, June 3.
Stephens, J. and T. Hatterſley, Whitechapel, oilmen, July 29.
Smedley, J. Maid-lane, hoſier, June 17.
Sheffield, W. Jun. Rubrough, Hurton's Amb, farmer, May 22.
Simpkins, R. L. Leiceſter, hoſier, June 6.
Sykes, J. Mancheſter, perfumer, June 7.
Sanderſon, T. Uphingham, carrier, June 27.
Sowry, J. Leeds, clothier, June 6.
Topp, J. and S. Congleton, ſoap-boilers, May 26.
Tufting, J. Newton, cornfactor, June 6.
Trundell, B. Witney, victualler, May 23.
Tovey, W. Jun. Bridge Road, grocer, June 14.
Veſey, S. Melkſham, ſcrivener, May 19.
Wright, T. Baſington, coachmaſter, May 24.
Warwick, W. Birmingham, buckle-maker, May 19.
Wilſon, W. Mancheſter, grocer, May 22.
Walker, H. Jun. Perten-hall, butcher, May 30.
Wennington, W. Thavies-inn, hardwareman, June 10.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE campaign has opened in Italy by an important ſucceſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians. On the 6th of April, General Melas attacked the ſeveral poſts occupied by the French, to the northward and weſtward of Savona and Vado, and drove them from the poſitions of Torre la de Buona, Monte Notte, and ſeveral others. Some of theſe poſts were ſtrongly entrenched, and one of them defended by 300 men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Auſtrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honour this day. The French retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about 300 priſoners, among whom was a Chef de Brigade and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th the troops evacuated Vado, having deſtroyed the ſtores and ſpiked the cannon, and retired by ſea towards Nice. Their number is ſuppoſed to have been between ſeven and eight hundred. The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the fort of Vado in the morning and found 17 pieces of heavy artillery. General Melas immediately inveſted Savona. Such is the account tranſmitted by Lord Minto.

By the French papers, however, which were received on the 27th of April, official communications of a very intereſting nature meet the public eye. They contain the account of the military tranſactions of ten days, from the 10th to the 20th of April. At the commencement of hoſtilities General Melas obtained thoſe ſucceſſes which we have juſt noticed; but ſince that period, the Auſtrians were uniformly unfortunate, having been defeated with the loſs of eight thouſand men in priſoners only, the amount of the killed and wounded could not be aſcertained; the French alſo gained ſeveral ſtandards, and a quantity of artillery.

The firſt engagement was on the 10th, when Maſſena attacked the Auſtrians at Salfello; it continued the whole day, and on the following he repulſed them with great loſs.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, he took 4500 priſoners, ſeven ſtandards, and ſix pieces of cannon. General Souchet, in his official letter to the Firſt Conſul, goes on to relate a number of other ſucceſſors; among which was the taking the redoubt of Melagno, with 400 priſoners, 12 of whom were officers; 1200 more, including a major and two lieutenant-colonels, were taken in the redoubt of Settepani, with one ſtandard; while Suchet's loſs, if we are to give him credit, "did not exceed 120 wounded and 30 killed." He concludes with obſerving, that they were preparing for a general and deciſive attack. Maſſena, by different manœuvres, had drawn the enemy into the valley of Albiſſola, where all who oppoſed him were killed or taken priſoners.

Since this intelligence, accounts have been again received from Lord Minto, dated Vienna, April 29th, That it was General Melas's intention to move forward againſt Varagio on the 9th; but having learnt that the enemy, having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, intended to make a vigorous defence in this advantageous poſition, General Melas halted in conſequence, and deferred the attack until the following day: the battle was bloody, a great number of men being killed on both ſides, but at length the perſeverance of his Imperial Majeſty's troops was ſucceſsful; ſeveral officers and about 200 men were made priſoners; among the former were ſome belonging to the ſuite of General Maſſena, who had haſtened in perſon to the ſcene of action, in the hope that his preſence would inſpire his troops with additional courage. He led them repeatedly to the charge; but at length the enemy flying in diſorder, was purſued as far as Invrea. That part of them which took the road leading along the ſea-coaſt ſuffered conſiderably by the fire of the ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty. On another ſide M. Le Comte de Hohenzollern attacked and carried the Bochetta on the 9th, making 200 priſoners, with ſix pieces of cannon. In the night between the 7th and 8th, General Kaim ſurpriſed the enemy's poſts at Mount Cenis, taking 200 priſoners and 16 pieces of cannon, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in that poſition.

Information has alſo been received from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, dated April the 18th, that the Guillaume Tell, having attempted to eſcape from Malta on the evening of the 29th of March, was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majeſty's ſhips Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope. His Lordſhip, not having received Capt. Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, has been obliged to take another opportunity of communicating them; he underſtands that the enemy was completely diſmaſted before ſhe ſtruck, and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed, and wounded, about forty men each.

By letters from Dijon to the 24th of April we are informed, that the army of reſerve has been augmented to 70,000 men, many of the levies having advanced at the rate of nearly 40 miles a day. Part of this army was already in motion; the diviſion of Gen. Wattin was on its march towards Geneva, and the diviſion of Gen. Loiſon had taken a ſimilar route to penetrate into Italy by the Valais and Aoſta. The Conſular Guard, &c. were expected on the 27th, and the moſt ſumptuous preparations were making for the accommodation of Bonaparte, who was looked for by the 4th of May, at which time 10,000 freſh troops were expected. There were at the date of theſe letters 40 Generals at Dijon.

The army from Egypt are, by a Decree of the 28th, to perform quarantine at the Iſles of Hieres.

It is truly aſtoniſhing that the Britiſh Cabinet has hitherto thought proper not to publiſh a ſyllable of the correſpondence that has taken place between their own agent, Sir Sidney Smith, and Gen. Kleber, notwithſtanding it is now pretty accurately aſcertained that the former was the principal inſtrument in accommodating the convention between the latter and the Grand Vizier, and took a moſt open and active part in ſuch accommodation. The Official Journal of France has preſented us with fifty-nine different articles relative to the evacuation of Egypt. The principal terms firſt propoſed by the French General were, that, in conſequence of the evacuation of Egypt, the Porte ſhould alſo reſtore whatever conqueſts it might have made from France; that the relations between the two Governments ſhould return to the ſtate in which they were previous to the war, that England ſhould ſign a new guarantee for the Ottoman Empire, and that the evacution ſhould not take place till means for that purpoſe were furniſhed to the army. A variety of communications upon theſe propoſitions took place between Sir Sidney Smith and General Kleber; and the Convention, as it now ſtands, was at length acceded to, having been expreſſly drawn up by the former himſelf. It appears too that, independently of the pledge of faith of the Britiſh Government which was hereby given to the execution of the treaty, the Ruſſian Agent in the camp of the Grand Vizier gave his hearty conſent at the ſame time to all theſe proceedings.

The campaign has opened on the Rhine. On the 25 of April the two corps of the army, commanded by Generals St. Suſanne and St. Cyr, paſſed the Rhine. The former, proceeding from Kehl, and directing his courſe to Offenbourg, came up with the enemy, who, to the number of 15,000, made a great reſiſtance. The battle laſted from five in the morning till four in the afternoon. The Auſtrians loſt many men, and left behind them one cannon, many firelocks, and ammunition. Dubois Crancé was killed at the head of his corps.

General St. Cyr, who paſſed the Rhine at Briſach, experienced but little reſiſtance; the Auſtrians retreated before him, and evacuated Fribourg, which he entered on the 25th of April. The corps of the army which the General in Chief commanded directly, paſſed the Rhine at Baſle on the 27th of April. The firſt diviſion of this corps, commanded by General Delmas, proceeded down the right bank of the Rhine, and directed its courſe towards the Foreſt towns. A very warm action took place on the 27th of April in order to force the paſſage of the Alb, which the Auſtrians had entrenched. This diviſion took 200 priſoners and two pieces of cannon.

The Auſtrians retired at all points to take the line of Stockach, while the French army paſſed the Wistach the morning of the 1ſt of May, and marched toward Neukirch, to be joined by Lieutenant General Lecourbe, who paſſed the Rhine on the ſame day between Stein and Schaffhauſen. The paſſage was executed with prodigious rapidity. The reſult of the battles at the three points where the Rhine was paſſed, was from 7 to 800 priſoners, a major, 8 officers, 3 pieces of cannon, together with the occupation of the caſtle of Hohenwell, ſurrendered by capitulation. This fort is almoſt impregnable and is defended by 80 pieces of braſs cannon.

Since the commencement of the operations, the loſs of the Auſtrians in the whole line may be about 1500 men taken priſoners, and 6 pieces of cannon.

By Paris Journals of the 11th of May we are informed of another victory gained by Moreau on the 5th at Moeſkirch, a town about ten miles north-eaſt of Stockach. The obſtinacy of both ſides was extreme: but the Auſtrians have been ſaid to be completely beaten. "They are in full retreat; and I am," ſays Moreau, "purſuing them with vigor. Their loſs in killed, wounded, and priſoners is immenſe." The circumſtance of the battle having taken place at Moeſkirch, ſhews the French are advancing; a proof that they really are victorious. Had they gained no ground, their ſucceſs might have been queſtioned. The Auſtrians appear to diſpute every inch of ground; the fighting is not yet concluded; nor can it be known with whom the victory will finally reſt; though it at preſent inclines much to the ſide of the French. The line of Stockach is ſtrong and important. It is the key to Suabia, opening a ſhort road to the Auſtrian magazines, to the Tyrol, &c. and we know that horſe can act there, as the Archduke gained his victories on that ſpot laſt year by his ſuperiority of cavalry.

From Italy we have nothing official: but if we may believe private accounts, the Auſtrians attacked St. Pierre d'Arena, a ſuburb cloſe under the walls of Genoa and within the lines of ſome of the outworks. They failed in the attack; but we learn from this and other circumſtances how cloſely the French are blocked up in Genoa. The German Gazettes, quoted in the Paris Papers, aſſert that Maſſena has offered to capitulate. Bonaparte no ſooner received intelligence of Moreau's firſt ſucceſs, than, eaſy on that point, he next day ſet off from Paris to Dijon, a diſtance of nearly 200 miles, which he travelled in twenty-five hours.

RUSSIA.

The ſeceſſion of this power from the confederacy is at length fully aſcertained to be complete. It is to co-operate in no one point or reſpect whatſoever; and even the troops which were in Britiſh pay, and in the Britiſh territory, are fully believed to be recalled. There is alſo a private miſunderſtanding between the Emperor and Sir Charles Whitworth, in conſequence of which the latter has found himſelf under the neceſſity of requeſting permiſſion to return home. We know not the immediate cauſe of this diſpute: but our own confidential intelligence attributes it to a circumſtance altogether trifling and ſubordinate; and we have little doubt but ſuch will be found the fact. It is in conſequence of this total ſeceſſion on the part of Ruſſia that the intended Expedition is ſaid to be relinquiſhed. Suwarrow is now ſtated to be alive, and to have arrived at Peterſburgh, where he is again about to be received by the capricious ſmile of Court favour.

AMERICA.

The expenditure of the Government of the United States of America for the year 1800 is eſtimated by the Secretary of the Treaſury at 15,393,034 dollars; the revenue at 10,301,295 dollars; leaving to be provided for 5,091,775 dollars.—In this eſtimate is included the ſum of 600,000 dollars for building ſix ſhips of 74 guns each, and the ſum appropriated to raiſing twelve regiments of infantry, and ſix troops of horſe; the further enliſting of which will probably be ſoon ſtopped; an act for that purpoſe having already paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives. There remained in the treaſury at the time of making the report 2,159,377 dollars; of which one million being eſtimated as due on account of the laſt year, there remained 1,159,377 dollars towards the deficiencies of the preſent. The committee of ways and means, allowing for deductions in the expences of arming, &c. was of opinion, that the exceſs of expenditure would not be more than three millions and a half, and propoſed that that ſum be raiſed by a loan; recommending at the ſame time that ſome meaſures be adopted gradually to extinguiſh the debt.

Captain Barry reached Philadelphia with diſpatches from Meſſrs. Ellſworth and Davie, Envoys to the French Republic, dated the 10th of February at Burgos in Spain. They received their paſſports the preceding day from M. Talleyrand, the Miniſter for foreign affairs, incloſed in a letter, expreſſing impatience for their arrival at Paris.

Several attempts have lately been made to ſet the city of Charleſtown on fire. Five hundred dollars are offered for convicting the offender.

EAST INDIES.

A large body of the licentious troops of the Bermahs have lately made inroads into the Chittagong province, and, under pretence of apprehending ſome emigrants who were ſaid to have fled from Arracan, have committed the moſt alarming outrages in the villages, where they have not only plundered the defenceleſs inhabitants of their cattle and effects, but ſet fire to ſeveral cottages; in conſequence of which, Lieut. Hall had been deputed to go to the frontiers of Ava, in order to make ſome arrangements with the Bermahs. He has full powers to treat for delivering up the fugitives, if the explanation ſhall prove ſatisfactory.

According to a repreſentation lately made to the Supreme Government, it appears that there are no leſs than ſix millions of people of different deſcriptions employed in the manufacture of cotton in India, who require nothing more for their ſervices than food and protection.

Accounts from the Malabar Coaſt, ſtate that four or five ſail of veſſels, mounting from ten to twenty-four guns, and ſuppoſed to be the enemy's privateers, had made their appearance off Allepé.

A body of Faquhars, thoſe religious fanatics who ſo frequently diſturb the repoſe of the people, lately excited great commotion in the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly. The military were called in, and ſome field-pieces, laden with grape-ſhot, pointed amongſt them, before they were reduced to order.

When the Abercrombie, Capt. Clarke, from Corringer to Calcutta, was wrecked at the entrance of that river, the Laſcars, who were left on board, loaded themſelves ſo heavily with various articles of value, for which they broke open every cheſt and package, that of the number of ſixty-two, who puſhed off on a raft from the veſſel, it is not aſcertained that ten got ſafe aſhore. The Abercrombie was a fine ſhip of 800 tons burthen, and had on board a cargo of ſalt in high preſervation.

A ſmall fort in the Bilghy Ghaut, garriſoned by ſome peons of the late Sultaun, has juſt ſurrendered to a detachment of European troops, who has taken poſſeſſion of it.

IRELAND.

The articles concerning the Union, which engroſſed ſo much of the attention of Parliament, are now finiſhed, and have been acceded to, without any material alteration, by both Houſes, and have received the royal aſſent.

The Houſe of Commons met on the evening of the 8th of May, purſuant to adjournment. The Bill for the Relief of Proteſtant Curates was read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next; to which day Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid he intended to move, at its riſing, that the call of the Houſe be poſtponed, when a meaſure of the greateſt magnitude would be brought forward.

Sir Laurence Parſons begged to know what was the nature of the buſineſs to be brought forward on that day. Lord Caſtlereagh replied, a buſineſs which had been already very amply diſcuſſed in that houſe, namely, a Legiſlative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir Laurence obſerved, it was not without pain and anxiety he heard the noble Lord once more avow his determination of agitating a queſtion in that Houſe that had been already condemned by more than nine-tenths of the nation. He fondly hoped that the Miniſter, profiting by the experience of the events daily paſſing around him, had at length determined to act wiſely, by giving the meaſure up altogether.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid a few words in reply, and then moved the queſtion of adjournment to Monday next the 12th inſtant.—Agreed to.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

The principal buſineſs which has occupied the attention of Parliament ſince our laſt number, has been the Union with Ireland.

On this ſubject Mr. Pitt obſerved, on the 21ſt of April, that the queſtion to be diſcuſſed had originated with that Houſe, which, in recommending it to his Majeſty, had pledged themſelves to follow it up, if it met the approbation of the Parliament of Ireland.

Mr. Johnes ſaid, he had not approved of the articles, or of the meaſure which had been carried in Ireland by corruption, and contrary to the ſenſe of the people. He warned the Houſe to recollect the caſe of America; and added, that he felt it his duty to oppoſe a meaſure in many reſpects fraught with the moſt miſchievous conſequences.

The queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the chair being carried without a diviſion, Mr. Pitt ſaid, that in the preſent conſideration of the queſtion the Committee were not to look to any ſeparate proviſion, but to the whole in one comprehenſive view, as a meaſure of general policy. We were to conſider that it had been the uniform ſyſtem of our implacable enemy, by clandeſtine machinations and open force, to endeavour to ſeparate the two countries; and it ſhould be our peculiar object to conſolidate the intereſts of both nations, and place them under one fixed and permanent government. Mr. Pitt here entered into a detail of the calculations upon which the propoſed numbers of members ſent by Ireland to the Imperial Parliament had been founded; and with infinite ability defended himſelf from the imputation of having forſaken his former political opinions, obſerving, that the circumſtances of this and other countries were the reverſe of what they had been fourteen years before; and that a rigid adherence to opinions formed at that period would evince a childiſh prepoſſeſſion for the abſtract beauties and viſions of theory, in preference to the ſtriking deduction of practical truth and experience. Out of the hundred members to be ſent by Ireland, he believed, that not more than twenty held places under government; at that rate, he thought they might be limited to that number in the firſt Parliament. It is propoſed that the members of the preſent Parliament ſhall continue, and form the firſt United Parliament; and the Iriſh members now ſitting for ſuch places as have a right to return members to the United Parliament, ſhall do the ſame; as was the caſe at the time of the Scottiſh Union.

Mr. Grey, in a ſpeech of equal length and ability, replied to the ſeveral parts of the laſt ſpeech, and entered into an hiſtorical account of the ſtate of England and Scotland previous to their Union, and of both countries and Ireland at preſent, for the purpoſe of ſhewing that the circumſtances which rendered the firſt Union indiſpenſable to almoſt the exiſtence of both countries, did not exiſt in the other caſe, and conſequently ſhould not operate in the diſcuſſion before the Houſe. Mr. Grey concluded by moving, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct his Miniſters to ſuſpend all proceedings on the Iriſh Union, till the ſentiments of the Iriſh people reſpecting that meaſure could be aſcertained.

On a diviſion, the numbers were for Mr. Grey's motion, 30—Againſt it, 236.

Mr. Jones aroſe on the 8th of May, and made his promiſed motion for Peace, in a long and very intereſting ſpeech, in which he commented on the various oſtenſible objects, and on the conduct of the War; and concluded by moving an addreſs, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to terms of Peace, and that he would no longer continue his confidence to thoſe Miniſters who had adviſed him to reject overtures to that purpoſe, and continue the country in the preſent deſtructive conteſt.

Mr. Fox took the chair on the 13th of May, at the monthly dinner of the Whig-Club. The meeting was remarkably numerous. Mr. Liptrap and Mr. Waithman were elected members. After the uſual toaſts, the Duke of Norfolk, in a ſhort ſpeech, was preparing the company for the health of Mr. Fox: but the moment the intention of his Grace was diſcovered, the enthuſiaſm was ſo great, that he could not proceed; and the health of Mr. Fox was drank amidſt loud ſhouts of applauſe.

Mr. Fox, after thanking the company for the kindneſs with which they uſually drank his health, aſſured them, that, notwithſtanding his retirement, he retained the ſame attachment to the principles of the club. This retirement had, in ſome inſtances, been productive of conſiderable uneaſineſs; it had afforded his enemies an opportunity of miſrepreſenting his ſentiments on public queſtions, and particularly on the queſtion of the Union. It had been induſtriouſly given out, both in this country and in Ireland, that he was rather friendly than adverſe to the meaſure: It was unneceſſary to repeat his opinion to that club, to men well acquainted with his opinions. He, who had oppoſed the enſlaving of America, muſt be hoſtile to the enſlaving of Ireland. He, who thought it an unpardonable preſumption in this country to legiſlate for America, could not change his opinion of the deſign of legiſlating for Ireland in Great Britain. Mr. Fox ſaid, it had been intended that Earl Thanet ſhould be requeſted to take the chair at the next meeting; but there had been an error in calculating the time of his Lordſhip's enlargement.

On the morning of the 15th of May, a very extraordinary and alarming circumſtance occurred in Hyde-Park, while the Grenadier Brigade of Guards were going through the evolutions of a field-day in the preſence of his Majeſty. In going through the firings, a ball was diſcharged from near the centre, which ſtruck a gentleman, a Mr. Ongley, of Chelſea, ſtanding five or ſix yards from the king.

On the ſame night, at the theatre of Drury-lane, a piſtol was fired from the pit, immediately as His Majeſty entered his box; fortunately no perſon was injured by it, nor did His Majeſty appear in the leaſt alarmed, though ſome gentlemen in the pit poſitively ſtated that it was pointed at him. Immediately the perſon who fired it was ſeized and dragged over the rails of the orcheſtra through the muſic-room to a place of ſecurity. The firing of the piſtol was ſo inſtantaneous as to prevent all the perſons near the aſſaſſin from ſeeing his deſign in time to defeat it, though we learn that providentially a gentleman that ſat next to him, (Mr. Holroyd, of Scotland-yard) had the good fortune to raiſe the arm of the aſſaſſin, ſo as to direct the contents of the piſtol rather towards the roof of the box.

The aſſaſſin appears to be James Hadfield; he ſays he ſerved his time to a working ſilver-ſmith; but had enliſted into the 15th of light dragoons; and while the Duke of York commanded at Lincelles, he fought againſt the enemies of his king and country, where he was wounded, and therefore diſcharged. He ſaid that he worked at his trade for Mr. Solomon Hougham. Being weary of life, he laſt week bought a pair of piſtols from one Wm. Wakelin, a hair-dreſſer and broker in St. John-ſtreet, (Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Wigſtead, who examined him immediately, ſent perſons to bring Wakelin and his maſter to the theatre.) Wakelin, the perſon from whom he had bought the piſtols, being brought to the houſe, was examined. He ſaid it was true that he had bought a pair of piſtols of him, and that he had ſaid they were for his young maſter, who would give him a blunderbuſs. He knew very little of Hatfield, but knew where he worked, and had heard a good character of him, but that the leaſt drink affected his head.

Upon this evidence he was committed to Cold Bath Fields, for re-examination; after which, he was had up before the Privy Council, and finally committed to Newgate on charge of treaſon.

Addreſſes of congratulation have been ſent to his Majeſty from both Houſes of Parliament, and from the City of London, which have ſince been followed by all the corporate towns in the kingdom.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] Henry Slaughter, Eſq. to the Right Hon. Viſcounteſs Montagne.

At Fulham, T. J. L. Baker, Eſq. to Miſs Mary Sharpe.

Capt. Cumberland, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Burt, of Albermarle-ſtreet.

Capt. Forſter, of the 4th Foot, to Miſs Otway, of Bulſtrode-ſtreet.

The Rev. Mr. Offley, to Miſs Impey, daughter of Sir Elijah Impey.

James Stephens, Eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Clarke, ſiſter of Mr. Wilberforce.

Mr. Joſeph Jackſon, of Compton-ſtreet, to Miſs Sparrow, of Weſt-Smithfield.

The Hon. John Cochrane, to Miſs Birch, of Pinner.

Mr. Wilſon, of Piccadilly, to Miſs Aſhlin, of Sloane-ſtreet.

John Harris, Eſq. of Gerrard-ſtreet, to Miſs Bradley, of Fitzroy-ſquare.

G. Sulivan Martin, Eſq. of George-ſtreet, to Miſs Nevinſon, of Duke-ſtreet.

Mr. Michalſon, of Blenheim-ſtreet, to Miſs Baker, of Queen Anne Street, Weſt.

Robert Scott, Eſq. of the Bengal Civil Eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Jervis, daughter-in-law of David Scott, Eſq. M. P. of Harley-ſtreet.

Alex. Clark, Eſq. late of Jamaica, aged 60, to Miſs M. Orford, aged 20.

Mr. L. J. Curtis, of Iſlington, to Miſs Savage, of Weymouth-ſtreet.

Mr. John Uffington, of Bunhill Row, to Miſs Hillyard, of Tottenham Court Road.

Mr. John Webb, of Norfolk-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Creſpin, of Tottenham Court Road.

Dr. Willan, of Bloomſbury-ſquare, to Mrs. Scott, neice of James Randell, Eſq. Queenhithe; and relict of Robert Scott, Eſq. late of Naſſau, New Providence.

William Brummell, Eſq. of Donnington Grove, to Miſs Daniell, of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet.

Matthias Arntz, Eſq. of Golden-ſquare, to Miſs F. Cantwell, of Great Pultney-ſtreet.

Mr. Sowerby, to Miſs Lockwood, of Bond-ſtreet.

Robert Bingley, Eſq. of his Majeſty's Mint, to Miſs Alchorne, of the Tower.

At Newington, Mr. Hewitt, of Dover Place, to Miſs Minoch.

Capt. Medows, late of the Earl of Wycombe, Indiaman, to Miſs Syrett.

Mr. George Bruce, of Jermyn-ſtreet, to Miſs Mitchell, of the Haymarket.

James Wiſeman, Eſq. of Seville, to Miſs Strange, of Finſbury-ſquare.

Died.] Mr. Tho. Viguers, merchant, of the Strand.

Capt. Palmer, of the Selby Sloop of War; he ſhot himſelf in a fit of inſanity.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, the Lady of Sir Lionel Darell, Bart.

After a long illneſs, aged 19, Miſs Jane Maria Tonyn, youngeſt daughter of General Tonyn.

In Leiceſter-ſquare, Lieut. Gen. George Martin, late Colonel of the 51ſt Foot.

At the India Houſe, Mr. John Burford, Clerk to the Committee of Directors in the Buying Office. He threw himſelf out of the window of his office in a fit of lunacy, and killed himſelf on the ſpot.

At Chriſtchurch, the Counteſs of Strathmore.

In Soho-ſquare, aged 78, Mrs. Saluſbury Brereton, relict of the late O. S. Brereton, Eſq.

In Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 92, Lady C. Courtenay; ſhe was ſiſter to the late Earl Bathurſt, and mother of the preſent Biſhop of Exeter. Her father and ſiſter died at the age of 84.

In Little Pultney-ſtreet, Mrs. Rebecca Turner.

In Powis Place, aged 74, T. Roberts, Eſq.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Mierop.

In Craven-ſtreet, Mrs. Onſlow, wife of Arthur Onſlow, Eſq. barriſter-at-law.

In Kingſland Place, Mr. Peter Thompſon, ſtock-broker.

Mrs. Eliz Paget, of Wardour-ſtreet, Soho.

At Homerton, aged 73, Tho. Davies, Eſq.

In the 74th year of his age, Geo. Brucker, Eſq. of Clapham Common.

At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 48, Mr. Paul Adams.

In Buſh-lane, George Grellett, Eſq. many years a wine merchant.

In the 79th year of his age, Mathew Rob. Arnott, Eſq. Reading Clerk, Clerk of the Private Committees of the Houſe of Peers, and Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod. He had held his office in the Houſe of Peers thirty-nine years; and the knowledge he poſſeſſed of the buſineſs of his ſtation, will occaſion his loſs to be much felt.

Mrs. Martha Graham, of Iſlington Road.

In Somerſet-ſtreet, Mrs. Mary Eldin, dau. of the late Hon. Baron Eldin, of the Exchequer, N. B.

Miſs Long, eldeſt daughter of Beeſton Long, Eſq.

At Richmond, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Way, widow of Lewis Way, Eſq. and ſiſter of the Counteſs Dowager of Northampton.

In Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 26, Miſs Gordon Chriſtie, wife of Mr. J. H. Chriſtie, of Edinburgh.

At Mile-End, aged 90, Mr. John Le Souf.

At Woodford, Mrs. Anderſon, wife of J. Anderſon, Eſq. of Philpot-lane.

Mr. Fiſher, principal Oboe player to his Majeſty. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, while performing a Solo at the Queen's houſe, and expired ſoon afterwards.

In St. Pancras Work-houſe, aged 104, Mary Bird; ſhe ate a hearty dinner on the day ſhe died.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Hugo Meynell, Eſq. celebrated for his fox hunt, at his ſeat at Quorndon, in Leiceſterſhire. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, while on a hunting party. He was about forty years of age, and has left behind him a widow, the ſiſter of the Marchioneſs of Hertford, and ſix children.

Mr. George Garthſhore, partner in the banking houſe of Hankey and Co.

In James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Dr. Ayrton.

John Beatſon, Eſq. merchant, of Cateaton-ſtreet.

Lately at the hotel in Spring Gardens, of a paralytic affection, John Macbride, eſq. admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet. This officer was a native of Ireland, and entered very early into the naval ſervice, for which he has ſhewn a conſtant affection. The firſt dawn of his riſing fame was during the ſeven year's war, when a lieutenant, and commanding a cutter ſtationed to cruize on the coaſt of France. He here determined on the dangerous attempt to cut ſome ſhips out of the enemy's harbour, and having cauſed the oars of the boats to be muffled, he with a choſen boat's crew rowed in, and actually brought out three of the ſhips from under the very muzzles of the guns of the French batteries. For this ſervice he was promoted to the rank of maſter and commander, and was ſoon after made a poſt captain in the royal navy. His fame ſtood high, and he had intereſt enough to keep the command of a frigate during the greater part of the enſuing peace, on board of which ſeveral very diſtinguiſhed characters of the Engliſh navy were educated for their profeſſion, among others the preſent Lord Chas. Fitzgerald, the duke of Norfolk, &c. his character for diſcipline inducing many perſons of high rank to put their ſons under his care. On the occaſion of a frigate being diſpatched to conduct his majeſty's ſiſter, the late unfortunate queen, from that kingdom, to Stadt. Macbride was made choice of for this ſervice, and by his ſpirited conduct juſtified that choice. He demanded from the guns of the caſtle of Elſineur where ſhe was confined, that reſpect due to the ſiſter of his ſovereign, which the Daniſh court would otherwiſe have withheld. Thro' the whole of the late war, Macbride was in action, he commanded the Bienfaiſant, and was in her in the action between Admiral Keppel and count d'Orvilliers, and on that officer's trial, much diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome ſevere repartees to the queſtions of the proſecutor Palliſer. In the Bienfaiſant he captured the Artois, a moſt powerful frigate, and behaved with great bravery in the action under Lord Rodney, when he deſtroyed Don Juan de Langara's ſquadron. Being deſirous of more active ſervice than a ſhip of the line afforded, he aſked for the command of the Artois, the frigate he had taken, and in her was ſent to the North Seas, where among other captures, he took two large Dutch privateers and afterwards the Pylades and Oreſtes, ſloops in our ſervice. In his official account of theſe captures, he made uſe of a ludicrous expreſſion, that he had *winged the gentry*, an expreſſion borrowed from a ſport he was fond of, *cock-fighting*. When in the latter part of this war, ſeamen were very much wanted to man the fleets, he undertook to raiſe twenty thouſand men in Ireland, and in a great degree ſucceeded, but unfortunately, as in moſt caſes of that kind, was obliged to take all he could find in the wilds and jails of Ireland, and who afterwards proved the inſtigators of the mutinies which took place in the fleet towards the concluſion of that war. Captain Macbride firſt married Miſs Harriſon, daughter of the late commodore Harriſon, with whom he acquired a good fortune, and a beautiful ſeat on the banks of the Tamar. His reſidence here introduced him to a connection with the town of Plymouth, and the freemen of that place, to ſhew their approbation of his conduct, elected him to repreſent them in parliament, for which place he ſat that ſeſſion, and was not an inactive member. He brought in a bill for the relief of the widows of warrant officers in the navy, which paſſed into a law; he attempted alſo to procure another bill for reſtricting captains of the navy from holding civil employments, but in this he failed. He made a very ſpirited ſtand againſt the fortification plan of his grace of Richmond, and his oppoſition to the attempt to paſs over ſome of the moſt deſerving officers of the navy, in a promotion of flag officers, is highly to be commended. Captain Macbride was generally found on the ſide of oppoſition, and from this circumſtance loſt his election in 1790, but came in again on a vacancy, and continued to ſit for Plymouth till 1796. In 1793, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral; in 1794, of vice admiral; and in 1796, to be admiral of the blue;

but in this war has had little opportunity to diſtinguiſh himſelf. At the beginning of it, he was appointed to command at Plymouth, and ſince his reſignation of that poſt, we believe admiral Macbride never hoiſted his flag.

[*Additional Particulars relative to Dr. W.* BROWNRIGG, *whoſe death was noticed in the Cumberland News in our 55th Number.* To his ſeat at Ormethwaite, near Keſwick, he had retired about 20 years ſince, withdrawing himſelf as much from the practice of phyſick as his numerous connections, his high character, and his friendly diſpoſition would permit; and purpoſing to divide his time and his taſte between the romantic ſcenery of this delicious ſpot, and his reſearches in Natural Philoſophy. It was his lot to chooſe his own profeſſion, and he began his career under the moſt auſpicious omens. The univerſity of Leyden was at that day ſhining in its higheſt ſplendour; Albinus in Anatomy, Euler, in mathematicks, and the chair of medicine and chemiſtry, was occupied by the all-accompliſhed Boerhaave. Having made at Leyden a long and happy reſidence, and taken his degree, he returned to his native country, and, in Whitehaven, married a lady of ſingular good ſenſe, and poſſeſſing an addreſs ſo verſatile and ſuperior as never failed to charm in whatever circle it was exerted. He was author of an inaugural diſſertation "De Praxi medica ineunda," 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1737; of a treatiſe "On the Art of making Common Salt," printed at London, in 1748, in 8vo; which procured for him the addition of F. R. S.; a book now long out of print, but not out of recollection. He alſo publiſhed "An Enquiry concerning the mineral elaſtic Spirit contained in the water of Spa in Germany; and, laſtly, a treatiſe, publiſhed in 1771. "On the Means of preventing the Communication of Peſtilential Contagion." A trip to the Spas of Germany ſuggeſted to him the idea of analyzing the properties of the Pyrmont ſprings, and of ſome others, and actually lead him into that train of diſquiſition, which terminated in the de-elementizing one of our elements, and fixing its inviſible fluid form in a palpable and viſible ſubſtance. That Dr. Brownrigg was the legitimate father of theſe diſcoveries was not only known at the time to his intimate and domeſtic circle, but alſo to the then preſident of the Royal Society, Sir John Pringle; who, when called upon to beſtow upon Dr. Prieſtley, the gold medal for his paper of "Diſcoveries of the Nature and Properties of Air," thus obſerved; "And it is no diſparagement to the learned Dr. Prieſtley, that the vein of theſe diſcoveries was hit upon, and its courſe ſucceſsfully followed up, ſome years ago, by my very learned, very penetrating, very induſtrious, but modeſt, friend, Dr. Brownrigg." To habits, of too much diffidence, and to his ſcrupuloſity of taſte, the world has to attribute the fewneſs of his publications, and the difficulties which always impeded his road to the preſs. The writer of this article has grounds for ſaying, that a general hiſtory of the county of Cumberland was one of the Doctor's literary projects, and that he had made ſeveral arrangements ſubſervient to ſuch an undertaking, particularly in the department of Natural Hiſtory. As a medical practitioner, his *works* were more numerous, and, if not equally celebrated, they were of a character more endearing within the ſphere of their utility. His ſyſtem of treating diſeaſe formed an epoch in the annals of medical practice. The poor and the rich had every where ſomewhat for which they thanked him; and health ſeemed only one of the bleſſings which he had to diſpenſe. By theſe means the Doctor paſſed into the ſummit of profeſſional honour without rival or competitor, without controverſy or detraction, but not without applications and requeſts from fellow ſtudents and followers from diſtant parts, from academies, ſocieties, and univerſities, foreign and domeſtic, entreating permiſſion to enrol his name among their reſpective communities. In his younger days, though the claſſics of Greece, Rome, and Britain, were preſent to his fancy and enlivened and enriched his converſation, yet the Sacred Scriptures were the topics of his delight, and the objects of his veneration: and as his quotations of Virgil and Milton bore teſtimony to the elegance of his taſte, and the fervour of his genius; ſo, when Job and Iſaiah were brought forward, he ſhewed what his imagination would aſpire at, in the ranges of ſublimity. In the ordinary occurrence of good things, he never failed to give God the praiſe; and in the more ſolemn diſpenſations, he cloſed his obſervations or repreſſed his feelings, by a purpoſe of reſignation to God's will.]

[*Additional particulars relative to Mr.* COWPER, *the Poet, whoſe death we noticed at page* 409, *of our laſt Number.*—This very ingenious writer, and truly original poet, was the third in deſcent from the great Earl Cowper, Lord Chancellor of England. He was born at Berkhamſtead, Herts, in 1722, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool; but the place of clerk of the Houſe of Lords, being reſerved for him by that kind of *legal arrangement* which is never diſputed in the courts (though the perſon to be benefitted is ſeldom a party to the bargain), he was not ſent to complete his ſtudies at the univerſity, but finiſhed them at the Temple. With whatever propriety he may have been compared to the Martlet, from the natural timidity of his diſpoſition, he could not be called "The Temple haunting Martlet," ſince he was ſeldom ſeen there in ſummer; but, with more certainty, to be found on the margin of Jewin-water, or in the ſhrubberies of Cole-Green, a manſion, whoſe noble owner and name-ſake, was alſo nearly related to him. He had an inſuperable averſion to the drudgery of the law, and indeed to all manner of public buſineſs. He wholly gave himſelf up to this propenſity; and, *Otia noſtra*, has appeared to have been his motto all his life.

The profound reflections which frequent retirement into the country occaſioned him to indulge in, gave him a ſeriouſneſs of manner and aſpect which alarmed his friends, and excited their united endeavours to avert the apprehended conſequences. But, notwithſtanding theſe kind and affectionate precautions in thoſe about him, he contracted a morbid melancholy, which at times deprived him of reaſon. He reſided at Huntingdon for ſeveral years, in the cloſeſt friendſhip with the Rev. Mr. Unwin, a moſt reſpectable clergyman; after whoſe death, he retired to Olney in Buckinghamſhire, with the widow of that friend. At this village he wrote the principal part of his poems. Here the habitual gloomineſs which had ſo long preyed upon his mind, was attempered at leaſt, if not wholly removed, by an intercourſe with the Rev. Mr. Newton, then miniſter of that place; who brought him acquainted with a ſyſtem of religion, uſually denominated *Calviniſtic Methodiſm.* The mind of Mr. Cowper, long perplexed by ſcruples of a religious nature, long bewildered on the ſubject of Revelation itſelf, and harraſſed by new dogmas and metaphyſical objections, thus at laſt became ſettled and compoſed. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that between him and his new guide, the moſt endearing friendſhip ſhould have been formed. When Mr. Newton publiſhed his volume of Hymns, called "The Olney's Collection," it was enriched with ſome compoſitions from the pen of Cowper, diſtinguiſhed by the letter C. They bear internal evidence of a cultivated underſtanding, and an original genius. His time was now wholly dedicated to that literary leiſure, in which the mind, left to its own operations, follows up that line of purſuit which is the moſt congenial to its taſte, and the moſt adapted to its powers. In his garden, in his library, and in his daily walks, he ſeems to have diſciplined his muſe to the pictureſque and vivid habits of deſcription, which will always diſtinguiſh Cowper among our national poets. No writer, with the exception of Thomſon, ſeems to have ſtudied nature with more diligence, and to have copied her with more fidelity. An advantage which he has gained over other men, by his diſdaining to ſtudy her "through the ſpectacles of books," as Dryden calls it; and by his purſuing her through her haunts, and watching her in all her attitudes, with the eye of a philoſopher as well as of a poet. As Mr. Cowper had no reliſh for public concerns, it was not ſingular that he ſhould have neglected the ſtudy of the law, on which he had entered. That knowledge of active life, which is ſo requiſite for the legal profeſſion, would hardly be acquired on the banks of the Ouſe, and in ſilent contemplations on the beauties of nature. In this retreat, he exchanged for the ſociety and converſe of the muſes, the ambition and tumult of a forenſic occupation; dedicating his mind to the cultivation of poetry, and ſtoring it with thoſe images which he derived from the inexhauſtible treaſury of a rich and varied ſcenery, in a moſt beautiful and romantic country.—The firſt volume of his poems, which was publiſhed by Mr. Newton in 1787, conſiſts of various pieces, on various ſubjects. It ſeems, that he had been aſſiduous in cultivating a turn for grave and argumentative verſification, on moral and ethical topics. Of this kind is the Table Talk, and ſeveral other pieces in the collection. He who objects to theſe poems as containing too great a neglect of harmony in the arrangement of his words, and the uſe of expreſſions too proſaic, will condemn him on principles of criticiſm, which are by no means juſt, if the object and ſtyle of the ſubject be conſidered. Horace apologized for the ſtyle of his own ſatires, which are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, only ethical and moral diſcourſes, by obſerving, that thoſe topics required the *pedeſtrian* and familiar diction, and a form of expreſſion, not carried to the heights of poetry. But if the reader will forego the delight of ſmooth verſification, and recollect that poetry does not altogether conſiſt in even and poliſhed metre, he will remark in theſe productions, no ordinary depth of thinking and of judgment, upon the moſt important objects of human intercourſe; and he will be occaſionally ſtruck with lines, not unworthy of Dryden for their ſtrength and dignity. His lighter poems are well known. Of theſe, the verſes ſuppoſed to be written by Alex. Selkirk, on the iſland of Juan Fernandez, are in the moſt popular eſtimation. There is great originality in the following ſtanza.

"I am out of humanity's reach;
"I muſt finiſh my journey alone;
"Never hear the ſweet muſic of ſpeech;
"I ſtart at the ſound of my own."

It would be abſurd to give one general character of the pieces, that were publiſhed in this volume: yet, this is true concerning Mr. Cowper's productions; that in all the varieties of his ſtyle, there may ſtill be diſcerned the likeneſs and impreſſion of the ſame mind; the ſame unaffected modeſty, which always rejects unſeaſonable ambitions and ornaments of language; the ſame eaſy vigour; the ſame ſerene and chearful hope, derived from a ſteady and unſhaken faith in the dogmas of Chriſtianity. Mr. Cowper, perhaps, does not derive praiſe from the choice and elegance of his words; but he has the higher praiſe of having choſen them without affectation. He appears to have uſed them as he found them; neither introducing faſtidious refinements, nor adhering to obſolete barbariſms. He underſtood the whole ſcience of numbers, and he has practiſed their different kinds with conſiderable happineſs; and, if his verſes do not flow ſo ſoftly as the delicacy of a modern ear requires, that roughneſs, which is objected to in his poetry, is his choice, not his defect. But this ſort of critics, who admire only what is exquiſitely poliſhed, like Cuyp's pictures, theſe lovers of "gentleneſs without ſinews*," ought to take into their eſtimate, that vaſt effuſion of thought which is ſo abundantly poured over the writings of Cowper, without which human diſcourſe is only an idle combination of ſounds and ſyllables. The favorable reception which this volume experienced, produced another of ſuperior merit. His principal performance was undoubtedly "The Taſk," a poem. The occaſion that gave birth to it was trivial. A lady had requeſted him to write a piece in blank verſe, and gave him for its ſubject a thing next to her at the time, viz. *the ſofa.* This he expanded into one of the fineſt moral poems our language has produced. It is written in blank verſe as deſired; and though in that reſpect it reſembles Milton's, it is nevertheleſs original and highly characteriſtic. It is not too ſtately for familiar deſcription, nor too depreſſed for ſublime and elevated imagery. If it has any fault, it is that of being too much laden with idiomatic expreſſion; a fault which the author, in the rapidity with which his ideas and his utterance ſeem to have flowed, very naturally incurred. In this poem, his fancy ran with the moſt excurſive freedom. The poet enlarges upon his topics, and confirms his argument by every variety of illuſtration. He never however dwells upon them too long, and leaves off in ſuch a manner, that it ſeems it was in his power to have ſaid more. The arguments of the poem are various. The works of nature, the aſſociations with which they exhibit themſelves, the deſigns of Providence, and the paſſions of men. Of one advantage, the writer has amply availed himſelf. The work not being rigidly confined to any preciſe ſubject, he has indulged himſelf in all the laxity and freedom of a miſcellaneous poem. Yet he has ſtill adhered ſo faithfully to the general laws of congruity, that whether he inſpires the ſofter affections into his reader, or delights him with keen and playful raillery, or diſcourſes on the ordinary manners of human nature, or holds up the bright pictures of religious conſolation to his mind, he adopts, at pleaſure, a diction juſt and appropriate, equal in elevation to the ſacred effuſions of pious rapture, and ſufficiently eaſy and familiar for deſcriptions of domeſtic life; ſkilful alike in ſoaring without effort, and deſcending without meanneſs. He who deſires to put into the hands of youth a poem, which not deſtitute of poetic embelliſhment, is free from all matter of a licentious tendency, will find in the Taſk a book adapted to his purpoſe. It would be abſurd and extravagant auſterity to condemn thoſe poetical productions in which love conſtitutes the leading feature. That paſſion has in every age been the concernment of life, the theme of the poet, the plot of the ſtage. Yet there is a kind of amorous ſenſibility, bordering on morbid enthuſiaſm, which the youthful mind too often imbibes from the glowing ſentiments of the poets. Their genius deſcribes, in the moſt ſplended colours, the operations of a paſſion which requires rebuke rather than incentive, and lends to the moſt grovelling ſenſuality, the enchantments of a rich and creative imagination. But in the Taſk of Cowper, there is no licentiouſneſs of deſcription. All is grave, majeſtic and moral. A vein of ſober thinking pervades every page, and, in finiſhed poetry, deſcribes the inſufficiency and vanity of human purſuits. Not that he is always ſevere. He frequently enlivens the mind of his reader by ſportive deſcriptions, and by repreſenting in elevated meaſures, ludicrous objects and circumſtances, a ſpecies of the mock heroic, ſo admired in Phillips's *Splendid Shilling.* The hiſtorical account he has given of chairs, in the firſt book of the taſk, is a ſtriking ſpecimen of his powers of verſification, and of his talent for humour in this latter ſtyle. The attention is however the moſt detained by thoſe paſſages, in which the charms of rural life, and the endearments of domeſtic retirement are deſcribed. The taſk abounds with incidents, introduced as epiſodes, and interpoſing an agreeable relief to the grave and ſerious part of the poetry. His crazy Kate is a deſcription of the calamity of a diſordered reaſon, admirably exact and affecting.

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* Dr. Sprat's Life of Cowley.

"She begs an idle pin of all ſhe meets."

What poet would have introduced ſo minute a circumſtance into his repreſentation! and yet that minuteneſs conſtitutes its happy effect. It would be an endleſs taſk in the biographer to point out all its beauties. Its reputation is eſtabliſhed by univerſal conſent, and has given its author a very eminent ſtation amongſt our national poets. His John Gilpin is univerſally known, and may be conſidered as a ſportive piece of humour, which would have done credit to many writers, but can hardly be ſaid to have added to Mr. Cowper's reputation. His next work was a tranſlation of the Iliad and Odyſſey into Miltonic blank verſe. It is an unjuſt piece of criticiſm to compare the verſion of Mr. Pope to that of Mr Cowper. The merits of each are diſtinct and appropriate. Mr. Pope has exhibited Homer as he would have ſung had he been born in England. Mr. Cowper has endeavoured to pourtray him, as he wrote in Greece, adhering frequently to the peculiarities of his original's idiom, and deſiring to preſerve his ſtrength and energy, together with his harmony and ſmoothneſs. In early life Mr. Cowper was the intimate friend of Lord Thurlow, and while at Huntingdon, formed a cloſe friendſhip with Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's, a poet of no ſlender fame, by whoſe converſation he doubtleſs greatly improved himſelf. By an intermarriage between the families, Mr. Cowper was related to the author of *Thelyphthora,* and of courſe to the preſent biſhop of Peterborough, but this connexion does not appear to have been cultivated or improved. Mr. Cowper died of a ſevere and lingering illneſs, at Eaſt Dereham, in Norfolk, April 25, 1800. His funeral ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Newton, in St. Mary Wolnoth church, Lombard ſtreet, on Sunday the 11th of May.

(The Account of Dr. Phillips and of ſome other Perſons will be given in our next).

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A public ſpirited gentleman of Newcaſtle, lately imported a large quantity of rye, which he ſold in the open market at 18s. the Boll, at a time when the current price was 22s.

At the late May Guild at Durham, 134 perſons were admitted freemen of that city.

The corporation of Newcaſtle have relinquiſhed their dues from the fiſhing boats, to encourage the ſupply. The ſame has been done at many other places in the North of England and in Scotland.

It is underſtood that Mr. Wilson, who erected the ſtupendous iron bridge at Sunderland, has propoſed to erect an iron bridge on the ſcite of London Bridge, the centre arch of which is to be high and wide enough to admit the paſſage of ſhips into that part of the Thames which lies between London and Blackfriar's Bridge.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Moſes Clenzey, to Miſs Jane Robertſon, both of North Shore. Mr. C. Smith, of the Broad Chare, to Miſs Thompſon, of Etal.

At Nether Witton, Mr. Thomas Atkinſon, to Miſs Forſter, of Hartington Hall, near Cambo.

At Sunderland, Capt. John Garbut, to Miſs Wilſon, of Biſhopſwearmouth.

At Morpeth, Mr. J. Morriſon, of Blyth, to Miſs Eliz. Dunn.

At Biſhopſwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Myers, of the North Shore, ironmonger, to Miſs Mary Paxton, daughter of R. Paxton, eſq. of Ford. Mr. Wm. Hayton, coal-fitter, to Miſs Bruce.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 75, Mr. John Shewan, formerly linen-draper, of exemplary good character and conduct. Mr. Michael Forſter, butcher, aged 52. Mr. John Hudſon. Mr. George Brown, many years an eminent boat-builder.

At Sunderland, aged 56, Mr. Peter Kirtby, ſail-maker. Mr. Wm. Cockburn, ſhoemaker. Mr. John Sparrow, coal-fitter. Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. R. Brown, ſhip-owner. Mr. Geo. Wemyſs, of Whitby, aged 57. Mr. Brown, publican. Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Robinſon, butcher.

At Fiſhburn, aged 69, Mr. Nich. Chilton.

At Medomſley, aged 82, C. Hunter, eſq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Alliſon, coal-fitter.

At Whitburn, Mr. Byers, ſurgeon.

At Oakwood Houſe, Tho. Blackett, eſq. of Wylam.

At Walſingham, aged 25, Mrs. Race.

At Biſhopſwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Jackſon, ſhip-owner. Mrs. Jane Brown, aged 89.

At Newton Hall, aged 72, Mrs. Jobling.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mr. Ralph Salkeld, butcher.

At Berwick, Wm. Riddell, eſq.

At Elſwick, Mr. John Atkinſon, ſen.

At Durham, aged 96, Mrs. Charlotte Fielding.

At Alnwick, in the prime of life, Mr. G. Reed. Miſs Appaline, Woodhouſe, aged 16. Mrs. S. Falder.

At Winlayton, aged 80, Mr. J. Fenwick.

At Clarewood, Mrs. Bates.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Brown, aged 96, mother-in-law of Mr. Wilſon, ſurgeon.

At Milford Caſtle, Bert. Mitford, eſq.

At Whitley, Duncan Campbell, eſq. captain in his Majeſty's navy.

At Low Elſwick, aged 64, Mr. John Atkinſon.

At Gateſhead, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Martin, mother of the late David Martin, formerly proprietor of the Sheffield Regiſter.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is a general remark, that there was never ſeen ſo great a number of ſtacks of corn, after ſeed-time, as are now to be met with in theſe counties; and that the riſing produce is *now* in a more advanced ſtate than it was laſt year in the middle of June.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Kendal, the premium of a ſilver cup each, were adjudged to Mr. J. Atkinſon, of Heverſham Hall, near Milnthorp, for the beſt two-years old, long horned heifer; and to Mr. R. Bownes, of Middleton, near Kirby Lonſdale, for the beſt two-years old, long horned bull.

The life-boats, eſtabliſhed at Shields, have been the happy means of ſaving the lives of the crews of eleven ſhips that have been ſtranded or foundered at the mouth of the Tyne, within twenty-ſeven months, all of whom muſt otherwiſe have periſhed.

The preſent population of Whitehaven is eſtimated at 16,000, and of Carliſle about half that number.

Married.] At Hiſket-New-Market, Mr. John Bryſon Baynes, of Woodhall, in Winſleydale, to Miſs Prieſtman, of Deer-Ridding.

At Carliſle, Mr. James, ſurgeon, to Miſs Byers.

At Penrith, Mr. Wm. Warhurſt, of Ulverſton, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs Cannon.

At Workington, Capt. Hennell, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Ann Armſtrong, inn-keeper, of Workington.

At Harrington, Mr. Wm. Borwick, to Miſs Rebecca Johnſton, of Saltpans.

At Sibergham, Mr. Joſ. Oliver, of Weſt-Newton, to Miſs H. Hoodleſs.

At Heverſham, Wm. Maling, eſq. of Sunderland, to Miſs Haygarth, of Kidſoe.

At North Shields, Capt. Honyman, jun. to Miſs Jamſon.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 58, Mrs. Patrickſon, widow of Mr. J. Patrickſon, Brewer,

Aged 70, Mrs. Graham, widow of the late Stewart Graham, attorney at law.

At Hetherſide, in Abbey-Holm, Mr. John Parkin, at an advanced age.

At Harraby, near Carliſle, Mr. Edward Bell.

At Appleby, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Thompſon, ſurgeon.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, Mrs. Mary Dickenſon, one of the people called quakers.

At Caltwats, near Carliſle, in an advanced age, Mrs Margaret Moore.

At Gilcrux, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Bewley, wife of Mr. T. Bewley.

At Beckfoot, near Highead Caſtle, aged 67, Mr. John Weſtray,

At Egremont, Mr. Jonathan Sharp, joiner and cabinet-maker; he had been 65 years reſident in that place.

At Cockermouth, Miſs Simpſon, daughter of Mr. J. Simpſon. Mr. John Blake.

At Whitehaven, Mrs M'Bride.

At Workington, Miſs B. Haſtings, aged 26.

At Great Clifton, near Workington, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Gunion.

At Caſtleheads, near Brampton, John Johnſon, eſq. he had twice ſerved the office of ſheriff of Cumberland.

At his houſe in Ravenſtonedale, in the eightieth year of his age, Mr. Arthur Bousfield; a man greatly eſteemed and beloved by a very numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, and whoſe death is univerſally and deſervedly deplored. Mr. Bousfield had received a liberal and claſſical education, and was poſſeſſed of very conſiderable mental acquirements. He had read much, and what he had read, he had well digeſted. To form a judgment from his converſation, *hiſtory* had been a particular and predominant object of his ſtudy and attention. He had impartially and carefully inveſtigated the principles and truths of the doctrine of Jeſus; and this inveſtigation had made him a Chriſtian from conviction. His private prayers and meditations, his conſtant attendance at the houſe of God during the times of public worſhip, and his ſteady and unremitting endeavours "to have a conſcience void of offence both towards God and towards man," clearly evinced the piety and ſincerity of his ſentiments and profeſſions. His conduct was dignified, peaceable, and irreproachable; and his manners were manly, but mild, and unaſſuming.

——Cui *pudor*, et juſtitiæ ſoror
Incorrupta fides, *nuda* que *veritas*,
Quando ullum invenient parem? Hor.

The ſoundneſs of his underſtanding, the acuteneſs of his talents, and the clearneſs and extenſiveneſs of his ideas, combined with a mind, active, prompt, and deciſive, were, during a long and uſeful life, excluſively appropriated to promote the intereſt, and advance the happineſs, of all with whom he had concern. During his laſt illneſs, he underwent great ſufferings, which he bore with the feelings of a man, but with the collected firmneſs and pious reſignation of a Chriſtian. Thus lived reſpected, and died lamented, Mr. Bousfield.—Let me live the life, and "die the death of the righteous, and let my laſt end be like his!"

YORKSHIRE.

On Sunday, May the 4th, at Thixendale, a ſmall village in a valley ſurrounded with hills, near Pocklington, a ſudden inundation took place, immediately after a tremendous ſtorm of thunder, lightening, wind, and rain, occaſioned, as it is conjectured, by the ſudden precipitation of a cloud upon one of the hills near Garrouby. The water came down the valley in a torrent, and inſtantly filled every houſe nearly three feet deep with water; thence it paſſed on to Rainſthorp and Birdſall, in a large body, thirty yards broad, and it was many hours 'ere it entirely ſubſided. At Leavening and Acklom, in the Eaſt Riding, numbers of ſheep were waſhed away.

The following is an exact ſtatement of the number of broad and narrow cloths, milled in the Weſt Riding in the laſt 12 months, viz. Broad cloths 272,755 pieces, containing 8,806,688 yards. Narrow cloths 280,168, pieces, containing 6,377,277 yards. Increaſed in broad cloths ſince laſt year, 48,136 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards; and in narrow cloths 31,602 pieces, or 1,196,964 yards.

The following very ſhocking affair lately took place at Kippax Hall, near Pontefract, the ſeat of G. W. W. Medhurſt, eſq.—About nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Medhurſt ſuddenly called a maid ſervant into the drawing-room, and threatened to ſtab her with his ſword; however ſhe was permitted, through the earneſt intreaties of Mrs. Medhurſt, to leave the room. She was ſcarcely withdrawn, when he ſtabbed Mrs. Medhurſt, and cut her throat in a dreadful manner. The murderer being armed with loaded piſtols, beſides his ſword, the ſervants ſent for a party of the Pontefract volunteers, and he was ſecured. The inquiſition gave a verdict of *wilful murder*, and he was accordingly committed to the Caſtle of York. Mrs. Medhurſt was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and was highly reſpected by her acquaintance. This dreadful act is attributed to inſanity.

A public granary is about to be eſtabliſhed at Bridlington, as a depoſit for corn; and alſo as a repoſitory for laying up coals, by means of which, the exorbitant prices of theſe articles are expected to be much reduced.

A man of the name of Wilſon has lately been committed to the houſe of correction at

Hull, for a fraud, by throwing himſelf and his wife on the pariſh, although poſſeſſed of conſiderable property.

Mr. Edward Brook, of Wakefield, has been elected to the office of coroner for the Weſt Riding, in the room of the late Mr. Linnecar.

Married.] At Pontefract, Wm. Busfield, eſq. major in the 1ſt W. York Militia, to Miſs Wood, daughter of the late Cha. Wood, eſq. of Bowling Hall, and ſiſter to Sir Francis Wood, bart.

At Halifax, Mr. Cartwright, merchant, to Miſs Atkinſon of Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield. Mr. Haigh, merchant, to Miſs Knowles, of Studley, near Tadmorden.

At Leeds, the Rev. Wm. Addiſon, rector of Middleton St. George, Durham, to Miſs Fountaine, daughter of the late Jos Fountaine, eſq. an alderman of Leeds. Richard Ramſden Bramley, eſq. to Miſs Wigleſworth, of Town Head. Mr. Iſrael B. Copley, to Miſs Ann Coupland, both of Hunſlet. Mr. Geo. Fenton, hatter, to Miſs Reader. Mr. W. Parker, cloth-maker, to Miſs Parker.

At Roos, in Holderneſs, Mr John Bell, of Portington Grange, to Miſs Baxter, of Ouſtwick.

At Crawſtone Hall, near Elland, Mr. W. Ruſhworth, merchant, to Miſs G. Holroyde, of Halifax.

At North Dalton, Mr. Wm. Harland, of Holme-on-the-Wolds, to Miſs Binnington, of North Dalton Wold.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Pearſon, attorney, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Turner.

At Gilderſome, Mr W. Clay, of London, to Miſs Travis, of Gilderſome-ſtreet.

At Howden, Mr. Charles Godwin, linen-draper, to Miſs Duddles, of London.

At Birſtall, the Rev. John Holmes, of Fulneck, to Miſs Radley, of Gommerſall.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. J. Boſtock, of Lydgate, to Miſs Green.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Tillotſon, to Miſs H. Knowles, of Gommerſall, near Leeds. Mr. Wm. Rodgers, grocer, to Miſs Greaves. Mr. John Ward, to Miſs Martha Elliott. Mr. Thomas Fentem, mercer, to Miſs Sheldon. Mr. Thomas Sanderſon, factor, to Miſs Smith. Mr. Joſeph Hawkeſworth, merchant, to Miſs Parker. Mr. Samuel Revel, ſugar-baker, to Miſs Aſhford. Mr. W. Andrews, grocer, to Miſs M. Haſlehirſt.

At Sowerby, Mr. Walker, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Mary Taylor.

At Doncaſter, Flower Humble, eſq. of Bradford, to Miſs Sarah Forſter, of Heſle.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Wm. Prince, linen-draper, to Miſs Mary Greenwood, of Earl's Heaton, near Dewſbury.

At Bradford, Mr. G. Mawſon, grocer, to Miſs Kendall, of Skipton.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Lund, wife of Mr. Lund, attorney, aged 73. Mrs. Buckle, relict of the late Mr. Marmaduke Buckle, woolſtapler. Mr. Robert Champion, grocer.

At Hull, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Dunning. Aged 72, Mrs. Hook, wife of Mr. J. Hook, aſſiſtant dock-maſter at that town. Aged 90, Mrs. Cutsforth, widow of the late Mr. Cutsforth. Miſs Boddy, aged 32. Aged 81, Mrs. Scott, relict of the late Alderman C. Scott. Aged 22, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, grocer. Aged 28. Miſs M. Bourne, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. J. Bourne, maſter of the Charter Houſe.

At ſea, Mr. Timothy Armer, aged 19, ſon of the Rev. J. Armer, of Darnfield, near Barnſley.

At Bradford, Mrs. Edmonſon, wife of Mr. Edmonſon, of Leeds.

At Newton, near Barniſtone, aged 90, Mr. Francis Ellerton, an eminent farmer; he was carried to his grave by eight grandſons, and attended by twenty nephews.

At Street, near Bradford, aged 66, Mr. Matthias Whitaker, woolſtapler.

At Hovingham, aged 84, W. Schoolcroft, eſq.

At Bruſhouſe, near Sheffield, Wm. Booth, eſq. to whoſe unremitting attention and exertions may be principally attributed the perfection and extent of the ſteel works eſtabliſhed at Rotherham.

At Thorp-Green, aged 33, Edw. Robinſon, eſq.

At Leeds, Mr. Joſiah Keighley, merchant. Mr. Labron, ironmonger. Mrs. Swiney, relict of the late Rev. G. Swiney, vicar of Kirkthorp, in the Weſt Riding. Mr. Rich. Hargreaves, builder, and one of the volunteer cavalry of Leeds; his death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe.

At Thorp, near Huddersfield, aged 92, Mrs. Brook.

At Newton Houſe, near Bedale, J. Cully Harriſon, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices for the North Riding.

At Pocklington, aged 80, Mrs. Croſs, widow of the late Mr. R. Croſs.

At Halifax, aged 73, Mr. John Hardcaſtle, many years keeper of the goal there.

At Harrow Lane, near Sheffield, Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. Biſhop, factor.

At Doncaſter, aged 82, Mrs. Hotham, relict of the late Wm. Hotham. Mr. Wm. Heaton, one of the aldermen of Doncaſter.

At Wath, near Barnſley, Mrs. Tofield, wife of Mr. Tofield.

At Woodlands, near Whitby, aged 51, H. Walker Yeoman, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for the N. Riding.

At Otley, aged 29, Mrs. Maude, wife of Mr. Wm. Maude.

At Acomb, Mr. James Hartley, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Alderman Hartley, and one of the York volunteer cavalry.

At Robin Hood's Town, near Whitby, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, many years miniſter of Fyling Dales.

At Egton Bridge, near Whitby, Thomas Smith, eſq.

At Beverley, Mrs. Ann Simpſon, daughter of the late Mr. Simpſon, of Hornſea.

At Sheffield, Mr. Rice James, poſtmaſter. Within a few hours of each other, Mr. John Wolſtenholme, and Mr. John Warren, both of whom had been ſingers at the pariſh church at that place forty years.

At Coteflat, near Skipton, aged 84, Mr. Peter Hartley. Mr. John Cordingley, of Maningham, near Bradford, manufacturer.

At Lowlaiths, near Wakefield, Mr. Smithſon.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mr. Wm. Alcock, merchant.

At Heptenſtall, far advanced in years, Mr. Wm. Greenwood, who had not lain in bed upwards of forty years, but had ſlept in a chair near the fire. Alſo Paul Greenwood, his brother, aged 90, formerly the common carrier between Halifax and Barnley.

At Rotherham, Mr. Thomas Wood, carrier. Mrs. Mappledeck, wife of Mr. Mappledeck, painter; ſhe was ſitting at breakfaſt with a child on her knee, when finding herſelf unwell, ſhe gave the child to a ſervant, and immediately expired.

At Dalton-Green, near Huddersfield, Mr. Joſeph Melton.

At Stanningley, near Bradford, Mr. Tho. Hodſon, tanner.

At Mr. Ewan Clark's, near Wigton, Miſs Mary Cape, aged 17, in conſequence of a fright ſhe received twelve months before.

At Giggleſwick, in Craven, aged 23, Mrs. Clayton, wife of the Rev. O. Clayton.

At Kirklees Hall, aged 11 years, George Armytage, eldeſt ſon of Sir Geo. Armytage, bart.

At Ardſley, near Barnſley, aged 74, Rich. Micklethwaite, eſq.

LANCASHIRE.

A reſident of Liverpool announces his invention of a ſhip to ſail by the force of ſteam.

Married.] At Liverpool, James Mackenzie Stewart, eſq. of Urrard, Perthſhire, to Miſs Leckie, daughter of Capt. Leckie of Lancaſter. Samuel Staniford, eſq. to Miſs Littledale, of Whitehaven. Mr. H. Neild, of Mancheſter, to Miſs B. Rymer. Richard Elmhurſt, eſq. captain in the Royal N. Lincoln Militia, to Miſs J. D. Benſon, youngeſt daughter of Moſes Benſon, eſq. Mr. Thomas Peacopp, wine-merchant, to Miſs M. Royle. Mr. Iſaac Harriſon, woollen-draper, to Miſs Martin. John Gladſtone, eſq. to Miſs Ann Robertſon, of Dingwall, in Scotland. Mr. John Williams, to Miſs Eleanor Williams, of Dolgelle.

At Bolton-le-Moors, L. L. Manneville, a French nobleman, to Miſs Crompton, only daughter of E. Crompton, eſq. of Bolton. Mr. John Roſtron, of Holcome, to Miſs Herrock, of Preſton.

At Leigh, Mr. R. Omrod, to Miſs Eſther Smith, of Chaddock Hall.

At Addington, Mr. J. Vauſe, to Miſs Charlotte Jackſon.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry Barlow, to Miſs Dunkerley, of Rhoades Houſe.

At Lancaſter, Mr. P. Milne, attorney of Mancheſter, to Miſs Mary Heyſham.

At Mancheſter, Mr. M. Worthington, to Miſs Margaret Henthorn. Mr. E. Woollam, to Miſs Mary Adkin. Mr. James Beever, to Miſs Newton, of Stockport. Mr. R. Matley, Manufacturer, to Miſs E. Taylor, of Audenſhaw. Mr. Battie, to Miſs Runcorn, of Ardwick. Mr. James Maſſey, to Miſs Mary Hughes. Peter Baron, eſq. of Walſhaw, near Bury, to Miſs Warburton. Mr. Peter Longſtaff, to Miſs Mary Wragge, of Cheetham Hill.

At Sefton, near Liverpool, Mr. R. Molyneux, aged 75, to Miſs Hannah Ward, aged 60.

Died.] At Liverpool, Edward Dymock, eſq. lieut. paymaſter of the Royal N. Lincoln Militia. Jon. Blundell, eſq. jun. aged 42. Mr. James Eaton, apparitor in the biſhop's court, aged 91. Mr. Thomas Stelfox, ſadler.

At Barton, near Ormſkirk, aged 90, Mr. H. Stepforth.

At Woodhill, Mr. H. Topping.

At Preſtwick Wood, John Barlow, eſq.

At Lark Hall, R. Heywood, eſq. banker, of Liverpool.

At Salford, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. T. Walker.

At Wolton-le-dale, near Preſton, very ſuddenly, Lieut. Harriſon, upwards of forty years an officer in the 1ſt W. York Militia, and father of the Rev. W. Harriſon, of St. Paul's, Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Tho. Bulcock, cotton-merchant.

At Mancheſter, Mr. John Kearſley, jun. Mr. John Thomas, comb-maker, of Shudehill. Aged 74, T. Radford, eſq. Mr. John Manſure; a truly honeſt man. Mr. Manſhaw. Aged 47, Mr. Wm. Yates, of the Old Bridge, tallow chandler.

CHESHIRE.

Cheſter races, which begun on the 5th of May, are ſaid to have been attended by more genteel company, and to have afforded better racing, than ever remembered there. The race for the cup on Thurſday afforded *five* fine heats between three horſes.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. W. Haſwell, of Jamaica, to Miſs Haſwell, of that city.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Thornicroft to Miſs Wilſhaw.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Edward Jones, to Miſs Packer, of Malpas. Mr. Allman, of Mancheſter, builder, to Miſs Simpſon.

At Witton, Mr. John Taylor, cotton-ſpinner, of Clithero, to Miſs Jane Earl, daughter of the late Mr. Earl, of Daventry.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Rowlance. Mrs. Baynham, wife of Lieut. Baynham, of the 4th reg. of foot. Mr. David Jones, of the

King's Head; and, on the morning following, Mr. Manſhaw, of Mancheſter, his brother in law.

At Cotton Hook, Mr. Wm. Howe.

At Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Leigh, one of the aldermen of Macclesfield.

At Macclesfield, Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Stone, ſurgeon.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Blackhurſt, wife of Mr. Blackhurſt. Mr. Samuel Grindley, baker, Doddington.

DERBYSHIRE.

A late ſermon for the benefit of the eleven ſunday ſchools at Burton-upon-Trent produced a collection of 22l. 7s. 7d. in aid of theſe charities.

The Peak Foreſt Canal, which will afford an eaſy and cheap water communication between the Peak, the adjacent country, and the moſt populous parts of Lancaſhire, was opened on the firſt day of May. The completion of this bold and difficult undertaking, through numerous hills and vallies, precipices and declivities, is an object of general admiration, and the advantages it promiſes to the public are of the firſt importance.

Married.] At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mr. Joſeph Biſhop, of Brincliffe-edge, to Miſs Yates, of Ride Hall.

At Twyford, Mr. Charles Cheſlyn, of Diſeworth, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Clay, of Arlaſton.

At Matlock, Mr. Thomas Smith, jun. draper, of Derby, to Miſs Hodgkinſon, of Matlock Bank.

Died.] At Derby, aged 22, Miſs Alice Callow, daughter of Mr. Callow. Mr. James Alſopp, aged 50. Aged 68, W. Strutt, eſq.

At Ockbrook, aged 48, Mrs. Dalby, wife of Mr. J. J. Dalby.

At Winkſworth, Mr. Philip Tomlinſon.

At Weſton-upon-Trent, aged 70, Mr. W. Leedham.

At Stavely Forge, much reſpected, Mrs. Bulkeley, relict of Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, late of Stanlow, in Staffordſhire.

At Shettle, aged 76, Mrs. Statham, relict of the late Mr. R. Statham.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mr. Joſeph Sharpe, farmer, who fell into a ditch, in his own grounds, and was drowned.

At Mugginton, aged 80, the Rev. Wm. Blackwall. Whether we contemplate him in his ſocial or his moral character, we are alike captivated: as a good conſcientious clergyman and a ſincere Chriſtian, all who knew him muſt allow that he left behind him no ſuperior.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham market, on the 19th of April, ſome acts of rioting and peculation took place, but the magiſtrates, with the aid of the military, reſtored order and tranquility in the courſe of the day.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. E. B. Robinſon, bookſeller, to Miſs Watſon.

At Waleſby, Mr. Ford North, of Liverpool, to Miſs Aſhworth, daughter of the late Mr. J. Aſhworth of Mancheſter.

At Finningley, Gervaſe Woodhouſe, eſq. of Owſton Place, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Harvey, only daughter of the Rev. E. Harvey, of Finningley.

At Whittlebury, Mr. Reeve, grazier, of Braunſton, to Miſs Linnel.

At Weſt Haddon, Mr. Wm. Smith, jun. paper-maker, at Iſham, to Miſs Shephard.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Lowe. Mr. Tutin, butcher.

At Southwell, Mr. Wm. Rickett, miller. Mr. Francis Adams, painter, of Sheffield. Mr. Wm. Hind, of the Saracen's Head-inn.

At Flintham, whilſt at dinner at a friend's houſe, Mr. Barrows, ſhopkeeper.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A new bank has been eſtabliſhed at Leiceſter, under the highly reſpectable firm of PARES, PAGET, PARES, and HEYGATE. A combination of ſuch reſponſible and reſpected names cannot fail to render this new bank the firſt in the midland counties.

The Market Harborough Boat Company announce the completion of a water from Gainſborough to Gumley, near Kibworth, in Leiceſterſhire.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Ball, to Miſs E. Geary, of Thornton. Mr. John Cole, jun. attorney at law, of Northampton, to Miſs Sophia Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, hoſier.

At Lutterworth, Mr. R. Burdett, of Kimcote, to Miſs Burdett, daughter of the Rev. Robt. Burdett, of Gilmorton.

Died.] At Leiceſter, aged 82, Mr. Alderman Cooper, who ſerved the office of mayor in 1771. Mr. John Watchorn, aged 25, only ſon of Mr. Thomas Watchorn, woolſtapler. Mr. Barſley, woolcomber. Mr. William Bentley, ſon of the late Mr. Bentley, a reſpectable woollen-draper, and lately a banker in Leiceſter.

At Caſtle Donington, Mrs. Bakewell.

At Uppingham, Mr. Birch; his ſiſter died on the ſame day twelvemonths before. Mrs. Boſs.

At Manton, in the prime of life, Mr. Rob. Seaton.

At Hambleton, Mr. Freer, farmer and grazier. On his return from Oakham fair, rather fatigued, he ſat himſelf down in his chair, as uſual, to ſleep, but awoke no more.

At Hinkley, on her return from Bath, Miſs Tomiſman, of Horbling, Lincolnſhire.

At Market Harborough, aged 78, Mr. Wartnaby, attorney at law.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Carpendale.

At Loughborough, Mr. E. Swann. Miſs Cropper, only daughter of Mr. Cropper, attorney.

At Harringworth, near Uppingham, Mr. Fox, miller and baker.

On Sunday, May 18, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 31, Wm. Perkins, eſq. of

Wymondham, one of the proprietors of the Derby, and of ſeveral other theatres. After an early and liberal elementary education, he was ſent to Edinburgh, where he proſecuted his ſtudies for a phyſician. He was author of "Argentum; or, Adventures of a Shilling," a novel, on the plan of "Chryſal," replete with a knowledge of manners, and of the human mind; he alſo tranſlated "*Monita et Precepta Chriſtiana*; or, Admonitions and Precepts of Chriſtianity," by the late Provoſt of Eton; a work abounding with the beſt ſentiments, and delivered in a correct and eaſy ſtyle. He was eſteemed a man of learning, and of unexampled tenacity of friendſhip, and in this character was truly combined, the "*Suaviter in modo et fortiter in re.*"

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. Simpſon, bookſeller, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs E. Woodward, of Birmingham.

At Barton-under-Needwood, near Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. Mr. Price, to Miſs Mould.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 37, Mrs. Dickenſon, wife of Mr. T. Dickenſon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the late Spalding quarter ſeſſions, R. Allatſon, farmer, for refuſing to execute the office of overſeer of the poor of Fleet, in this county, after being duly appointed, was fined 200l. and ordered to be impriſoned until the fine was paid.

At Stamford, on Sunday afternoon, the 4th of May, the greateſt ſtorm fell that had ever occurred in the memory of its oldeſt inhabitant. The awful grandeur of the elements, previous to its breaking forth, was truly ſublime. Inceſſant lightning, continual thunder, exceſſive ſulphurous heat, attended by darkneſs (the thermometer falling from 75 to 60 deg.), preceded a violent tempeſt of hail and wind from the ſouth-weſt, which continued for about twenty minutes, and ſcarcely left a window whole in the town, facing ſouth or weſt; in ſome inſtances, whole lights were driven in by the hail ſtones, ſeveral of which meaſured five inches in circumference, and weighed more than one ounce. It is ſuppoſed, that damage to the amount of 12,000l. has been ſuſtained at this place only. The ſtorm extended about ſix miles in width, and was equally violent in its effects at Kettering, where Boughton Houſe alone has received damage to the amount of 300l. at Dean, the ſeat of Lord Cardigan; alſo at Lord Carberry's, at Laxton (where ſcarce a pane was left whole in front of the hall, in which it broke ſeveral valuable looking-glaſſes, tore up trees, and killed a cow) and at all other places, ſo far as the 84th mileſtone on the north road. At Ryal, Witham o' th' Hill, Grimſthorpe, (where the Duke of Ancaſter's caſtle is much injured) and Bourn its ravages were ſhocking, it being computed, that 700l. will not repair the damage done to the houſes alone; Sleaford alſo ſuſtained conſiderable injury. It is much feared, that the damages ſuſtained by the riſing crops of corn, &c. in the fields, are of ſtill more ſerious conſequence.

Sir Joſeph Banks has lately obtained a verdict of nearly two years rent, with coſts, againſt one of his tenants in this county, for having carried away the manure produced upon Sir Joſeph's farm, and laid it upon his own.

At numerous and very reſpectable meetings of the proprietors of eſtates, lately held at Boſton and Horncaſtle, Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. in the chair, it has been reſolved to drain and incloſe Eaſt and Weſt Wildmore Fens in this county; and the neceſſary bills are to be brought into parliament for that purpoſe.

Married.] At Etton, Mr. Patrick, farmer, of Ufford, to Miſs Martha Bellaers, of Woodcroft Houſe, near Peterborough.

At Swinſhead, Mr. Burton, butcher, to Mrs. Leavers, confectioner.

At Boſton, Mr. C. Maſtin, to Miſs M. Bycroft.

At Spalding, Mr. George Lowen, miller, to Miſs Suſanna Charleſworth, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Sleaford, Mr. R. Andrews, of Kyme, to Mrs. Catharine Ouzman.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Pearſon, attorney, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Turner.

Died.] At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Grebby, widow. Mr. Ralph Brown. Mr. Croſby, taylor, aged 78. John Hatterſler, gent. one of the coroners of this county, aged 64. Mrs. Scott, mother to the lady of Dr. Anderſon, of Hull. Mr. Edward Dymoke, lieut. and quarter-maſter of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

At Stamford, Mr. Alderman Allatt; he ſerved the office of mayor in 1774 and 1790.

At Hacconley, ſuddenly, Mr. Francis Bull, farmer.

At Bugbrook, Mrs. Fowler.

At Welford, Mr. Spencer, jun. of the Talbot-inn.

At Pinchbeck, aged 69, Mr. John Carter, farmer and grazier.

At Goſberton, aged 18, Miſs Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. Taylor ſurgeon, of Heckington, whom ſhe ſurvived 17 years, to a day.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Nettleſh, wife of Mr. G. Nettleſh. Mr. Paul Burr.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The populace have been guilty of riots and other ſimilar proceedings at Birmingham, and the adjacent places. The volunteer and other military corps, with the aid of the magiſtrates, diſperſed them, but not without bloodſhed

A pig of the true ſhort-eared kind, two years and a half old, bred by Mr. Bamford, of Glaſcote, near Tamworth, was killed lately at Birmingham, and weighed 46 ſcore and 6 lbs.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Sunderland, linen-draper, to Miſs Sterling.

At Coventry, Mr. T. Cooper, jun. coachmaſter, of Liverpool, to Miſs Lapworth. Mr. George Pope, to Miſs Hannah Phillips, of Offchurch.

At Offchurch, Mr. Snow, to Mrs. Lucy, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

At Walton, by ſpecial licence, R. Hippiſley, eſq. of Lambourne Place, Berks, to Miſs Charlotte Mordaunt, daughter of Sir J. Mordaunt, bart.

At Mancetter, R. Latham, eſq. of Sandbach, Cheſhire, to Miſs Latham, of Atherſtone.

At Warwick, Mr. Homer Silveſter, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Orton.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 20, Miſs Hunt, daughter of the late Mr. H. Hunt.

At Kenilworth, aged 75, the Rev. Joſiah Corrie, who had been 45 years paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant-diſſenters there.

At Coventry, far advanced in years, Mrs. Ruſſel, relict of the late Mr. W. Ruſſel, grocer.

At Aſton, near Birmingham, Charles Spencer, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Spencer.

SHROPSHIRE.

Several ſtacks of wheat in the neighbourhood of Shrewſbury, and ſome corn in ſacks in a barn, were wilfully ſet on fire, on Sunday night, the 27th of April, and totally conſumed. Great rewards have ſince been offered by government, and the parties intereſted for diſcovery of the incendiaries.

At Bridgenorth fair, on the 1ſt of May, an ox, fed by Mr. John Miller, of Bridgenorth, was ſold for 50 guineas.

Mr. GARDINER, of Whitchurch, has announced, that "he has diſcovered the natural cauſe of fermentation in cyder and perry, and can inſure a certain method of managing thoſe liquors, and preſerve a vinous quality for any number of years."

Married.] At Shrewſbury, the Rev. John Gibbons, rector of Aſton Botterell, to Miſs Dana, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Dana, and niece to Lord Kinnaird, and Sir Wm. Pulteney, bart.

At Wern, Mr. John Wickſteed, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs B. Swanwick.

At Tugford, Mr. Borne, millwright, to Miſs Ann Gardner Jones.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Davenport, of Burlton Grove, to Miſs Peploe, of Hiſland.

At Ludlow, Mr. Wm. Hand, to Miſs Valentine. Mr. Green, ſurgeon, to Miſs Sarah Wainwright, of Holloway.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Lloyd, exciſe officer, in conſequence of a fracture he received on the ſkull, by the overturning of a ſtage coach.

At Dudleſton, W. Challnor, eſq. high ſheriff of this county.

At Woodcote, Miſs Bickerton, daughter of Mr. Bickerton.

At Redbrook, near Whitchurch, aged 79, Mr. Lee.

At Adney, near Newport, aged 83, Mr. Leverſage, a very reſpectable farmer.

At Burford, Mrs. E. Minchin, formerly of Worceſter, wife of Mr. T. Minchin, diſtiller; ſhe was much eſteemed, and an eminent ſpeaker among the quakers.

At Kingſland coffee-houſe, near Shrewſbury, Miſs Newell, daughter of the late Mr. Newell, maltſter.

At Ludlow, aged 75, Mr. Tho. Cadwallader, maltſter. The Rev. T. Gwynne. Mr. John Lewis, timber-merchant.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of the hop planters, it was reſolved to petition parliament to inflict penalties on all perſons who ſhall uſe *ſubſtitutes* for hops.

A chaſm of great length, and ſeveral yards in depth, has lately been made on the ſummit of that part of Breedon Hill which adjoins Great Comberton, and it continues to increaſe in ſize daily. It is ſuppoſed to have been cauſed by a late earthquake, a ſlight ſhock of which was felt by ſeveral perſons in the neighbourhood.

The Soup Inſtitution at Worceſter has diſperſed during the winter, and ſtill continues to diſtribute, 10,000 meals of ſoup weekly to the poor of that city.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Morris, mercer, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Tardibig, Mr. Freeman, of Shipton-upon-Stower, to Miſs Bradſhaw, of Honington Hall, Warwickſhire. Mr. Tho. Harris, to Miſs Cottrell.

At Temple Laugham, near Worceſter, Mr. Francis, to Miſs Suſan Hill, of Ronkswood.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Ridley, to Miſs Lewis.

At Feckenham, Mr. Wm. Taberner, of Morton Bagot, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Tibbits.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. James Powell, glover.

At Dudley, Mr. Manby, carrier.

At Aſtwood, near Feckenham, Mrs. Hemming, wife of Mr. Hemming, needle manufacturer.

At Whitford, near Broomſgrove, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor.

At Sandford, Miſs Harris, ſiſter of Mr. Harris.

At Broomſgrove, Mrs. Stokes, aged 87.

At Sale Green, in the pariſh of Crowle. Mr. Baylis, a reſpectable farmer; he was found dead in a field, on his farm, whither he had juſt walked out in perfect health.

At Tenbury, aged 73. Mrs. Baylis, wife of Mr. Baylis, cooper.

At King's Norton, aged 75, Mr. William Wells.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Joylis.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Williams, baker.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Two oxen, bred and fed by Dr. Hooper, of Worceſter, at his farm in Monmouthſhire, were ſold at a late market at Abergavenny for 100l. Another ox, of the true Herefordſhire breed, reared by Mr. Vorſe, of Wareham, was lately ſold to Mr. Darke, of Breedon, for 55l.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Thomas Evans, mercer, to Miſs Anne Pride.

At Upper Sapey, Mr. Hyde, of the Lea, to Miſs Green.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 60, the Rev. Dr. Luntley, rector of Brampton Bryan, and one of the Prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral.

At Tewin, aged 80, John Charles Schreiber, eſq.

At Roſs, Mrs. Aveline, wife of Mr. Aveline, a reſpectable ſurgeon; a woman in whom every ſocial and domeſtic accompliſhment were moſt amiably united.

At the Park, near Roſs, Mr. Wm. Turner, a reſpectable farmer.

At Pitſtow, Mr. Michael Proſſer, of Everſton Farm, aged 82.

At Stretton, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Parſons.

At Tregirog, aged 70, Daniel Tregoze, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of this county.

At Stretton Granſome, Mrs. Parſons, wife of the Rev. William Parſons, vicar of that pariſh.

At Dipple's Moor, in the pariſh of Kilpeſk, Mr. Tomkyns, farmer.

At Clifford Court, univerſally lamented, Mr. Gervaſe Wheeler.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At the laſt Glouceſter aſſizes, a verdict was obtained by the general poſt-office againſt a coach-maſter, of Briſtol, for carrying a letter wrapped up in brown paper, as a parcel, by his ſtage-coach. The penalties are 5l. for every letter, and 100l. for every week ſuch practice is continued.

The late Mrs. Margaret Pytt, of Ragland, Monmouthſhire, having directed by her will, that her executors ſhould diſpoſe of ſo much of her perſonal eſtate as they ſhould think proper for charitable purpoſes. Mr. John Pytt, of Glouceſter, one of her executors, has in conſequence, paid 500l. to the treaſurer of the Glouceſter Infirmary, for the uſe of that hoſpital.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Beady, clothier, of Wootton-under-edge, to Miſs Page, of Briſtol.

At Awre, Mr. W. Evans, to Miſs S. Harriſon.

At Churcham, Mr. John Crump, to Miſs Mary Dowell.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Richard Dighton, eſq. of the Wilderneſs, near Mitcheldean.

At Tetbury, Miſs Ann Rowe, daughter of Mr. John Rowe of Huntingdon.

At Minſterworth, aged 74, the Rev. Tho. Parker, A. M. rector of Taynton, in this county, and of Welſh Bicknor, Monmouthſhire.

At Kempley, Mrs. Sarjeant, mother of Mr. Sarjeant, late of Worceſter.

At Sutgrove, in the pariſh of Miſerdine, aged 54, John Self, eſq. a deputy lieutenant, and one of the acting magiſtrates of this county.

At Putloe, George Fielder, eſq.

At Almondſbury Hill, Mr. Tho. Cooke.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Turnpike Houſe near Witney, experienced the deſtructive conſequences of the violent thunder ſtorm, which extended over a conſiderable portion of the kingdom, on May 4th. The chimney was entirely demoliſhed; the roof on one ſide nearly ſtripped off; an end wall cracked from the top to the bottom, and a conſiderable aperture made in the ſolid wall at another place. The chain of the weighing engine, its wooden caſe, and the trap-door, were torn to pieces, and every window, except one, was forced out to a conſiderable diſtance. The gate-keeper, who was in bed, was rendered inſenſible by the ſulphurous ſmell, and afterwards complained of ſoreneſs, but received no material injury.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Giles, of Littlemore, to Miſs Mary Calcott. The Rev. Thomas Lane Freer, A. M. of Pembroke College, to Miſs S. Wetherell, third daughter of the Dean of Hereford. Mr. Cole, of Benſon, to Miſs Cecil Slaughter, of the King's Arms-inn.

At Ledwell, Mr. Caſtle, to Miſs Merry, daughter of the late Mr. Merry, of Clifton.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Cox, widow of the late Rev. J. Cox.

At Banbury, Mr. Wm. Clarke, formerly of the White Horſe-inn.

At Coopredy, near Banbury, Mr. Griſold, farmer.

At Rouſham, the lady of Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt. late maſter of the ceremonies to his Majeſty.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Smith, apothecary.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to form a communication between the Grand Junction Canal, at Gayton, and the River Nen, which promiſes to be of great local and general utility.

Married.] At Blatherwick, J. S. Wilkinſon, eſq. of Bramcote Notts, to Miſs O'Brien.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. J. Toon, wheelwright, aged 67, to Miſs Ann Pinchbeck, of Pilſgate, near Stamford, aged 27.

Died.] At Maxey, ſuddenly, aged 89, E. Harris, labourer.

At Broughton, Mr. John Waters, ſen. an eminent ſaleſman and dealer in cattle.

At Nether Heyford, the Rev. H. Jephcott, rector of that place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, aged 85, Mrs. Rayment, mother of Mr. Alderman Rayment.

ment. Mrs. Luff, wife of Mr. John Luff, maſter of the free-ſchool there.

At Kimbolton, Mrs. Theodoſia Smith, wife of Mr. J Smith.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Two boxes, containing a valuable collection of coins and medals, have lately been ſtolen from the library in King's College. The college have offered a reward of 500l. for the diſcovery of the offender.

Married.] At Wiſbech, Wm. Walton, eſq. of Borough Fen, to Miſs Edis.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Henry Charles Hobart, M. A. of Chriſt's College, (ſon of the late member for Norwich) to Miſs Beauchamp, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, proctor, bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk.

Died.] At Cambridge, S. Hunt, a ſhoe-black; he had accuſtomed himſelf, when cleaning buckles, to wet them with his tongue, which brought on a cancer, and cauſed his death. Mr. John Sennett, butcher, of Market Hill, aged 70.

At Wiſbech, Oglethorpe Wainman, M. D.

At Chippenham, near Newmarket, the Rev. Geo. Laughton, D. D. and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county.

At Wilborton, Iſle of Ely, Wm. Camps, eſq. a few years ſince high ſheriff of this county.

At Kneeſworth Houſe, Robert Nightingale, youngeſt ſon of Sir Edward Nightingale, bart.

At Ely, in the College, the Rev. Thomas Atcherley, aged 74, one of the minor canons of that cathedral, and miniſter of Chettiſham, near Ely.

NORFOLK.

There were upwards of 2000 head of Scotch cattle at the late Bungay fair, which ſold readily at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per ſtone.

The corporation of Norwich are about to repair or re-build St. Michael's Colany Bridge, and to improve the courſe of the river there, in order to prevent the floods, to which that city has long been ſubject.

Mr. Brunton's fund for the relief of decayed provincial performers already amounts to 600l.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Mayhew, to Miſs Elizabeth Fickling. Mr. John Brown, to Miſs Suſannah Utten. The Rev. Richard Day, of Norwich, to Mrs. Cubitt, widow of Mr. Samuel Cubitt. Mr. Henry Riches, corn-merchant, to Miſs Ann Smith.

At Langley, the Rev. Henry Charles Hobert, (ſon of the late member for Norwich,) to Miſs Beauchamp, eldeſt danghter of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Proctor, bart. of Langley Park.

At Ellingham, H. Smith, eſq. of Draper's Hall, London, to Mrs. Pyefinch.

Mr. John Clews, of Salhouſe, to Miſs Ann Chamberlin, of Sprowſton Hall.

At Weſt Winch, Mr. Iſaac Davis, jun. to Miſs Jane Eſs.

At Great Yarmouth, Mr. Michael Clarke, to Miſs Roth, daughter of Mr. Roth, portrait painter.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 86, Mr. Robert May, many years an officer of exciſe. Aged 68, James Chapman, beadle. Aged 39, Mr. Thomas Goſnold, tailor. Mrs. Colls, wife of Mr. J. H. Colls. Mrs. Goulty, wife of Mr. Goulty, ſhoe-maker. Captain John Threlfall, late of the firſt dragoon guards, aged 79. Mrs. Theobald, wife of Mr. Theobald, glover. Aged 63, Mrs. Rebecca Garland, wife of Thomas Garland, eſq. of the Cloſe, and a daughter and coheireſs of the late J. Dyball, eſq. of this city. Mrs. Smith, a maiden lady, aged 83; a chearful diſpoſition, inoffenſive manners, and an honeſt ſingleneſs of heart, rendered her beloved, through life, as a pleaſant and benevolent aſſociate, and a reſpectable friend.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Edgar, mother of Mr. Edgar, Surgeon.

At Shelton, aged 28, Miſs Bailey.

At Aylſham, Miſs Green, daughter of Mr. Thomas Green.

At Northwould, Mr. H. V. Foyſter, maltſter and farmer.

At Catton, Miſs A. Bell, daughter of Mrs. J. B. Bell, of Gorleſton.

At Weſt Bradenham, aged 85, James Smyth, eſq. many years one of the acting juſtices for this county.

At Surlingham, Mrs. S. Newman.

On Scole's Green, aged 53, Mrs. Roſe Dove, wife of Mr. Thomas Dove, carpenter.

At Tottenhill, near Lynn, aged 44, James Anker, pariſh clerk of that place; whoſe death was occaſioned by the falling in of a gravel-pit in Auguſt laſt.

At Lynn, aged 35, Mrs. Elizabeth Finton, wife of Mr. W. Finton, officer of exciſe.

At Great Ellingham, Mr. H. Neale, baker.

At Halvergate, aged 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Gogill, relict of the late Charles Gogill, late vicar of Ranworth.

At Thropland, aged 59, Mr. Matthew Cambridge, farmer.

In St. Martin's at Oak, aged 68, Mr. James Chapman.

At Brunſtead, aged 42, Mrs. Durrant, wife of Mr. W. Durrant.

On Wedneſday the 15th of May died Samuel Hurry, eſq. of Great Yarmouth, in the 74th year of his age. The circumſtances attending this perſon's death were ſomewhat ſingular. He had for ſome time paſt been much affected by the rheumatiſm, and had, under medical advice, begun to try the effect of ſea-bathing. He did not, as is the more cuſtomary mode, ſubject himſelf to the operation in the morning, but always in the afternoon, almoſt as ſoon as he had dined. On the day in which his death happened, he had ridden out in the forenoon; and betwixt three and four o'clock in the afternoon, after having eaten a temperate meal, he was carried as uſual in a ſedan-chair to the Bath-houſe. He was obſerved by the perſons who were there waiting to ſhew great ſymptoms of feebleneſs; but knowing the abſolute averſion which he had to receive any thing like unneceſſary attention, they permitted him, after he had undreſſed himſelf, to retire unaccompanied by any one into the bath-room. In an inſtant, however, they were alarmed by hearing a noiſe which plainly indicated a perſon's falling into the water rather than plunging into it in the uſual way; and upon ruſhing into the room they found the deceaſed in the bath, with his face bent down to the ſurface of the water, and his hands ſtretched out upon it. Not a moment was loſt in taking him out, but life was perfectly gone. Upon examination, no ſymptoms of being drowned were to be diſcovered; ſo that no doubt is to be entertained but that he was ſtruck with an apoplexy, juſt at the inſtant he was about to ſtep into the bath, and which, without a groan or a ſtruggle, deprived him of exiſtence. Thus died this perſon, of whoſe character the univerſal regret which his death has occaſioned amongſt thoſe to whom he was known, cannot fail to afford the moſt favourable impreſſion. He had been originally bred to the ſea; and had literally had that ſort of education in the line, which he was accuſtomed to ſay all genuine ſeamen ought to have, namely, "enter in at the hawſe-holes, and go out of the cabin windows." Whether it was from the way in which he was early initiated into life, or from conſtitutional complexion, certain it is that he was never known, in any ſituation whatſoever, ever to have ſhewn the leaſt appearance of fear; and, upon ſome very trying occaſions of the greateſt bodily and mental pain, he has been ſeen to act the moſt perfect ſtoic. In the war that ended ſoon after the commencement of the preſent reign, he was employed in the expeditions both on the coaſt of France and in America; and at the taking of Louiſburg, he particularly engaged, by his zeal in the ſervice, though but in a tranſport, the attention of the late admiral Boſcawen. He quitted the ſea nearly twenty-five years ago, ſince which period he has been very largely engaged as a ſhip-owner, and has carried on the buſineſs of a general merchant, in partnerſhip with one of his brothers. Such was the principle of honour by which he was actuated, that he was never known, in a ſingle inſtance, ever to have forfeited his word; and in many of the moſt important concerns of buſineſs, in which thouſands were at ſtake, he was diſpoſed rather to truſt to the word of another, than to have the ſecurity of a legal contract; ſeeming moſt perfectly to agree with Dr. Johnſon, when he ſays, "there is no ſatire ſo great againſt human nature, as a deed or a bond."—He was never heard, after he left the ſea, nor ever before, (though on board of ſhip, and was one of the ſtricteſt diſplinarians) to ſwear an oath himſelf, nor to ſuffer one to paſs by unrebuked in any other perſon over whom he had any well-warranted controul. In political opinions he ranked with the old whigs, the friends of the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, and the ſupporters of the Bill of Rights. In religion he aſſociated with thoſe who are denominated rational diſſenters, but he was the fartheſt removed poſſible from the preſbyterian four. In his manners, indeed, he retained to the laſt a great deal of the unaffected roughneſs of the Britiſh tar, but mixed with ſo much of the genuine milk of human kindneſs, that upon all occaſions where popularity was of uſe, his influence amongſt the lower orders was very conſpicuous; and in the midſt of the hotteſt party conteſts, in which no one could enter more zealouſly, ſuch was the general eſtimation in which his character was held, that he never made any perſonal enemies. His houſe, while his health would permit it, was literally an open one, in which his friends, relations, and acquaintances, perpetually and without any reſerve partook of his hoſpitality, ſeveral of them having appropriate places for their pipes in the ſmall parlour, where he commonly reſided, to which they could at any time recur for a renewal of the ſtories of gratification. It was underſtood by his ſervants as a ſort of general order, that even the caſual beggar ſhould never be turned away from his door without alms; and upon all great occaſions of public charitable contributions, he was always found amongſt the moſt liberal. Heaven bleſt him with ſucceſs—he has left behind him a very conſiderable property—the greateſt part of which he has bequeathed to his four grandchildren—the ſons and daughtdrs of Robert Alderſon, barriſter at law.

SUFFOLK.

A female at Ixworth, was lately delivered of a child with two heads.

A barn, containing 40 coombs of wheat, and 20 coombs of barley, belonging to Mr. S. Rivers, of Trimley, near Ipſwich, was lately ſet on fire and totally conſumed. There is great reaſon to believe that the above was wilfully deſtroyed.

On Sunday night the 4th of May, the ſhop of Mr. George Suggate, watch-maker, of Haleſworth, was broke open and robbed of watches and other goods to the amount of nearly 300l.

At Chelmsford fair, on the firſt of May, promiſing two years old cart colts demanded from 30l. to 40l. Derbyſhire heifers in calf from 16 to 20 guineas. Handſome home bred cows, with ſmall calves, ſold at 20l. Hertford wether ſheep 30l.; Norfolk couples, (lambs very ſmall) 40l. and Welſh 27l. per ſcore.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon, to Miſs Hubbard, of Great Heney.

At Ipſwich, Capt. Thomas Chamberlain, of the 24th infantry, to Miſs Ruſſell, daughter of W. R. Ruſſell, eſq. Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Woodbridge Haſleton, to Miſs Coyte, daughter of Dr. Coyte.

At Barnham, Mr. Martin Sharpe, jun. draper, of Bury, to Miſs Mary Ann Clift, daughter of Mr. James Clift, of Barnham.

At Bungay, Mr. Aſton, ſurgeon, &c. to Miſs Towler.

Died.] At Bury, aged 22, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. M. Sharpe, jun.; ſhe had been married but 18 days.

At Ixworth Thorp, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Day, farmer.

At Wrentham, Mrs. Buckle, wife of the Rev. William Buckle.

At Saxmundham, aged 11, Dudley Long, only ſon of Charles Long, eſq.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Pennock, wife of Mr. Pennock, of the Coach and Horſes.

We have received a very intereſting letter from Mr. LOFFT, relative to the execution of SARAH LLOYD, which for want of room we are obliged to defer till our next.

ESSEX.

A barn, containing near 50 quarters of wheat, barley, and beans, belonging to the widow Chaplin, at Harlow, was lately ſet on fire by incendiaries, and totally conſumed.

Conſiderable tracts of heath-land, in the vicinity of Dedham, Harwich, Danbury, and other places in this county, are now encloſing, by agreement between the lords of the manors and their copyhold tenants, on terms mutual advantageous to both.

Stifford bridge is to be re-built, and a temporary paſſage is to be formed acroſs the river, that ſo no interruption may take place during the execution of the work.

Married.] At Maldon, Mr. Sandle, linen-draper, to Miſs Draper.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Hartley, to Miſs Jones.

At Widford, near Chelmsford, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Fobbing, to Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of lieut. Wilkinſon of the royal Berks militia.

At Matching, Mr. J. Boſtock, of Newington-place, Kennington, to Miſs Hewitt, of Dulwich.

At Halſhed, Mr. Hart, to Mrs. Ann Wiltſhire, of Great Leighs.

At Rivenhall, Mr. Daniel Cowling, of Hungary-hall, Colne, to Miſs Sarah Blackburn, daughter of Mr. A. Blackburn, of Rivenhall.

Mr. Thomas Wright, farmer, of Heſſet, to Miſs F. Goſling, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Goſling, of Shrimpling, Suffolk.

At Newſland, Canfield, Mr. Samuel Stubbing, to Miſs Barnes, of Clavering. Mr. John Nodes, Maltſter, of Great Bardfield, to Miſs Stubbing.

At Heybridge, Mr. Thomas Herbert, officer of exciſe, to Miſs Brooks, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Brooks, ſurgeon.

At Great Baddow, Mr. O. Whitehead, to Mrs. Mary Long.

In London, Mr. Joſeph Pavey, wheelwright, to Miſs Ann Pavey, both of Hatfield Broad Oak.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Tweed, ſecond ſon of Mr. Thomas Tweed, of London.

At Walthamſtow, aged 18, Miſs Anna Maria Bedford, daughter of W. Bedford, eſq. of Friday Street, London.

At Woodford, Mrs. Anderſon, wife of J. Anderſon, eſq. of Philpot-lane, London.

At Kelvedon, aged 73, Mr. William Meekham.

At Barking, Mr. Robert Cook, ſurgeon, &c. as deputy provincial-maſter to the ſociety of free-maſons for this country; his remains were attended to the grave by upwards of 300 gentlemen of the craft, cloathed with the inſignia of their orders, and were interred with maſonic honours. The Barking volunteers accompanied the proceſſion.

At Gray's Farm, Writtle. Mrs. Parnell, wife of Mr. Parnell.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Ford, farmer.

At Writtle, Mr. Cabitt, officer of exciſe.

At Thunderſley, aged 85, Mr. John Webb farmer.

At Old Hall, Bercham, aged 13, Miſs Hart, daughter of Mr. Hart.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Kendal, wife of Mr. Thomas S. Kendal, grocer, of the ſociety of quakers.

At Blunt's farm, Witham, Mr. John Johnſon, farmer.

At Coggeſhall, Miſs Ann Corder, of the ſociety of quakers.

At Lawford, the Rev. J. Yale, rector of that place.

At Halſted, Mr. T. C. Baker, linen-draper.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Cheſhunt, Mrs. Wakefield, wife of J. Wakefield, eſq.

KENT.

The indefatigable Mr. DODD, is the projector of the exiſting deſign of a canal to join the Thames and Medway, which will ſave a tedious circuit of 30 miles.

Married.] At Biddendon, Mr. Jacob Kingſnorth, of Kenerdington, to Miſs Mary Beal, of Biddendon.

At Canterbury, Mr. J. Tayler, perfumer, to Miſs E. Pillow,

At Upper Deal, John Bazely, eſq. captain of the Overyſſel, to Miſs Baker, daughter of John Baker, eſq. of Deal.

Mr. Cary, farmer and grazier, of the Iſle of Sheppy, to Miſs Chambers, daughter of Mr. D. Chambers, of Badleſmere.

At Dover, Mr. Charles King, grocer, to Miſs Mary Luddington.

At Oſpringe, Mr. William Plain, grazier, of Minſter, Iſle of Sheppy, to Miſs S. Perkins, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. Perkins, of Canterbury.

At Rolvenden, the Rev. Thomas Morphet, vicar of that place, to Miſs Rolfe.

At Minſter, Iſle of Sheppy, Mr. James Price, purſer in the navy, to Miſs Mary Hare, of Sheerneſs.

Mr. William Moon, to Miſs Boorn, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Richard Boorn.

At Sturry, Mr. James Lucas, bricklayer, to Miſs Mary Holtrum, daughter of Mr. T. Holtrum, carpenter.

At Biddenham, Mr. William Pope, miller and grocer, to Miſs Hannah Baker.

At Rainham, Mr. R. Sarly. leather-cutter, of Chatham, to Miſs S. Murgen, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Queenborough, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Chalk, wife of Mr. R. Chalk.

At Folkeſtone, Mrs. Ramſey, widow, aged 84.

At Sea Salter, aged 45, Mrs. Hopper, wife of Mr. J. Hopper.

At Offham, Mr. W. Broad, yeoman, aged 86, and within twelve hours afterwards, his wife died alſo, aged 63; they had been married upwards of 20 years, and each had been married twice before.

At Whitſtable, Mr. Thomas Giles, ſen. one of the company of dredgers.

At Faverſham, Mr. Lukyn.

At Sandgate, Mr. Robert Wear, ſchoolmaſter.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Harrod, ſurveyor of the cuſtoms.

At Milgate, Lewis Cage, ſen. eſq.

At St. Peter's, Iſle of Thanet, aged 67, Mr. Robert Crofts.

At Eaſt Sutton, Mr. Thomas Gore, farmer.

At Margate, aged 64, Mrs. Tahourdin, relict of the late R. Tahourdin, eſq. of that place.

At Lawford, the Rev. John Yale, rector of that place.

At Folkeſtone, aged 76, Mr. John Hall.

At Canterbury, Mr. Barth Elvey, one of the veſtrymen of that cathedral.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. John Wood, baker, after an illneſs of ſeven years.

At Aſhford, Mr. Richard Banford, late of the Royal Oak.

At Lenham, aged 77, Mr. Robert Mercer, a wealthy and reſpectable farmer.

At Staplegate, aged 82, Mrs. Forſter.

At Turkey Mill, near Maidſtone, Mrs. Hollingworth, wife of Mr. I. R. Hollingworth.

Rev. Thomas Lamprey, vicar of Staliſfield and Halſtow.

At Monkton, on Thanet, while eating his dinner, Mr. Edward Fox.

At Milton, aged 70, Mr. William Dyne.

At Bayford, near Sittingbourne, Mrs. Muſton, wife of Mr. W. Muſton.

At Barton, aged 67, Mr. Allen Grebeil.

At Kimſing, aged 76, Sir James Bunce, bart. An anceſtor of Sir James was an alderman of London in the reign of Charles I. and when that monarch was in diſtreſs, lent him 60,000l. and raiſed and maintained a troop of horſe for his ſervice. For this, during Cromwell's protectorate, his property was ſequeſtered; but at the reſtoration, Kempſing was returned to him, together with 4000l. of the 60,000l. borrowed, and he was created a baronet, with 400l. a year ſettlement for ever. This was continued to be paid down to the time of Sir Robert Walpole, when it was diſcontinued, and has never ſince been renewed. Sir James in conſequence was very poor, and had long laid aſide his title.

SUSSEX.

At Itchenor, in the Chicheſter river, on the 14th of May, was launched the much admired veſſel, with five maſts, invented by captain Gower, which is allowed by naval judges to be the beſt calculated for ſailing of any ſhip hitherto built. Many thouſands of ſpectators attended.

At a late meeting, the harbour of New Shorehad was formally declared to be in a dangerous and ruinous ſtate, and means are to be adopted for putting it in a ſtate of repair and improvement.

By order of the poſt-maſter general, a regular communication by poſt is now open on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the eaſtern and weſtern parts of this county, viâ. Battle and Lewes.

Married.] At Worthing, Mr. Roebuck, of St. Mary-at-hill, to Miſs Killerman.

Died.] At Malling, near Lewes, Lake Spence, eſq. aged 85; he had been more than 60 years acting magiſtrate for this county, and it muſt be added that no man lived more univerſally reſpected, or died more deſervedly lamented.

At Brighthelmſtone, aged 14, Miſs M. Gourd, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Gourd.

At Seaford, lieut. Cook, of the royal navy

At Eartham, Mr. Thomas Hayley, a young artiſt of promiſing talents.

BERKSHIRE.

Four hundred and fifty-three ſhares have been forfeited by ſubſcribers to the Kennet and Avon Canal, in conſequence of defaults in the payment of their calls.

Died.] At Abingdon, of an appoplexy, the only ſon of Mrs. Ball.

At his apartments in Windſor Caſtle, aged 91, W. Dick, Governor of the Poor Knights, near forty years king's clerk, and clerk of the papers of the Mint, and the oldeſt meſſenger in his Majeſty's ſervice.

At Reading, Mr. Lyford, butcher. Mr. Neville, bacon-dealer. Mr. Clayton, ſail-cloth-maker.

HAMPSHIRE.

Bacon has lately fallen in price conſiderably in this county.

The premiums offered by the South Hants

Agricultural Society, for the year 1800, are 1. To ploughmen; 2. to breeders of cattle; 3. to labourers or cottagers raiſing the greateſt quantity of potatoes; 4. to ſheep-ſhearers; 5. to labourers in agriculture, who have bred up the greateſt number of children without parochial aid; 6. to ſervants in agriculture.

A new bridge is to be erected over the Avon, at the dam, near Lymington; and the two bridges at Iford, near Chriſtchurch, are to be widened, ſtrengthened, and connected.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Tho. Pipen, eſq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Corbyn, daughter of Mr. Alderman Earle, of this city. Mr. George Earle, to Miſs Lucas.

At Southampton, Mr. Charles Portlock, to Mrs. Peacock. Mr. Wm. Jameſon, of Upper Thames-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Kingsbury, daughter of the Rev. W. Kingſbury.

At Widley, Capt. Arthur M'Donald, of the 5th Weſt India regt. to Miſs Lewer, of Widley.

At Arreton, Iſle of Wight, Major Geary, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Jolliffe, daughter of Dr. Jolliffe, of Broadfield.

At Brooke, Mr. James White Baſſet, ſurgeon, of Newport, to Miſs E. Bowerman, of Brooke.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. N. Kentiſh, ſurgeon; he had been a ſurgeon in the navy upwards of 28 years.

At Southampton, Mr. Daniels, linen-draper. Miſs Miles, daughter of Mr. E. Miles, linen-draper. Mrs. Major, wife of Mr. Major, rope-maker. Mr. John Burke, head-aſſiſtant at the Rev. Mr. Whitaker's ſchool.

At Andover, Mrs. Dowling, wife of Mr. Dowling, of the Black Swan-inn.

At South Sea Caſtle, Enſign Phall, of the Invalids.

At Portſea poor-houſe, Mrs. Mary Merchant, formerly a ſhopkeeper on the Point, aged 80.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Bailey on the Point. Miſs Arnaud, eldeſt daughter of Elias Bruce Arnaud, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at that port. Miſs Hawker. Mr. J. Swinburne, ſurgeon.

At Lymington, aged 28, Peter M'Iver, merchant of Liverpool. Mr. Dymock, aged 57; he was upwards of thirty years an officer of exciſe.

At Hurſley Lodge, Gilbert Heathcote, eſq. fourth ſon of the late Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart

At Pereton, Iſle of Wight, Mr. W. Jacob, farmer.

At Chriſtchurch, the Right Hon. Mary Eleanor, Counteſs of Strathmore.

At Wickham, R. Budden, eſq. formerly of Portſmouth.

WILTSHIRE.

The tower of the Gothic abbey, newly erected at Fonthill Houſe, the ſeat of Wm. Beckford, eſq. was blown down by a violent ſtorm of wind, in the morning of the 17th of May. Thus in a moment periſhed the labours of hundreds of men, beſtowed for years on this favourite object, and at the expence of many thouſands of pounds.

Upwards of 400l. has been recently ſubſcribed at Saliſbury, as a further means of relieving the poor.

Married.] At Saliſbury cathedral church, the Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhull, Dorſet, to Miſs Harvey, daughter of Dr. R. Harvey, of the Adelphi, London. Alſo J. Towers, eſq. to Miſs Iremonger, eldeſt daughter of Joſhua Iremonger, eſq. of Wherwell, Hants.

At Chippenham, Mr. W. K. Barton, ſurgeon, to Miſs L. A. Willes, of Chriſtian Malford, third daughter of the Archdeacon of Wells.

At Laycock, Mr. N. Griſt, tanner, to Miſs Cottle.

At Eaſt Knoyle, Mr. John Cock, of Hadſpen, to Miſs Chiſman.

At Baverſtock, Mr. Rob. Smith, to Miſs Hinwood, of Wiſhford.

At Dinton, Mr. Bennett, of the French Horn, aged 68, to Miſs Sutton, of Teffont Magna, aged 28.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. S. Clarke, peruke-maker. Mrs. D'Oyley, of Fiſherton Anger, near Sarum.

At Chappel Nap, near Corſham, Mr. Stephens, a man much regretted.

At Sutton, Miſs Long, eldeſt daughter of Beeſton Long, eſq.

At Houndſtreet, aged 26, Miſs Holbrook.

At Syrencot, Miſs Arabella Dyke, youngeſt daughter of Wm. Dyke eſq.

At Boreham, Miſs Charlotte Slade, an amiable young lady, aged only 16 years; ſhe loſt her life by attempting to recover her bonnet, which had been blown from her head into the river.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme Regis, Mr. Hills, coal-merchant, of Southwark, to Miſs Lee, daughter of Capt. Simon Lee, of Lyme.

At the quaker's meeting houſe, in Poole, Mr. Thomas Thompſon, to Miſs E. Neave.

At Chettle, Mr. J. S. Andrews, to Mrs. Blandford, widow of the Rev. W. Blandford.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Maſters, of Fordington, to Miſs Eſther Warren, of Marchwood.

At Winborne, Mr. W. Reekes, to Miſs Talbot, of London.

At Sherborne, Mr. Dan. Penny, to Miſs Mary Lampard, of Pitcombe.

Died.] At Lyme, Mrs. Follet, wife of Mr. George Follet, attorney at law.

At Poole, Mrs. Arrowſmith, wife of Mr. Arrowſmith, of the cuſtoms. Wm. Spurrier, eſq.

At Sert, near Bridport, Mr. Spurway, an eminent farmer, aged 72.

At Marſhalſea, Mrs. E. King, wife of Mr. T. King.

At Burſtock, aged 81, Mr. Paull, ſen.

At Norton, full of years, Mr. T. Slade, a very reſpectable farmer.

At Thornford, Miſs M. Sampſon, daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Sampſon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ſtorm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, on the 4th of May, was ſeverely felt at Taunton; it laſted two hours, and entirely inundated the town. The prodigious hail-ſtones, ſome of which meaſured five inches, ſtripped the leaves from almoſt every tree.

To prevent the many frauds and impoſitions that have lately been practiſed by farmers and others in the ſale of ſalt butter, the principal factors and dealers in Briſtol have met, and reſolved not to buy or ſell any caſk, containing butter, that is not marked according to law; and they have eſtabliſhed a fund for the ſupport of inſpectors in that and other ports, who are to proſecute offenders for the penalties impoſed by the law.

The corporation of Briſtol have reſolved to give bounties on all marketable fiſh carried thither for ſale, and have appointed a ſworn broker for the ſale thereof, whom they have authorized to pay in advance, a certain portion of the value of every cargo of fiſh brought in, as a means of encouraging the fiſhermen to proceed again to ſea immediately.—Fine mackarel has lately been ſold there at 2d. each.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. T. Rivett, of Belvidere, to Miſs Ann Eyre, daughter of the late J. Eyre, eſq. of Landford, Wilts. Mr. W. Collins, Bath and Briſtol carrier, to Miſs Martha Hancock. T. Althorp, eſq. to Miſs Lowther, of St. James's-ſquare; and at the ſame time, Geo. Alcock, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Sophia Lowther, her ſiſter. John Wenham Lewis, eſq. of Weſterham Lodge, Kent, to Miſs D. S. Knipe, of New Lodge, Hants. J. Beck, eſq. late of the Royal Greys, to Miſs Adams, only daughter of Simon Adams, eſq. of Anſty Hall, Warwickſhire. The Rev. T. Wright Goddard, to Miſs Mary Lucas, daughter of the Rev. W. L. of Llongattock, Monmouthſhire. R. Pettiward, eſq. of Finborough Hall, Suffolk, to Miſs J. S. Coleman, daughter of F. Coleman, eſq. of Hillerſdone, Devon, and niece of Lady Harwood. Mr. T. Willis, carpenter, to Miſs Viner, both of this city.

At Ilminſter, aged 86, Mrs. Buſh, mother of Mr. Buſh, linen-draper.

At Marſhfield, Mrs. Cox, mother of Mr. Cox, woollen-draper, Briſtol.

At Dawliſh, aged 23, Richard Barwell, eſq. ſon of R. Barwell, eſq. of Stanſtead Park, Eſſex.

At Tittinhull, aged 65, Mrs. Napier, widow of the late A. Napier, eſq. of that place.

At Briſtol, Mr. John Beady, clothier, of Wootton-under-edge, to Miſs S. Page, of Stephen-ſtreet. Mr. Samuel Simmonds, to Miſs Llewellyn, daughter of Mr. Llewellyn, woollen-draper.

At Frome, Lieut. Haſſal, of the 19th Lt. Dragoons, to Miſs Lacy.

At Freſhford, Mr. Daniel Ferris, to Miſs Mary Perkins, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Perkins, of Freſhford Mill.

At Bridgewater, J. A. Wickham, eſq. of Frome, to Miſs Daw, only daughter of Hill Daw, eſq. of Bridgewater.

Died.] At Briſtol, Lieut. Worth, in the impreſs ſervice of that port; a man univerſally eſteemed. Mrs. Williams, a maiden lady, who has bequeathed an handſome legacy to the Briſtol Infirmary. Mrs. Knight, mother of Miſs Knight, at the boarding ſchool on St. Michael's Hill. Mrs. Jones, fruiterer. Aged 16, Miſs Mary Cottle. Miſs Mary Brewer, daughter of Mr. Brewer, tea-dealer. Mr. S. Martin, grocer. Mrs. Hay, widow. Mr. Taylor, proprietor of the brick yard, Bedminſter.

DEVONSHIRE.

On Wedneſday the 7th of May, about noon, a piece of Mancheſter goods, lying in a ſhop window at Barnſtaple, was ſet on fire, by refraction of the Sun's rays through the glaſs; the ſeveral folds were burnt in holes large enough to admit of a man's arm.

At a ſpecial meeting of the Exeter Humane Society lately held, rewards were diſtributed to ſeveral perſons for having reſcued nine perſons from being drowned.

Married.] At Uffculm, Mr. T. Hillings, attorney at law, of Tiverton, to Miſs Leigh, of Craddock.

Capt. J. Raynor, of the royal navy, to Miſs E. Arthur, ſecond daughter of the late J. Arthur Eſq. of Plymouth.

At Ottery, Mr. Robert Hawke, of the King's-arms Inn.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. King, hair-dreſſer. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards. Mrs. Shiles, wife of Mr. Shiles, haberdaſher.

At Honiton, aged 74, John Guard Eſq.

At Plymouth, aged 36, Mr. W. Forord, an eminent mercer and draper. Tubal Lewis, Eſq. a very eminent and reſpectable attorney.

At Oldſtone, near Dartmouth, aged 78, William Cholwich, Eſq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. P. B. Harris, attorney at law, of Roſemwion, to Miſs Sally Bluett, of Falmouth.

Mr. J. N. Martyn, watchmaker, of Falmouth, to Miſs Rouſe, of Penryn.

WALES.

Died.] At Machynlleth, Mr. John Jones, attorney.

At Llanbrynmawr, in the county of Montgomery, Catherine Morris, widow, aged 100 years. She left behind her 4 children, 26 grand-children, 66 great grand-children, and one great great grand-child. Total 98.

At Welſh-pool, aged 79, Mr. John Pugh.

At Llanelly, H Williams, Eſq. collector of the Cuſtoms at that port.

At Montgomery, Mr. Davis, Malſter, a truly worthy man.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AS conſiderable apprehenſions are entertained that a ſhare of the *Woollen-manufactory*, which has long been conſidered of ſo much importance to this country, may be transferred to Ireland, it may be proper to obſerve that its preſent ſtate is by no means ſuch as to admit of this loſs without the effects thereof being ſeverely felt here. The proſperity which Exeter and other places in the weſt have heretofore derived from this manufacture is ſo far from being reſtored, that it is thought by many it will never regain its former extent: it is truly melancholy to witneſs the complaints and diſtreſſes of hundreds in Exeter, who are out of employ, in conſequence of the impoveriſhed ſtate of trade, and the ſerge-makers in its vicinity are themſelves equally full of complaints with their labourers, to whom they can but occaſionally give employment. The chief articles which have afforded work theſe three or four years paſt, are the exportation goods for the Eaſt India Company, which however is confined to only one branch of the trade, though it has certainly become an extenſive one, as their demand from theſe parts laſt year was between 2 and 300,000 pieces; but as their goods undergo only a trifling proceſs after they come from the loom, but few hands are required to ſend them off in a marketable ſtate, in compariſon with the other principal branches of the trade, where the pieces paſs the various proceſſes of dying, preſſing, ſpoting, &c. which of courſe gives employ to a number of perſons who are not benefited in the leaſt by the demands of the company, though the numbers who now depend almoſt wholly thereon for employ, is certainly very conſiderable. It is well known that the woollen goods exported by the company are by no means a profitable article to them, though it muſt be acknowledged they have not been wanting in their endeavours to facilitate and extend the ſale thereof in India; it is however to be hoped that the company will think it prudent and commendable to continue this trade, although attended with ſome loſs to them, as it is certain that by ſo doing they give ſupport to a numerous claſs of the poor.

Since the year 1796, when Spain no longer remained in amity with this country, the exports from EXETER have been ſo very much reduced, that many of the merchants have not for months together had employment for a fourth part of their labourers, and thoſe who have hired them have been actuated more by motives of charity, than by that of pecuniary benefit, as the woollen goods which were made for the Spaniſh markets are of ſuch a peculiar fabric that no other country orders them; the ſtagnation which was the conſequence of this branch of the trade being ſuſpended, cauſed the warehouſes of the merchants to remain filled with a dead ſtock, and the Italian ports having been ſo long ſhut up has occaſioned a ſimilar loſs; but the latter market is now reviving, though it is at preſent very circumſcribed, as the various revolutions in the commercial connections in that country render it ſtill rather unſafe for the merchants to avail themſelves of the late changes which promiſe a re-eſtabliſhment of that trade. Liſbon and Oporto, with Germany, by way of Hamburgh, are the only places that have aſſiſted the manufacturers by taking off a part of their old fabrics, but theſe parts require but a very inconſiderable quantity of ſuch goods, in compariſon with the Spaniſh and Mediterranean trade, and the little that is done with them ſcarcely deſerves the name of trading, ſince a ſingle ſhip has not been properly freighted out from Exeter theſe three years, and the goods exported are obliged to be ſent to London or Falmouth, at a great expence of land carriage, in order to be ſhipped there, which tends to diminiſh the orders from abroad, as the charges thus incurred are ſo great as nearly to abſorb the uſual profits.

Very few places in the kingdom have had ſo rapid an increaſe of trade as the town of SWANSEA, for, from the Cuſtom-houſe books, it appears that the number of veſſels which entered there in 1768, was 694, making 30,631 regiſter tons, whereas in the laſt year, 1799, they were 2351, making 134,876 regiſter tons. Indeed, throughout Glamorganſhire, trade has been, and is rapidly increaſing; in conſequence of which the iron works at Merthyn and Neath, the collieries, &c. on the Cardiff canal, the coal and tin trade on the Neath canal, are all going on with ſpirit. In a line of country of leſs than four miles in the neighbourhood of Swanſea, there are two navigable rivers, and four canals, all communicating with the ſea; and there are upwards of fifteen collieries, which raiſe about 2000 ton of coal, ſtone coal, and culm, per diem, for which there is a regular ſale. From the immenſe mines of coal, lime, iron, rotten-ſtone, flags, and clay, the following very extenſive manufactories have been erected within two miles of the town, viz. ſeven copper works, in which 500 men are conſtantly employed, 400 tons of coal daily conſumed, and 220 tons of copper are daily melted; one large iron foundry, one braſs houſe, one ſpelter manufactory, one large pottery, in which upwards of eighty perſons are daily employed; there are likewiſe two large breweries, and a wet and dry dock. A plan for forming an outward harbour, and deepening the river, by erecting a pier of 228 yards long, with another oppoſite, ſo as to leave only ſeventy yards opening, which would form an harbour capable of containing many hundred veſſels, is carrying on, and two feet of water have been already gained.

The ports into which *wheat* and *rice* are to be imported under the act for granting bounties thereon until the 1ſt of October next, are the following; Aberyſtwyth, Barnſtaple, Beaumaris, Berwick, Biddeford, Boſton, Bridgewater, Bridport, Briſtol, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carliſle, Carnarvon, Cheſter, Chicheſter, Colcheſter, Cowes, Dartmouth, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Fowey, Harwich, Hull, Ipſwich, Lancaſter, Liverpool, London, Lyme, Lynn, Malden, Milford, Newcaſtle, Newhaven, Penzance, Plymouth, Poole, Portſmouth, Preſton, Rocheſter, Sandwich, Scarborough, Shoreham, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Swanſea, Wells, Weymouth, Whitehaven, Whitby, Wiſbeach, Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Ayr, Alloa, Borrowſtonneſs, Campbeltown, Dumfries, Dunbar, Port Dundas, Dundie, Grangemouth, Glaſgow, Greenock, Kircudbright, Leith, Lerwick, Montroſe, Perth, and Wigton. The bounties are, on *wheat* from any part of Europe, ſouth of Cape Finiſterre, the Mediterranean, Africa, the

Britiſh

Briti∫h colonies in America, the United States of America, or from Archangel; whenever the general average price of Britiſh wheat, publiſhed weekly in the London Gazette, is leſs than 90s. per quarter, a bounty equal to the difference of ſuch average price, and ſuch rate of 90s. per quarter: on wheat from any of the ports of the Baltic, Germany, or north of the Texel, whenever the average price is leſs than 85s. per quarter, a bounty equal to the difference between ſuch average price and 85s. per quarter: on *fine wheaten flour*, from the Britiſh colonies in, or the United States of America, whenever the average price of Britiſh wheat is leſs than 100s. per quarter, a bounty per ſack of 80 lbs. weight, equal to the difference between ſuch average price and 100s. per quarter; and from any other country a bounty equal to four fifths of the bounty payable on a quarter of wheat: on *rice*, whenever the current price thereof is leſs than 35s. per Cwt. a bounty equal to the difference between the current price and 35s. per Cwt. An act has alſo been paſſed granting a bounty on foreign *oats*, if the average price is under 40s. per quarter. In conſequence of theſe encouragements, and the ſtill advancing prices of grain, there has already been a great importation, and much more is expected; the rice that has arrived has lowered the price of that uſeful article conſiderably, Carolina rice is at preſent from 34s. to 36s.

Raw ſugars, which had fallen five or ſix ſhillings per Cwt. have lately advanced again a little; they are however in general lower than they were two or three months ſince. St. Kitts are from 58s. to 78s. Montſerrat, St. Vincent's and Nevis, 57s. to 76s. Jamaica, 54s. to 75s. Grenada, Muſcovade, 55s. to 74s. ditto clay'd, 60s. to 101s. Barbadoes, 55s. to 74s. ditto clay'd, 64s. to 102s. Martinico, 55s. to 73s. ditto clay'd, 61s. to 101s. St. Domingo, 54s. to 73s. ditto clay'd 61s. to 98s. refined ſugars are likewiſe lower, Lumps are from 90s. to 106s. ſingle loaves, 100s. to 114s. and powder loaves, 107s. to 123s.

[illegible] has experienced a little advance in price, notwithſtanding the importation thereof has been conſiderable.

Raw and thrown ſilks are at very advanced prices, particularly the latter, which has not been much affected by the quantity that has lately arrived, but as more is ſhortly expected, it is probable that ſuch of the merchants as are not intereſted in ſupporting a ſpeculation will ſoon think it prudent to be a little more moderate in their demands. There is at preſent more employment for the ſilk throwſters than they can undertake, which ſome of them take advantage of, in making ſuch terms with their employers as at another time they would not dare to propoſe.

The *Tea ſale* of the Eaſt India Company, which commences the 5th of June, conſiſts of 600,000 lbs of Bohea, 3,650,000 lbs. of Congou and Campoi, 650,000 lbs. of Souchong and Pekoe, 650,000 lbs. of Singlo and Twankay, 100,000 lbs. of Hyſon ſkin, and 550,000 ditto of ſuperfine Hyſon. Total 6,200,000 lbs.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH in ſome diſtricts the wheat crops appear to be rather thin, patchy, and not of the moſt healthy colour, there cannot be any doubt but that in moſt of thoſe countries where they were put into the ground at a proper period, and where good ſeed was ſown, there will be a good produce, as under ſuch circumſtances they have generally a highly promiſing aſpect at preſent. The barley and oat crops are in ſuch ſtates of vigorous growth, in almoſt every part of the iſland, eſpecially where ſown early, that they afford the pleaſing proſpect of being generally productive. In ſome parts of Wales and the northern counties of England, theſe crops have however been tedious and expenſive in putting into the ground, from the wetneſs of the ſeaſon and the reduced ſtate of the teams of the farmers from the dearneſs and ſcarcity of fodder of different kinds. The ſowing of barley in ſome of theſe diſtricts is only juſt finiſhed. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 121s. 1d. (and in Mark-lane, 115s. 10¾d. Rye, 90s. 3d. Barley, 64s. 8d Oats, 45s. 11d. Beans, 76s. 11d. and Peas, 76s. 8d.

The plantation of potatoes has likewiſe been retarded in ſome ſituations from ſimilar cauſes; but on the whole a very large crop of this valuable root has every where been put into the ground, and the plots that were early ſet have generally very good appearances of productiveneſs as well as of being ready early.

Hops in the principal diſtricts where they are cultivated at preſent look well, and are free from diſeaſe. but this is a crop that depends greatly on the ſtate of the weather about the picking ſeaſon. Kentiſh bags fetch from 9 to 11 guineas. and pockets from 10 to 13 guineas.

Neither the plentifulneſs of the paſtures nor the earlineſs of the ſpring, have yet had much effect in lowering the price of fat ſtock. Beef ſells in Smithfield market, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. Mutton, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. and Veal from 4s. to 6s. 6d. per ſtone of 8 lb. ſinking the offal.

In Newgate-market, beef ſells from 9d. to 12d. mutton from 8d. to 9d. lamb 10d. and veal from 9d. to 10d. Freſh butter from 15d. to 18d. ſalt butter from 10d. to 15d. Glouceſter cheeſe 8d. Cheſhire cheeſe 9d. Old potatoes 2d. The quartern loaf has varied between 16½d. and 17¼d.

Lean ſtock of every deſcription is now on the riſe, probably in conſequence of the increaſed demand for them. from the abundance of graſs in the paſtures. Milch Cows are very ſcarce and dear. Good Horſes alſo ſell well, whether for the ſaddle or farming purpoſes.

Mowing graſſes, though in common full, are not ſo forward as we had reaſon to ſuppoſe they would have been in our laſt. It is but in very few inſtances that graſs has yet been cut.

Hay in St. James's market averages 5l. 10s.

Straw in St. James's market averages 2l. 9s.

The late high winds have in many places done conſiderable injury to various orchard fruits

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pye's laſt Birth-day Ode has induced me to make ſome reflections, not on the poetry (for who would criticiſe the ſtrains of a Birth-day Ode?), but upon the prevailing ſentiment. It is an exultation over the fate of "bleeding Europe," ravaged by all the horrors of war, compared to the peace and ſecurity which are enjoyed by happy Albion. A moſt awful ſubject, if rightly conſidered! Where is the man of candour and feeling, who will not ſhudder, when he reflects on the *poſſibility*, that to the rulers of this country may be owing the continuance of theſe ſcenes of blood and deſolation, which are ſurely rather matter for deep ſorrow and humiliation to the philanthropiſt, than for triumph? What a dreadful reſponſibility is *ſomewhere* incurred by eight years' unremitting warfare; and how clear, how deciſive, how important ought to be the motives which have influenced the rejection of any reaſonable propoſitions for peace! I do not mean, Sir, to weary your readers with a repetition of arguments reſpecting the war, detailed in parliamentary-ſpeeches, and newſpaper-eſſays; but I wiſh it were in my power to urge as ſtrongly on the minds of others, as it has impreſſed my own, the fearful emotion naturally ariſing from the ideas which the Laureat has choſen to dwell upon. I am ignorant of the methods which our divines have taken to conciliate every meaſure for extending and perpetuating hoſtilities, taken by *regular governments*, with the precepts of a religion that breathes nothing but beneficence; but I confeſs myſelf ſomewhat uneaſy under the burthen of *my ſhare*, little as it may be, of a national triumph and immunity, purchaſed at ſuch a coſt to other people. "Sins of government," we have been ingeniouſly told, are "ſins of the nation." I hope, however, that they are not imputable to all individuals; for how can powerleſs inſulated beings like myſelf prevent the acts of irreſiſtible authority, ſupported by decided majorities? I have been told of a late univerſity ſermon which completely exonerates *ſovereigns* from all reſponſibility with regard to the calamities of war, on the plea, that war is a thing no where expreſſly forbidden, and, being natural to man, all its rights muſt be in poſſeſſion of thoſe who have in their hands all other human rights. This appears to me admirable reaſoning, and reminds me of the argumentation made uſe of to reconcile the mind of Alexander to itſelf, after the exerciſe of his royal pleaſure in running his old friend, and faithful officer, Clitus through the body. Alexander was weak enough to feel great remorſe for this action, and there appeared ſome danger that his ſacred health would ſuffer from its conſequences. They ſent in, therefore, to him (Arrian tells the ſtory) not his chaplain, but his *philoſopher* or *ſophiſt*, Anaxarchus. This able man, approaching the king with a ſmiling countenance, told him that he was probably ignorant why the "wiſdom of ages" had always ſeated Juſtice by the ſide of Jove. It was, becauſe whatever Jove decreed was on that account to be eſteemed as juſt. The ſame alluſion would apply to the actions of a great king, and ought to ſatisfy, firſt the king himſelf, and then his ſubjects. Alexander, it is ſaid, "with majeſty approved his pleaded reaſon," and was conſoled. I ſuppoſe the Frederics and Catharines, and perhaps the Pauls, &c. of later days, would equally admit the validity of the concluſion. But, alas! Mr. Editor, *we* are ſubjects, and have nothing to do with this royal logic. Your's, &c.

ERASMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE multiplication of penal ſtatutes has given riſe to many ſerious diſquiſitions on the wiſdom of laws, their failure, and the difficulty of carrying them into execution; and ſome gentlemen of profound habits of thinking have ſunk ſo deep in this ſubject, as to aſſert, almoſt in plain terms, that penal laws are good for nothing, becauſe crimes are as frequent after they have been enacted as before. Others have inquired, and I confeſs with ſome propriety, into the right of any community to inflict the puniſhment of *death* upon its member; and, if I am not miſtaken, this puniſhment is in America reſtricted to murderers of the worſt claſs only.

Meditating upon theſe ſubjects a few nights ago, it occurred to me that the fault of our laws might perhaps conſiſt in the puniſhments we inflict not being properly proportioned to the crimes; or, in other words, that rogues have been far more fertile in deviſing new crimes, than honeſt men, or legiſlators (who *ipſo facto* are honeſt men), have been ingenious in varying their means of puniſhment. To enumerate all the crimes for which the law ordains puniſhment, would require a much larger proportion of your Magazine than you might be diſpoſed to allow to ſuch a purpoſe; but all the puniſhments in uſe may, I believe, be expreſſed in theſe few words, *death*, *baniſhment*, *impriſonment*, *whipping*, *pillory*, and *fines*. There are ſix puniſhments to at leaſt ſix hundred ſpecies of crimes; and, by the bye, to ſave myſelf the trouble, I beg leave to refer the curious reader to Mr. Colquhoun's two volumes on the London and Marine Police, where he will find the *genera* and *ſpecies* of rogues claſſified in a truly Linnæan ſyſtem, and often with Linnæan names.

Perhaps, therefore, I ſay, the failure of our penal laws may proceed from the want of connection between the crime and the puniſhment. But it is not my intention at preſent to attempt to eſtabliſh this connection: I leave that to wiſer heads, and proceed to inform you, that, in the courſe of my meditations aforeſaid, I recollected a plan put into my hands ſome years ago, for "commuting all puniſhments for *operations* of *pharmacy* and *ſurgery*." The worthy gentleman who propoſed this ſcheme had principally in his eye the frequency of executions, which he thought diſgraceful to a country boaſting its humanity; and his idea was, inſtead of hanging ſo many felons, to make them ſubmit to certain experiments and operations in phyſic and ſurgery. Hereby, ſaid he to me, with all the enthuſiaſm of a ſchemer, ſcience will be promoted as well as crimes puniſhed, by rogues being obliged to ſubmit to operations, which, I am ſorry to ſay, we can ſcarcely perſuade honeſt men to undergo, although their lives are in danger; and I know ſo much of theſe operations, that I will venture to ſay, that, if my ſcheme be adopted, felons will underſtand what it is to ſuffer the *pains* of law better than ever they did.

This plan of my learned friend, however, did not ſucceed at the time it was propoſed, and I know not why; I am, however, hopeful that it may meet with a more gracious reception from the public at preſent, when the invention of *ſubſtitutes* is greatly the faſhion, and when we have ingenious men who undertake to find *ſubſtitutes* for almoſt every neceſſary of life, from a *militia man* to a *joint of meat*. Now, as it is notorious that the puniſhment of felons is very expenſive to government, and as government, like all other well regulated families, muſt be ſenſible of the hardneſs of the times, I flatter myſelf I am performing an acceptable ſervice by propoſing a cheap ſubſtitute for puniſhments.

It is almoſt needleſs to ſay, that the ſcience of ſurgery is very much obſtructed by the want of opportunities for operations and experiments before the ſtudent arrives at actual practice upon his patients. It is a very awkward thing, and would be very ſhocking if it were known, that a ſurgeon ſhould be able to ſay to a patient, "Sir, I am come to cut off your leg; but as this is the firſt time I ever performed the operation, you muſt excuſe me, if I don't go through it as I could wiſh." This, Mr. Editor, would ſurely be very ſhocking and very unſafe; whereas, it is obvious, that by the ſcheme I propoſe, at leaſt twenty ſtudents may go through the whole ſeries of operations in the courſe of one Old Bailey ſeſſions, greatly to their improvement, and to the furtherance of the law.

Another advantage would be, that, as the operations of ſurgery are very numerous, they might afford that variety of puniſhment which ſeems very much wanted in order to proportion puniſhments to crimes; and the antipathy of the lower claſſes to ſurgical operations is ſo ſtrong, that I truſt I need not expatiate on this as a powerful argument in favour of the ſcheme. The ſight of a caſe of inſtruments would create more terror than the ſight of a cat-o-nine-tails, which I am told there are various ways to evade. For ſlight offences, or firſt offences, it may perhaps be neceſſary to order the felon to be put under the hands of an apothecary's boy for a week or fortnight. Crimes of the next degree of atrocity might be puniſhed by a gentle diſlocation; as we riſe higher in offence, we aſcend through the various degrees of fractures ſimple and compound, up to the trepan, or lithotomy.

Methinks I hear the recorder paſſing

ſentence at the concluſion of an Old Bailey ſeſſions in this manner :

"You, John Glim, have been found guilty of houſe-breaking : it only remains for me that I pronounce the ſentence of the law, which is, that you be taken from thence to Surgeons Hall, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the City of Weſtminſter, and County of Middleſex, and there be cut for a *fiſtula*."

"You, Thomas Vagrant, have been found guilty of ſtealing privately. The ſentence of the law is that your right hand ſhould be cut off ; but the court, in conſideration of your having a numerous family, whom you maintain by your profeſſion as a ballad-ſinger, hath been pleaſed to remit that part of your ſentence, and orders that you be *qualified for the Opera Houſe*."

This, Sir, would alter the face of things in Newgate ; inſtead of rioting, drinking and ſwearing, which are too much to be heard in all our jails, we ſhould hear nothing but groans, and ſcreams, and the direful operation of boluſes and juleps. The Newgate Calendar then would be a liſt of caſes in ſurgery ; and the keeper, if he found a priſoner refractory, might eaſily procure ſuch advice from the firſt ſurgeon in the neighbourhood, as would effectually prevent his running away.

Upon highwaymen, footpads, and all ſuch blood-thirſty fellows, I would have the various kinds of *ſtyptics* tried ; experiments might alſo be made with *gun-ſhot* wounds, a ſpecies of retaliation which would admirably ſerve the purpoſes of ſcience and juſtice. As to crimes committed in a ſtate of intoxication ; for the leſſer ſpecies, a courſe of quack medicines might probably be ſevere enough ; but for the more atrocious, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to puniſh by tapping. Not that I mean that the ſentence of the judge ſhould be definitive. Alleviating circumſtances ought ſtill to appeal to the fountain of mercy, and in caſes where the jury ſtrongly recommended to mercy, his majeſty would no doubt remit the *trocar* or the *biſtoury*, as might ſeem fit. Very heinous offences committed by females, might be puniſhed by operations incident to the ſex, ſuch as experiments on the nervous ſyſtem, on the tongue, &c. or perhaps the *cæſarian operation* might be ordered in lieu of *hanging* ; and, if we may believe ſome learned profeſſional men who have lately tried that operation, it would not amount to much more than a reſpite for a week !

As to petty offences, bleeding and tooth-drawing would in general be ſufficient, and perhaps as good for the morals as beating hemp and blaſpheming ; or the apothecaries might be permitted to try the effect of ſome new-invented medicine. I fancy I ſhall ſome day or other read in the newſpapers a paragraph like the following :

"Yeſterday three men and a woman were brought before the Lord Mayor, for getting drunk and making a riot in a public houſe at unſeaſonable hours : but, on their making a handſome apology for their conduct, and promiſing to behave better in future, his lordſhip was pleaſed to order that each ſhould take a box of Dr. Humbug's Cathartic pills, and be diſcharged."

In this plan, I humbly preſume, it is very obvious that various perſons would be gratified. Men of ſcience would be undoubtedly pleaſed with ſo extenſive a range of experimental practice ; and I truſt there is enough in the ſcheme to ſatisfy thoſe who think that our puniſhments are in general too lenient. Executioners and jailors may be bribed, and there are various ways of ſoftening puniſhments ordered by the law ; but the gentlemen to be employed upon my plan would have too much intereſt in its ſucceſs to be ſwayed by any conſiderations of another kind, or to be prevailed upon to lay down the knife or the lancet before law and juſtice had been fully ſatisfied. Beſides, ſhould a greater degree of ſeverity be contended for in the caſe of certain crimes, than an expert operator might inflict, we have bungling ſurgeons and blundering apothecaries enough, whoſe handy work and preſcriptions would amount to the full rigour of the law ; or the numerous tribe of advertizing doctors might be employed, and I hope none will ſay that the puniſhment in that caſe would not be perfectly adequate to the crime.

Having ſuggeſted theſe hints, Mr. Editor, I leave them and the whole ſcheme to the conſideration of your readers ; I truſt they will weigh it with impartiality, and determine whether it is or is not entitled to a preference over the preſent ſyſtem.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient,

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE AND SURGERY.

P. S. I have this moment read that the Divorce Bill has been thrown out of the Houſe of Commons. I am ſorry for it. I think I could have recommended, in my plan, a trifling operation or two, which would have effectually prevented the increaſe of Divorces. *Sublata cauſa, tollitur effectus.*

June 13, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conſequence of Mr. Robinſon's communication on the Greek accents, I take the liberty to acquaint thoſe of your claſſical readers who may not be at preſent poſſeſſed of the information, that ſome very curious remarks on the ſubject are to be found in Hermannus's Treatiſe on the Metres of the Greek and Roman Poets; a very ingenious work of a very acute and learned man, which it is to be hoped will ſpeedily find a place in the library of every Britiſh ſcholar. I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

June 7th, 1800. E. COGAN.

P. S. In reading the Medea of Seneca the other day, I could not help remarking, that Gronovius, in his note on verſe 335, affirms of the verb *recludo* that it ſignifies both to *ſhut* and to open. But he produces no examples.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent M. P. deſires to be informed how he may ſeparate the neutral ſalts from Kelp or Barilla. I apprehend it may be done thus. Add to the Barilla a ſufficient quantity of quick lime to deprive it of its carbonic or aerial acid, and lixiviate the maſs with water. Then run off the lees, and boil them down till they are of a proper ſtrength to be ſet by for the ſalts to cryſtallize. When cold, the neutral ſalts will be found in cryſtals ſeparate from the mineral alkali, which latter being by the lime rendered cauſtic and incapable of cryſtallization will remain ſuſpended in the mother water. This may afterwards be evaporated, and the alkali preſerved for uſe. If it is requiſite to have the mineral alkali in cryſtals, all that is neceſſary, is to give it the carbonic acid, of which it had been deprived by the calcareous earth, and it will then be as capable of cryſtallization as other ſalts. I ſhall be glad if M. P. will favour me with his addreſs by poſt, and am, Sir, Your's, &c.

SAMUEL PARKES.

Stoke upon Trent, May 10th, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent Meirion may be willing to inform your Cambrian readers, how far the Welch language, which is, I fancy, excluſively uſed by the Lyric, may be adapted to convey the productions of the Epic Muſe. Permit me to tranſcribe the well known ſimile of Homer, and accompany it with a tranſlation into Welſh blank verſe:

Ὁιη περ φυλλων γενεη τοιη δε και ανδρων.
Φυλλα τα μεν τ᾽ανεμος χαμαδις χεει, αλλα δε
θ᾽υλη
Τηλεθοωσα φυει, εαρος δ᾽επιγιγνεται ὡρη.
Ὡς ανδρων γενεη ἡ μεν φυει ἡ δ᾽ αποληγει.

As is the race of leaves, is that of men.
The wind blows down the leaves, and then
the wood,
Budding, with others decks the time of
ſpring:
So blooms one race of men, another fades.

WELSH.

Fel dail y coed, yw oeſoedd dynobryw.
Un hîl o ddail a gwymp, gan 'auaf wynt;
Hîl arall, yn y gwanwyn, dardd ar frys:
Felly ûn oes o ddynion gwiwa, 'naill a dyf.

If motives of diſtance and curioſity ſtimulate us in inſpecting the dialects of Madagaſcar or of Japan; thoſe of approximation and excellence might be expected to induce the admirers of poetic lore to inveſtigate the magnificent language of the bards of Cambria. WIL. EVANS.

Taviſtock, March 6, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the thirty-ſixth Number of the Monthly Magazine, Mr. Warburton has referred to a paſſage of Suidas, in teſtimony that, for the invention and introduction of punctuation, we are indebted to Thraſymachus, who lived about the three hundred and eightieth year before the Chriſtian æra; but, if the following paſſage in Huetius be genuine, and founded upon proper authority, the invention of this ſcience is not to be aſcribed to Thraſymachus, but to Ariſtophanes of Byzantium, a learned grammarian, and who is ſaid to have been ſuperintendant of the famous library at Alexandria, and to have lived in the one hundred and forty-fifth Olympiad, or about two hundred years before Chriſt: "Triplici punctorum ſitu orationis diſtinctio omnis abſolvitur, collocato puncto vel ad ſummum literæ, vel ad medium, vel ad imum. Poſitura prior, quæ eſt ad ſummum literæ, ſententiam perfectè claudit, ut nihil præterea ad ejus abſolutionem lectoris animus requirat. Alter ſitus ad medium literæ, ſententiam quidem claudit, ſed non perfectè; ut ad explendum lectoris animum et abſolvendam

dam penitùs ſententiam aliquid præterea deſideretur, et ejuſdem ferè ſententiæ commata dividit. Infima verò poſitura morulam interponit quandam, dum lector ſpiritum ducat, et diverſas ejuſdem ſententiæ partes una connexione aptas inter ſe et concluſas diſtinguit. Prioris generis punctum τελεία ϛιγμὴ appellatur ab antiquis grammaticis; ſecundi μέση; tertii ὑποϛιγμὴ. *Atque id inventum ad orationis nitorem excogitatum, Ariſtophani Grammatico acceptum refertur.* Quod cum ipſe hoc tempore reperiſſet, quo literis quadratis et majuſculis vulgo ſcribebatur, aptiſſimus fuit et utiliſſimus ϛιγμῶν illarum uſus, quod literarum amplitudo intercapedinem obſervatu perfacilem tres inter punctorum ſedes conſtitueret*." And that this Ariſtophanes was the author of the mode of punctuation, which at firſt prevailed, was the opinion alſo of Montfaucon and Salmaſius†.

But there does not appear to be any probability, that either Thraſymachus or Ariſtophanes invented punctuation, or that this ſcience was ever practiced at periods ſo remote. Mr. Warburton refers to paſſages in Cicero and Ariſtotle, as authorities in vindication of the opinion of Suidas. It muſt however be obſerved, that theſe authorities amount to nothing in behalf of what they are intended to prove. Cicero and Ariſtotle, in the paſſages referred to, mean not the marks of punctuation, but only the parts and completion of a ſentence. And with reſpect to the aſſertion of Huetius, I know of no proofs from ancient writers, that have ever been adduced in confirmation of his opinion; nor do I believe any ſuch proofs can be adduced.

I can eaſily conceive, that ſome kind of pauſes, in ſpeaking and reading, muſt have exiſted with the knowledge of communicating ideas; but that marks of punctuation, in writing, were alſo coeval with this knowledge, I cannot ſo readily admit. Had punctuation in writing been uſed in the times when Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Quinctilian, compoſed their celebrated treatiſes upon language, I cannot imagine but they would have mentioned it: the moſt minute parts of grammar are noticed by them; and their ſilence upon this ſubject I conſider as an argument ſufficient to prove, that punctuation was then unknown. Beſides, if Thraſymachus or Ariſtophanes had, as has been aſſerted, invented marks of punctuation, and this had been generally known, Quinctilian would ſcarcely have omitted to mention this particular.

On the whole, the arguments hitherto brought forward in favour and ſupport of the great antiquity of punctuation, appear fallacious, and founded upon no good authority; and there is every reaſon to believe, that the invention of this ſcience belongs to a period leſs remote than ſome have imagined. To what particular period, or to what particular perſon, the honour of this invention is due, it is perhaps difficult accurately to decide, ſince ſatisfactory authorities ſeem to be wanting, for judging with preciſion upon the ſubject.

This, however, appears to be generally agreed upon, that the form of punctuation, at firſt practiſed, was ſimilar to what Mr. Warburton has ſhewn from Dr. Bernard, and of which Huetius, in the paſſage quoted above, has taken notice, viz, a point at the bottom of a letter denoted a comma; in the middle it ſignified a colon; and at the top was equivalent to a period or full ſtop. Nevertheleſs, it is not unworthy of obſervation that the mode of punctuation uſed in after times was leſs full and complete. I have ſeen a Latin tranſlation of "*Strabo*," publiſhed about the year 1490, in which no other marks, beſides the period (compoſed of a ſquare dot), and the colon, are to found. And Mr. Dowling, in the thirty-fifth Number of your Magazine, tells us, that in "*Dionyſius de Situ Orbis*" printed at Venice in 1498, the colon and period are abundant, but no others. That a different modification in the characters of punctuation ſhould have been a conſequence of the uſe of letters different in ſize and form from thoſe formerly employed, is a matter of no ſurpriſe; but that this modification ſhould be leſs perfect, ſeems unaccountable.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN alluding to a remark of one of your correſpondents, reſpecting benefit-ſocieties, I by no means intended to repreſent the plan of providing for the neceſſities of age by ſuch means as wholly impracticable;

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* Dan. Huet. præfat. ad Orig. Comment.

† Vide Palæogr. Græc. pp. 31. 32. and the Epiſtle of Salmaſius to Sarravius.

ticable; but I certainly did mean to aſſert, what J. S. admits, that the preſent ſituation of the labouring poor, ariſing from the diſproportion of their wages to the advanced price of the neceſſaries of life, is ſuch, as "to immenſe numbers of them abſolutely precludes the poſſibility of ſaving," and conſequently that the preſent moment is by no means favourable to the eſtabliſhment of ſuch ſocieties, as the number of thoſe who would become members of them muſt be comparatively ſmall, and there is ſo much probability that of thoſe who did enter many might afterwards become unable to continue their payments. But, though I conceive little ſucceſs would attend any attempts at preſent to render benefit-ſocieties more general than they are, I have a high opinion of the utility of ſuch inſtitutions when they are founded on rational principles, and conducted with care and integrity; and if J. S. or any of your readers can find a ſufficient number of perſons willing to join in a ſociety of this kind, they will have few other difficulties to encounter, as the rates of contribution, both for allowances in old age, and during incapacities of labour, produced by ſickneſs or accidents, may be adjuſted on ſecure grounds from the tables computed for this purpoſe by Dr. Price, which have been publiſhed in the laſt edition of his *Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments,* and the neceſſary regulations can be eaſily formed from the moſt judicious rules of the ſocieties that ſubſiſt at preſent.

London, June 4. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM obliged to the candour and liberality of your correſpondent Wm. Evans, for recalling my attention, in p. 441, of your laſt Number, to my tranſlation of this iambic:

Ανθρωπος ἱκανη προφασις εις το δυστυχειν.

I allow my repreſentation of it to be ſufficiently vague and indiſtinct; will W. E. excuſe me, if I venture to pronounce his tranſlation alſo deficient in perſpicuity? Some ſatisfactory illuſtrations have been made, I recollect, in my interleaved copy of my own book, but that is not with me, and I am therefore unable to produce them. I regard προφασις in this ſenſe, not as derived from φημι, according to the common lexicons, but from φαω, *to ſhine* or *appear*; whence the poſterior and prevalent word φαινω, and the Latin *facies*, *face*. The meaning of the verſe, therefore, is primarily and fully this: "Man, even on his *ſuperficial appearance*, is ſufficient to ſuggeſt the idea of misfortune." "At the *firſt ſight* of man, or the very mention of his name, calamity is preſented to our view." Hence thoſe ſtanding *epithets* in the poets for our ſpecies: which epithets I have enumerated in my Notes on Lucretius, v. 942, vi. 1. A fragment from the Proteſilaus of Euripides, preſerved by Stobæus, is equivalent to this ſentence of Menander under conſideration:

Ου θαυμ ελεξας, θνητον οντα δυστυχειν.

"You tell us nothing ſtrange, when you ſpeak of a mortal exerciſed by calamity."

Dorcheſter Goal, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
June 3, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Duke de Liancourt, in his Travels in North America, ſpeaking of the population of the United States, ſuppoſes that it is doubled every twenty years, and, computing on the foundation of the enumeration of 1791, he finds, that in 1876 the population will amount to 80,000,000, when the territory of the United States will be peopled in the ſame proportion that France was before the revolution. This is a very eaſy mode of determining the future ſtate of a country with reſpect to the number of its inhabitants, but it is extremely erroneous, though it has been frequently adopted, even by thoſe who ought to have been better acquainted with the ſubject. Sir William Petty, when he wrote his Eſſay on the Growth of the City of London, in 1683, finding it appeared that for ſome time the number of deaths had been double what it was forty years before, aſſumes this period as the rate of increaſe of the population of London, which would thus continue to double every forty years, till its further progreſs became impoſſible from the diſproportion of the inhabitants of the metropolis to thoſe of the country: upon this ground, he calculated that the growth of the city would be at its utmoſt height in the preſent year 1800, when its inhabitants would amount to upwards of *five millions.* Such a ſtriking inſtance of the fallacy of this mode of computing the future ſtate of the population of any place, renders it ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that the cauſes of a rapid increaſe of population almoſt invariably diminiſh as the number of the people becomes greater; and that the ſuppoſition, that becauſe the inhabitants of any country have in twenty or forty years paſt doubled their number, they will continue to increaſe at this rate, involves an impoſſibility, as they muſt thus in time amount to a greater number than the produce of the whole globe would ſupport. J. J. G.

May 23.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IMPRESSED by the humanity and independent thinking diſplayed in the Eſſay on Inſanity in your magazine for May and June, and encouraged by the general liberality of ſentiment by which it is characteriſed, I am induced to offer a few reflections ſuggeſted to me by the tendency of Dr. Reid's remarks. The objection to the rigorous and coercive meaſures adopted in the treatment of unfortunate maniacs does credit to the diſcernment and feelings of the writer. Darkneſs, ſolitude, confinement and ſeverity, appear aſſuredly but little calculated to vary the fixed idea, to divert the gloom of intenſe meditation, or ſooth the throbbings of deſpair. Morbid feeling will probably be exaggerated in the abſence, or by the monotony of external impreſſion, and images of horror aſſume ſhapings more palpable and vivid.

But waving the medical propriety of Dr. Reid's obſervations, on which I preſume not to dwell, allow me to advert for a few moments to their moral application. To inſiſt on the neceſſity or utility of the paſſions, thoſe ſprings of the mind, the ſources of its attention, vigour and energy, or to declaim on the conſequence of their intemperance and abuſe, would be equally trite and unneceſſary. Two remedies only have been hitherto pointed out by moraliſts to abate their fervour and oppoſe to their exceſs. By ancient ſages, the efficacy of reaſon as an antidote to paſſion has been ſtrongly urged. Modern inquirers have, with greater acuteneſs and more ſagacity, conſidered paſſion as a deſpot, in poſſeſſion of power, deaf to the claims of juſtice, and blind to the ſplendour of truth: or, as poſſeſſing means of corruption but too abundant, and arts of perverſion but too inſidious, for converting into an auxiliary its moſt formidable opponent. To wage an equal war, to repel force with force, and paſſion by paſſion, to combat the enemy with his own weapons, carries with it a more ſpecious proſpect of ſucceſs; and it is againſt this hypotheſis that the remarks of your correſpondent are levelled.

Objecting, he urges, and not without a foundation in truth, the danger leſt the new paſſion, in its failure, ſhould give additional force to that by which it is abſorbed. This, in melancholy temperaments, in diſpoſitions of peculiar tenacity, and in ſingular circumſtances, is but too probable. Yet, if ſtrong paſſions are, to a certain extent, increaſed by ſtruggles; to be exhauſted by the continued application of ſtimuli, ſeems to be in the nature of the human machine. Paſſion rarely acquires this fatal omnipotence till aided by habit, by whoſe myſterious power the wretched victim is compelled to extract, even from agony, a gloomy and horrid ſpecies of gratification. By oppoſing paſſion to paſſion, in its earlier progreſs, the force of either is weakened; by their alternations, as by the motion of the antagoniſt muſcles, the mind loſes the ſenſe of fatigue and experiences relief. In proportion to the abſence of others, is the ſtrength and permanence of a ſingle impreſſion. In ſtriking one billiard-ball againſt another, the force communicated to the ſecond is deducted from the firſt. If men of the world, on whoſe ſenſes a thouſand varied objects impreſs themſelves, become the votaries of ambition or avarice, it is only as theſe paſſions ſeem to include in them the gratification of every other. Attention divided is neceſſarily weakened. From the torrent ſluiced into many channels, there is little dread of devaſtation.

In the oppoſition of paſſions to each other, it is not always neceſſary, nor poſſible, to contraſt them. Natural facts are not eſtabliſhed by poetical flights, nor does hatred ſeem to be the apropriate cure for ſucceſsleſs love. The illiberal quotation of the "fury of a woman ſcorned," can apply only to a groſſer ſentiment, or to wounded vanity, feelings which belong not excluſively to woman. Neither by unkindneſs, injury nor inſult, can genuine affection be robbed of its characteriſtic meekneſs. It would encroach on the limits allowed me, to detail the various methods by which the mind, overwhelmed by the preſſure of a ſingle ſentiment, might be rouſed by ingenuity and addreſs, ſoftened by patient benevolence, diverted to the exerciſe of a liberal curioſity, ſubdued by kindneſs, or ſtimulated by dignified emotion. The remarks of Dr. Reid reſpecting the effects of vigilance are illuſtrative of the preceding obſervations:

“ Conſtant vigilance will be likely to produce inſanity, by ſubjecting the mind habitually to that increaſed violence of feeling, which we muſt have obſerved to take place during the darkneſs, the ſilence, and the ſolitude of the night. Really it is aſtoniſhing, in how much more lively a manner we are apt in theſe circumſtances to be impreſſed by ideas that preſent themſelves, than when the attention of the mind is diſſipated, and its ſenſibility in a conſiderable degree abſorbed by the action of light, ſound, and that variety of objects which, during the day, operate upon our external ſenſes.”

To the oppoſing of paſſion by reaſon, and the ſetting paſſion in array againſt paſſion, a third method of cure is ſuggeſted, impreſſive by its novelty, and alluring by its apparent facility—The complete gratification of the abſorbing feeling. To wave the real impracticability with which this muſt frequently be attended, or the licence which it ſeems to allow, and againſt which your correſpondent has not ſufficiently guarded, I would recall to his attention ſome remarks in the former part of his paper:

“ The habitual indulgence of any propenſity in oppoſition to the dictate of reaſon, tends gradually to weaken, and at length to deſtroy altogether, the influence of that faculty.”

The ſenſibility conſtantly *goaded* by exceſſive ſtimuli cannot fail in time to be thrown into a morbid ſtate.”

“ Moſt actions, however pleaſurable at firſt, by a frequent repetition of them become indifferent. That is, the pleaſure connected with the performance of them diminiſhes, whilſt the pain of abſtaining increaſes in the ſame proportion. So that the relinquiſhment of a habit is then found to be moſt difficult and painful, when it has arrived at that pitch of inveteracy, as even to be unattended with conſciouſneſs.”

“ In thoſe perſons who carry intoxication daily to ſuch a pitch as induces a temporary madneſs, it ſeems likely that this ſtate ſhould from *the force of habit* become permanent.”

“ Although a ſtate ſtrictly deſerving the name of mania frequently does not follow as the immediate conſequence from a tranſgreſſion of ſobriety; yet, as ſuch tranſgreſſion in every inſtance diminiſhes the power of reaſon, as well as gives an unnatural ſtrength to all the paſſions, and to that in particular to which the conſtitution is peculiarly prone, its tendency to produce at length a complete and obſtinate diſorder of the mental faculties muſt be too evident to ſtand in need of any farther proof or elucidation.”

If the madneſs of an angry man is eaſed by the blow inflicted on the object of his reſentment, will not the facility of gratifying this paſſion ſmooth the way, both morally and medically, to its more frequent recurrence? If ſorrow finds relief in tears, will not ſorrow be rendered permanent by habits of repining? If the ſenſualiſt quenches his fire in intemperate gratification, are habits of purity and ſelf-controul to be expected from this indulgence? Let us beware, while we confeſs our imbecility, how we ſanction our errors. The death of paſſion ſucceeds, ſays Dr. Reid, to its complete gratification. To a poſition ſo looſely ſtated, where are we to aſſign limits? How many paſſions are continually progreſſive, how many attend us to the grave, and even look beyond it, how many by indulgence are rendered perpetually craving? This indeed appears to be of the nature and eſſence of ſtrong paſſion,—I ſpeak not of tranſient appetite. When may a paſſion be ſaid to be completely gratified? If only when it is extinguiſhed, the poſition reſolves itſelf into vain repetition, or a ſelf-evident axiom. Upon this principle, how would individuals exiſt in ſociety, how would the rights of others be reſpected, what would become of prudence and propriety, of fortitude, of temperance, of ſelf-controul?

In proof of the obſervation of Dr. Cullen, that the paſſions are rendered more violent by the indulgence of the motions which they produce, the contagious and ſympathetic effect of theſe motions (or geſtures) may be alleged; paſſion by its geſtures and expreſſions is communicated from mind to mind with electric rapidity. Paſſion, whether morbid or mental, is checked and diverted even by the efforts uſed for its reſtraint; reiteration and habit are its grand auxiliaries; no indulgence becomes dangerous till fixed by repetition on the mind: neither, as is juſtly obſerved by Dr. Reid, is there any mental emotion, indulged to exceſs, which may not induce maniacal derangement.

June 10, 1800. MARY HAYS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An authentic ACCOUNT *of* FRENCH GUIANA, *commonly called* CAYENNE, *extracted from the* JOURNAL *of a* FRENCH OFFICER, *who by Order of the late* GOVERNMENT *of* FRANCE *undertook three different* VOYAGES *to explore and aſcertain the* NATURE *of the* SOIL, CLIMATE, *and* PRODUCTIONS *of that* COLONY.

THAT part of South America which extends along the Atlantic Ocean from the left banks of the river Maragnon or Amazon, nearly under the equator, to the Oronoko, is called Guiana. The boundaries of that country, within land, are not yet exactly known, nor is it very material to aſcertain them, as the ground is cultivated only within a moderate diſtance from the coaſt. It is, however, pretty generally agreed, that they extend as far as the Rio Negro, which ſeems to be an arm of the Oronoko, and empties into the river Amazon, ſo that under the appellation of Guiana is compriſed that vaſt extent of country, which is ſituated between the Atlantic Ocean, the river Amazon, the Oronoko, and Rio Negro.

This extenſive tract of country was formerly divided among four powers, viz. Portugal, which poſſeſſed a ſpace of about twenty-five or thirty leagues between the rivers Amazon and Cape North; France, which owned the part of Guiana ſituated between the latter river and the Maroni; Holland, whoſe dominions extended from the river Maroni to the Pomaron; and Spain, which occupied the extent of country between the latter river, and the Oronoko. While this diviſion remains unaltered in regard to Portugal and Spain, Dutch Guiana has already changed her maſter, and French Guiana or Cayenne is likely to follow her example. No other known country is interſected by ſo numerous rivers as Guiana, moſt of which are very conſiderable, and the mouths of ſome of them are one, two, and three leagues in width. This is chiefly owing to the tide, and the nature of the ground, which is very low towards the coaſt, and does not in the leaſt obſtruct the expanſion of the rivers.

On ſurveying on the map the great number and direction of theſe natural canals, which at their riſe ſeem to tend to one common centre, and on their fall into the ſea expand in the form of a fan, it ſhould ſeem extremely eaſy to penetrate into the interior of the country, to convey its produce to the ſea in an expeditious and unexpenſive manner, and to connect the different parts by means of navigable canals. But this is unfortunately impeded by inſurmountable obſtacles. All theſe rivers are interrupted in their courſe by falls, more or leſs numerous and conſiderable, whereby the navigation is completely intercepted. The light veſſels or boats are hauled on ſhore, carried by men above the falls, and then the journey is further purſued. Troubleſome as this proves in regard to the moſt inſignificant cargoes, it would be impoſſible with reſpect to veſſels of a larger ſize. In this caſe, a number of veſſels would be required lying conſtantly in the river to receive the goods conveyed thither by land carriage from the veſſels diſcharged on the other ſide of the falls, which would occaſion a delay and expence hardly to be compenſated by any advantages of trade produced by this tedious and expenſive navigation, which is, moreover, attended by another inconvenience ſtill greater than the former. In ſeveral of theſe rivers, the firſt cataract is found when the boats have ſcarce ſix or ſeven miles worked up the ſtream, and at that point the bed is frequently narrowed in an uncommon degree, and ſometimes obſtructed by rocks, which render the navigation extremely troubleſome and dangerous. To ſee a river, whoſe wide expanſe and majeſtic courſe a few hours before excited our admiration, at once contracted within the breadth of the Seine at Paris, forms a ſingular aſpect. Moſt of theſe rivers are therefore navigated only for a ſmall extent from their mouths; and thus of this extenſive country little or nothing is known but the coaſt.

French Guiana, which is frequently, though erroneouſly, called the Iſland of Cayenne (the latter only forming a very inconſiderable part of the former), extends from the river Cape North, about two degrees north latitude, where, at a ſmall diſtance from the river Amazon, it is bounded by Portugueſe Guiana, to the river Maroni, where it borders upon the former Dutch, now Britiſh, Guiana, or Surinam.

The French formed their firſt ſettlement in Guiana about the year 1635. Having abandoned it ſoon after, they were ſucceeded by the Engliſh, but again took poſſeſſion of the country about the year 1664, and retained it ever ſince.

The ſoil of this colony is in many parts uncommonly fruitful; the productions are upon the whole of an excellent quality; it is eaſy to gain a ſubſiſtence; the climate is more heathful, than in any of the Antilles, and, in point of extent, French Guiana is far more conſiderable than the largeſt of the Weſt India iſlands. That, notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, this fine colony has hitherto made ſo little progreſs in culture and trade, is merely to be aſcribed to its value not having been ſufficiently known, and nothing having been done on the part of the French government to promote its proſperity.

The town of Cayenne, although inſignificant in itſelf, yet deſerves to be noticed, as it is the capital, nay the only town in the colony, and the ſeat of government, of the courts of juſtice and the military.

The town of Cayenne is ſeated cloſe to the ſea, in four degrees fifty-ſix minutes of north latitude, and fifty-four degrees and ſome minutes weſt longitude, on the right banks, and near the mouth, of the river of the ſame name, which is there about one league in width. The town is ſmall; the houſes are of wood, and badly conſtructed. It is ſurrounded with a ſwampy moat, and miſerable walls, which form a ſort of irregular hexagon. The fort, which commands the town, is conſtructed of earth, and tolerably ſtrong towards the ſea, eſpecially for this reaſon, that, from the want of depth of water, ſhips of a middle ſize only can approach it within gun-ſhot.

The government's palace, and the ancient manſion of the Jeſuits, are the only buildings which deſerve ſome notice: they form two large *façades*, fronting the place of parade, which offers a proſpect, ſtrikingly pleaſing to an European. It is bordered with two rows of orange-trees of the largeſt ſize, which exhale an exquiſite fragrance, and are crowded with colibris ſkipping from branch to branch. The population of the town of Cayenne having increaſed of late years, and its circuit not admitting of a proportionate enlargement, a new town has been built on the neighbouring Savanna, ſeparated from the former merely by a ditch. This new town, which is already more conſiderable than the ancient city of Cayenne, and is daily increaſing, is conſtructed on a regular plan; the ſtreets are wide, admit of the free acceſs and circulation of air, and contain ſome elegant houſes, the beautiful appearance whereof becomes more ſtriking from every thing about them bearing obvious marks of poverty and wretchedneſs.

Cayenne, the metropolis of the whole colony, is alſo the capital of the iſland of the ſame name, formed northwards by the ſea, and in other directions by the rivers Ouya, Cayenne, and Orayu. It is therefore no eaſy matter to account for the opinion of many people, who imagine that the Iſland of Cayenne is as much ſeparated from the Continent as any of the Antilles; it being disjoined from it only by a canal.

This iſland, which is but five or ſix leagues in length, and three leagues in breadth, is the more diſtinguiſhed from its elevated and mountainous ground, as nearly all the other parts of the coaſt of Guiana are low, and covered with ſwamp-pines, a ſpecies of large trees, which grow in the ſea, and form foreſts at a conſiderable diſtance from ſhore. All the productions of the continent of Guiana are alſo produced in the iſland, with this difference only, that the latter is, as it were, exhauſted, and does not indemnify the planter for his trouble and expence, while, on the contrary, more remote lands are fruitful in ſo aſtoniſhing a degree, that hardly an idea thereof can be formed in other countries; yet the produce of the ſoil is not obtained without labour and expence. Falſe opinions having long been entertained on the nature of the ground beſt qualified for cultivation, and ſeveral enterprizes, which could not ſucceed, having failed of ſucceſs, the moſt unfavourable ideas have been formed on the climate and fertility of Guiana. No body choſe, therefore, to waſte his money and induſtry in the cultivation of a ſoil reputed ſo ungrateful, and the country remained accordingly in a ſtate of infancy and unimportance.

The number of inhabitants amounts, excluſively of the garriſon, at higheſt, to about one thouſand or twelve hundred whites, who moſt of them reſide in the town of Cayenne. They conſiſt of ſome feeble remains of the unfortunate expedition to Kourou, under the adminiſtration of the late Duke of Choiſeul, of poor emigrants from Canada, and ſome other perſons, moſtly of the loweſt claſs, chained down, as it were, to the glebe of the colony, becauſe their means allow them not to emigrate to other parts. They cultivate no more land than what is requiſite for their ſubſiſtence; unable as they are to expend any money for the purpoſes of a more extenſive culture, they have hitherto in vain ſolicited the ſupport of government for that important end. The rulers of France, ſetting not the leaſt value on the poſſeſſion of Guiana, and unconſcious of the importance of that colony, have only made it a point to ſend thither none but men of very moderate abilities, who condemned themſelves to this exile, in hopes of getting clear of their creditors, and who were more anxious to mend their ruined circumſtances, than to improve the country.

This ſmall number of whites, who have

ſcarcely to diſpoſe of eight or nine thouſand negroes, diſpirited by the total neglect they experienced, and ſenſible of the inſufficiency of their means for any important enterpriſe, dared not even to foſter the favourite idea of planters, to amaſs a fortune, and paſs their latter days in Europe. They *vegetated,* in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the term. Poſſeſſed of a climate and ſoil like that of Guiana, they could not be uneaſy as to their ſubſiſtence; nay, they were certain, that they could never experience a real want of the principal neceſſaries of life. Being neceſſitated to procure from Europe wine, flour, cloathing, and ſome other things, they raiſed exactly as many commodities as were tantamount to the value of thoſe articles, for which they exchanged their produce. They exported, therefore, little or nothing for the benefit of the mother country, and as the latter was obliged to keep agents in Guiana, it began even to conſider this colony, which might have become a ſource of great opulence and wealth, in the light of a burthenſome poſſeſſion.

The inhabitants, thinly ſcattered over vaſt deſarts, were ſurrounded by negroes, who, ſo far from rendering their ſituation more comfortable, threatened to become dangerous to their ſafety and peace. Cut off from all ſociety with perſons of their own deſcription, by impervious brakes and brambles, through which they could not move, unleſs preceded by negroes with axes in their hands; and moſt of them poſſeſſed of ſmall miſerable houſes, in a country where it rains ſeven or eight months out of twelve, they had no pleaſure left but that of enjoying a great variety of fiſh and game, a pleaſure which poſſeſſes but feeble charms for men inſulated and ſequeſtered from the world. Under theſe circumſtances, ſeveral planters relinquiſhed entirely the cultivation of the ſoil, and confined themſelves to the rearing of cattle, which could be kept without care and expence in the immenſe ſavannas or natural meadows of the country. Thus diſcouragement and poverty forced them to imitate the indolence and idleneſs which prevail among the Spaniſh planters in the fineſt parts of St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and even in Cuba.

We muſt here be allowed to point out an abſurdity, which has been frequently repeated in French journals, and which betrays the groſſeſt ignorance on the part of thoſe who propagated it. In a pretended letter from Cayenne, it was ſaid, that the ill-fated exiles entreated their friends in the moſt preſſing terms to ſend them poultry and cattle, while the truth is, that this colony, if it were leſs diſtant from the mother-country, would, in a ſhort time be able to ſupply all France with cattle and poultry.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS *relative to the* EMPEROR *of* GERMANY'S BOTANIC GARDEN *at* SCHÖNBRUNN.

[Extracted from the Preface of *N. J. Jacquin's Plantarum rariorum Horti Cæſarei Schœnbrunnenſis Deſcript. et Icones.*]

THE emperor Francis I. cauſed in 1753 a field at the back of the garden of the palace at Schönbrunn to be laid out for garden-plants and exotics. By the advice of the great Van Swieten, the then celebrated floriſt Adrian Steckhoven was invited from Leyden to Schönbrunn, where he erected many green-houſes and hot-houſes, and other neceſſary buildings. In the mean time Richard van der Schot, of Delft in Holland, was appointed firſt gardener; and was commiſſioned to bring with him to Vienna the rare plants of Steckhoven, which had been purchaſed, and other exotics from ſeveral Dutch gardens. Thus, after the lapſe of only one year, the garden was become already rich in valuable plants.

M. Jacquin, who then reſided in Vienna, viſited the garden at Schönbrunn for the purpoſe of determining to what genus ſuch of the plants belonged as had not yet received a ſyſtematical appellation. On this occaſion he became known to the emperor, who made the propoſal to him, to undertake at his expence a botanical expedition to the Weſt-Indies, and the warm parts of America, for the purpoſe of enriching the garden with the plants of thoſe regions. Jacquin accepted this offer, and actually ſet out from Vienna in 1754, accompanied by Van der Schot, the gardener: and in paſſing through Italy, he was joined by two other aſſociates, John Buonamici and Ferdinand Barculli (two Florentine naturaliſts), who were to collect animals, &c. for the Imperial menagerie and cabinet of natural hiſtory. He travelled over the iſlands of Martinique, Grenada, St. Vincent, Domingo, Euſtatius, St. Chriſtopher, St. Bartholomew, Aruba, Jamaica, Cuba, Curaçao; and returned to Vienna in 1759. From Auguſt 1757, to the middle of January 1758, he could do but little for the advancement of botany: as he was during four months very ill with a lientery, from which he at length recovered in Jamaica. And as the war had juſt broken out betwixt France and England, he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner at ſea, and obliged againſt his inclination to viſit Montſerrat and the deſert iſland Gonave. The firſt collection of plants for the garden had been ſent in Auguſt 1755 from Martinico, by way of Marſeilles. In February 1756, Van der Schot ſailed from the ſame iſland with the ſecond under his care, which was very conſiderable, and contained a great variety of trees and ſhrubs. All theſe arrived in good condition, except the *heliconia* ſpecies, which had on the voyage been attacked by the mice. The trees were from 5 to 6 feet high, and of the thickneſs of a man's arm, and the moſt of them had already borne fruit in their native land: their tops had been cut off; and only the principal branches left, about two feet long. The ſhrubs remained unmutilated. They had all been taken out of the ground, by digging at a proper diſtance a circular trench around them, ſo that as large ball as poſſible of their native ſoil was left between the roots. Theſe lumps of earth were tightly bound round with leaves of the *muſa* and ropes made of the bark of the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, and thus kept firmly together, ſo that no mould could eſcape. A ſingle tree packed up in this manner, weighed above a hundred pounds. The balls were ſparingly watered, and hung up in the open air, where they ſoon began to vegetate. Leſt by the ſhaking of the carriages by land the earth ſhould be looſened from the roots, theſe trees and ſhrubs were conveyed in boats down the rivers to the harbour of St. Pierre in Martinico, from which place they were tranſported on board of ſhip to Leghorn, and thence carried on the backs of mules to Schönbrunn. Never, perhaps, was a richer cargo of living plants brought from the torrid zone to Europe. In Auguſt 1756, Buonamici ſailed from the iſland St. Euſtatius with the third collection to Leghorn. Towards the end of the ſame year, the fourth collection was ſhipped. The fifth went from Curaçao to Amſterdam, under the care of J. A. Veſuntin, who died in Germany of the flux. This collection was the richeſt in corals and other marine productions, which even now conſtitute a principal ornament of the Imperial cabinet of natural hiſtory. The ſixth collection was ſent in the ſame year and from the ſame iſland to Amſterdam. In January 1759, Jacquin and Barculli embarked with the laſt collection from the Havannah to Ferrol, and reached Vienna in July. This laſt cargo was particularly rich in various kinds of animals.

Thus, in a few years, the number of exotics in the garden of Schönbrunn conſiderably increaſed; and was, beſides, augmented by purchaſes from other places. After the death of Francis I. in 1765, his widow, Maria Thereſia, ordered that the garden ſhould be maintained in the ſame condition. A ſhort time before the deceaſe of that empreſs, a great and irreparable loſs happened to the garden. The gardener, Van der Schot, was in his old age attacked by the gout, ſo that for many weeks he was unable to leave his room. The men to whom during his illneſs the care of the plants had been committed, were very negligent in their buſineſs; and the perſon, whoſe duty it was to attend to the large hot-houſe, forgot, in one of the coldeſt nights of winter, to kindle a fire in the ſtove; and, in the morning, ignorantly thought he might make amends for his neglect by putting in an unuſual quantity of fuel: but, unluckily, the ſudden tranſition from cold to heat killed many beautiful plants. Among the ſplendid ornaments of the garden thus deſtroyed, were all the cinnamon trees from Martinico, with ſtems of the thickneſs of a man's arm, and ſpreading tops; ſeveral *creſcentias*, *achras*, *annonas*, and *portlandias*, and a *Coccoloba grandifolia*, which was already twenty feet high, and had leaves two feet broad.

A ſecond loſs to the garden was, that in Feb. 1783, a large collection, which M. Céré had ſent from the *Iſle de France* to Trieſt, arrived wholly ſpoilt.

In the mean time the emperor Joſeph II. had authoriſed MM. Jacquin and Von Born, to propoſe men properly qualified to undertake a literary journey into diſtant regions of the world. Profeſſor Märter was appointed director of this expedition; and to him were aſſociated Doctor Stupicz, the gardeners Boor and Bredemeyer, and the painter Von Moll. This ſociety left Vienna in April 1783, and in the following September arrived in Philadelphia. They travelled through Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Carolina. Mr. Boor went in company with Mr. Schöpf, who had joined him, to Florida, and thence to Providence-iſland. Bredemeyer returned with a collection of beautiful plants in 1784, by way of England, to Vienna. Boor, after he had during eight months collected on the Bahama iſlands, a great number of rare plants, arrived in Vienna in September 1785.

But the painter Von Moll, and Doctor Stupicz, had ſeparated themſelves from their aſſociates.

By command of the emperor, Mr. Bredemeyer again ſet out from Vienna, accompanied by Schücht another gardener, towards the end of 1784, to rejoin Mr. Märter in the Weſt-Indies. They travelled over ſeveral of the larger iſlands, and a part of the continent, as far as the mouth of the Oronoco. In 1788, they returned with many rare and new plants, by way of Amſterdam to Vienna. Mr. Märter himſelf arrived at the capital of Auſtria with a number of plants, having paſſed through London and Bruſſels.

The emperor had not forgotten the loſs of the plants and ſeeds, from the *Iſle de France*; and therefore ſent Mr. Boor, and the gardner Scholl, to that iſland. They arrived on board a Dutch ſhip at the Cape of Good Hope, where Mr. Boor remained till 1787, and thence ſailed alone to the iſles of France and Bourbon. In January 1788, he returned to the Cape with 280 boxes of rare plants, and arrived in Vienna on the 20th of July in the ſame year, with a great collection of magnificent exotics. But as there was not room in the ſhip for all the boxes, a part was left with Scholl at the Cape. Nor has it yet been found poſſible, to tranſport theſe and other living plants from the Cape, where Scholl ſtill reſides, and from time to time tranſmits bulbs and ſeeds. Beſides theſe conſiderable acquiſitions, the number of plants was increaſed by many other means, eſpecially by the order which Joſeph II. gave to purchaſe all the rare plants, at the ſale of M. Schwenk's garden at the Hague; and by the zeal of the younger Jacquin, who, during his travels through the greateſt part of Europe, ſent many exotics, which he found in other gardens.

By command of Joſeph II. the hothouſes were enlarged, and ſeveral new ones added. To bring the gardener Scholl with his plants from the Cape to Vienna, the Emperor Leopold ſent out on a botanical expedition, the gardeners Bredemeyer and the younger Van der Schot, ſon of him who accompanied Jacquin to the Weſt Indies. They were to ſail directly for the Iſle of France, where Céré had already collected ſeveral plants for the Imperial garden; and, after taking theſe on board, to touch at the Cape in their voyage homeward. But the captain on board of whoſe ſhip they embarked, landed at Malaga; and they ſoon perceived, that he had evil deſigns againſt them: and were therefore under the neceſſity of returning without effecting their purpoſe.

After the death of Leopold, the preſent Emperor Francis II. ordered a new hothouſe, 235 feet long, to be erected, for the reception of plants from the Cape.—And, beſides, a diſtinct garden, under the inſpection of Dr. Hoſt, has been laid out, in which all the plants that are natives of the Auſtrian dominions are cultivated with greateſt care.

From the above extract, in which only the moſt intereſting particulars relative to the garden at Schönbrunn are inſerted, it appears that all the ſovereigns of Auſtria, from Francis the Firſt down to the preſent day, have zealouſly contributed to the promotion of natural hiſtory, and particularly botany: ſo that we cannot be aſtoniſhed at the rich harveſt that has accrued to that ſcience, from the ſucceſſive exertions of ſuch powerful patrons.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH in every Number of your intereſting miſcellany, you favour the public with a general ſummary of agricultural operations throughout the nation, perhaps it would not be unacceptable, if your correſpondents in different diſtricts were to furniſh you with ſome more particular details at the end of thoſe important ſeaſons,—the ſeed and harveſt times. Such details, if communicated by obſerving and intelligent farmers, could not fail of leading to important obſervations and improvements, or, at leaſt, to a more complete and ſatisfactory knowledge of the ſtate of huſbandry, and the proſpects of approaching ſcarcity or abundance. It is for this reaſon, the ſowing of ſpring-corn being pretty nearly concluded in this neighbourhood, that I trouble you with a few obſervations upon that ſubject. I muſt premiſe, however, that they are the obſervations only of a tyro, whoſe attention has been practically turned to the buſineſs of farming but for a very ſhort time.

The firſt circumſtance that lies obvious to remark is, that the barley in general has been committed to the ground ſomewhat later in the ſeaſon than is deemed expedient in theſe parts; although our peas and oats were moſtly ſown in pretty good time, and thoſe few of our farmers who have the diligence to uſe a good ſeaſon when it preſents itſelf, had got moſt of the other parts of their buſineſs in a tolerable ſtate of forwardneſs.

This tardy ſowing is attributable to ſeveral cauſes. In the firſt place, to a ſeries of wet and unfavourable weather, which ſet in almoſt as ſoon as the moſt diligent among us had got their lands in proper condition, and were beginning to ſow; and which has continued with only ſhort and precarious interruptions till within this week or ten days.

This ſtate of the weather has been neceſſarily attended with many inconveniences, perhaps with more than are as yet apparent. The ground has been neceſſarily ſown with a greater expence in the wages of labour, &c. the teams frequently being able to work only for bits and parcels of days, and ſometimes compelled to return almoſt as ſoon as they had got to the fields, which, in this part of the country, lie ſcattered here and there, as though they had been ſhuffled together, and the farms divided, not by vicinity, but by lot. The loſs of time and conſequent expence from theſe interruptions is not to be conceived by thoſe who know not the manners and cuſtoms of a country, among the working people of which it is a ſort of rule, that *when any accident has put a ſtop to the intended operations of the day, they ſhould never, unleſs they are in a manner actually driven to it, apply themſelves ſeriouſly to any other buſineſs.* The ſame piece has alſo in many inſtances been irregularly ſown with inconvenient intervals; and much it is to be feared, when the ground was not in a very proper ſtate to receive the ſeed; impatience of delay, apprehenſion that the ſeaſon ſhould be too far advanced, and the neceſſity ariſing from the want of fodder, having goaded the farmer and prevented the conſultation of a better judgment.

This laſt circumſtance has been a very great impediment to the functions of huſbandry during the preſent ſpring. The ſcantineſs and miſerable getting-in of the laſt harveſt, is not only felt in the preſent enormous price of grain. It will inevitably continue to be felt for ſeveral years in every thing connected with the produce of our farms. It will be felt, inevitably felt, even in the quantity of the produce of the next harveſt. It will be felt from the bad quality of the ſeed, that in too many inſtances has been returned into the ground —it will be felt from the ſparing hand with which the ſeed itſelf in ſome others has been ſown; and, from the ſtill more diſtreſſing circumſtance, of many fields deſtined for barley in the occupation of little farmers actually remaining unſown (if I am correctly informed, for I confeſs I know of no inſtance of this kind in this immediate neighbourhood); the landlord, the tax-gatherer, and the importunate hunger of their own families having conſumed their ſcanty ſtock to the laſt grain before the ſeed-time could come round: and even where the diſtreſs has not been ſo complete and abſolute, ſimilar effects have taken place from the weakneſs of the teams, which, by reaſon of the want of fodder in the winter, are incapable of performing the neceſſary labours of the ſpring. Indeed I believe there are not many farmers throughout this whole diſtrict who have not been obliged to perform ſome parts of their buſineſs in a more ſlovenly manner than uſual (though ſlovenlyneſs is uſual enough with us, I aſſure you) and to leave others actually unperformed on this account. Some, indeed, have been obliged to appeal to very expenſive ſubſtitutes, or ſtill more ruinous delays. On one farm in particular in this neighbourhood, that keeps two teams, one of ſix horſes, and the other of as many oxen, they are both ſo weak, and the farm ſo deſtitute of fodder, that they have been obliged to poſtpone their ſowing till the graſs is grown ſufficiently for them to get into heart again. Had this happened to have been a backward ſpring, they could never, at this rate, have ſown a ſingle grain. On the farm in queſtion, they might, in ſome degree, have remedied the evil, for they had a very large piece of very good clover; but (to give you a fine ſpecimen of the management and calculation of our Welſh farmers) they turned their ſows upon it as ſoon as it began to ſprout, who accordingly cropped and trampled every leaf as it aroſe, ſo that the horſes muſt wait for what the cows ought to have, and the cows muſt ſtarve till midſummer. One piece indeed upon this farm they have contrived to get *once ploughed*; but their teams were afterwards incapable to harrow it—otherwiſe (for one ploughing will do for a Welſh farmer) it might have been harrowed and ſown in one day; inſtead of which, five perſons were employed for at leaſt a fortnight in breaking the clods with kibes; and it is ſtill unſown. Now labour, I confeſs, is cheap enough of all conſcience with us,—8d. a day with diet, or 1s. 2d. without. But all theſe people are boarded in the houſe; and I know by experience, (notwithſtanding the romantic notions people on your ſide the Severn entertain of the cheapneſs of living in Wales, and which may be applicable enough to ſome of the wild parts of Cardiganſhire, &c. where nothing is to be had to live upon), that if I eſtimate wages and maintenance at 20d. per day each, I ſhall be under the mark. Conſequently it has coſt the farmer 5l. to perform a part only of the operations that his teams would have performed in one day, which teams he has, nevertheleſs, all the while to keep; and that, though badly, very expenſively, as the dairy accounts (if any ſuch were kept) would, at the end of the year, ſufficiently evince. It is indeed principally on account of this ſcarcity of fodder, that the wetneſs of the ſpring has proved any real diſadvantage to us, otherwiſe the forwardneſs of the graſs would more than have compenſated for the delay of the ſeed time. But as horſes, till their hard work is over, require to be kept high in heart—as the graſs, however forward, is in theſe parts (except on a few favoured ſpots) even yet inſufficient for that purpoſe—and as turning them upon freſh graſs, even for a ſingle night (as I have myſelf had perſonal experience), will occaſion them to nauſeate and reject their dry food, ſo that you cannot piece out the one with the other; it has actually happened, that the very circumſtance which has given a ſort of premature freſhneſs and fertility to the ſoil has been injurious to the farmer, and may eventually prove ſo to the public, eſpecially as the wheats in general about us have the appearance of being conſiderably injured by the continued wetneſs of the weather.

This misfortune (the ſcarcity of fodder) is, I believe, much more frequently and ſeverely felt in this country, than in the ſouthern parts of England. Our ſummers are ſomewhat ſhorter, as are our days alſo; for our high mountains, intercepting the rays of the ſun, produce a longer twylight both to the morn and evening (agreeable enough indeed to the pictureſque ſaunterer —ſuch as nature intended me to have been, if fortune and accidents had not perverted her deſign) but not very favourable to agricultural production. Ten buſhels of wheat upon a common (that is about fifteen upon a ſtatute) acre is called a very good crop, and about twelve or thirteen (i. e. eighteen or nineteen) of barley; and it is very ſeldom, I believe, that in any farm in this pariſh it averages ſo high. My wheat laſt year (and my crops were certainly not worſe than my neighbours) yielded but about ſix buſhels to the acre.

If our grain is ſcanty, our ſtraw is at leaſt equally deficient; and the hay (our ſingle crop of which is generally mowed conſiderably later than the *after-mow* in the rich meadows in the neighbourhood of your metropolis) has neither the length nor the cloſeneſs which I have been uſed to ſee when I was an Engliſhman. Add to which, it is almoſt univerſally cankered with moſs, and other noxious excreſcences; which ariſe, however, not ſo much from the ſoil, the climate, or the ſituation, as the peſtiferous ignorance and indolence of the cultivators. Our farmers indeed in general are mere ploughmen. It ſeems to be a maxim with them "take a little care of the corn-fields" (that is to ſay, of the middle of them, for they ſcorn to plough within a perch of the hedge, or three or four perches of the top and corners), "and let the meadows take care of themſelves." All their delight is in their horſes, which however in general are but a ſorry ſet of mongrels. Of theſe they generally keep enough to eat up their farms and the whole neighbourhood—ſix horſes *(all in a ſtring)* to a plough or a little waggon; three or four to a little cart that will not carry above a ton of coals; and every thing in the ſame economical proportion. Even poor, little, miſerable farms, that plough but fifteen or twenty common acres, muſt have three or four horſes. No body but myſelf has ever ventured in theſe parts to plough with two; I, however, this year have kept no more; and yet I have ploughed three times for barley and peas, made ſharp corners, and gone cloſe to the hedges, where furrow never was drawn before ſince the fields were incloſed; while ſome of thoſe who have three and four, poke up the middle once, ſcatter their ſeed upon the roots of the freſh-turned turf, and then ſet themſelves down contented, and truſt to Heaven for a crop.

To this negligence of our farmers is to be added their profound ignorance, and the traditionary prejudices of their practice. Marle appears to abound in almoſt every part of the country; yet no body (except Mr. Jeffrey Wilkins, brother to the member for Radnorſhire) appears to have made any uſe of it; and the people in general moſt confidently affirm, that there is nothing of that ſort in theſe parts. I have tried experiments, however, on a ſmall ſcale, with two or three different ſorts, the reſults of which are ſufficient to ſatisfy me of the advantages that might be derived from the more extenſive uſe of them; if either my tenure, or the character of my landlord were ſuch as to encourage ſuch improvements. The pugs of apples, alſo, they moſt confidently believe are of no ſort of uſe for any purpoſe whatever, and accordingly they throw them down the Wye. I carefully preſerved, however, all that were ground at my mill laſt year, had them mixed with ſome earth, and rubbiſh, and turned over two or three times in the courſe of the winter, and in that ſtate of rottenneſs to which they perſiſt it is impoſſible to reduce them, ſpread them, during a dry froſt, in the month of February, over a bank that hitherto had produced nothing but the moſt miſerable moſs; and I have the ſatisfaction to ſee it at this time covered with the beſt graſs of any part of the meadow.

How far theſe circumſtances of the ſhortneſs and ſcantineſs of our ſtraw, the neglect of our graſs land, and the tardineſs of our ſpring muſt increaſe the difficulty of making a winter proviſion for our ſtock muſt be ſufficiently evident. Nor have we here adopted any of the needful improvements that might multiply our reſources. Few are the farmers that cultivate any turnips; fewer ſtill who hoe them, or give them in any reſpect the neceſſary attention. Of thoſe who do cultivate them, I know but one or two who make uſe of hurdles, or any other means to turn them to beſt advantage. Moſt of them turn their ſtock looſe upon the whole piece, quite at the beginning of the winter, or rather before the winter begins; ſo that of courſe about a third part of them are preſently eaten up, and the reſt are trodden into the ground and waſted.

Cow-cabbages we grow none. And indeed neither the *morality* of the people nor of their ſtock admit of ſuch expenſive cultivation. Of the former, there are ſeveral in this very neighbourhood, who carry on every ſpecies of petty depredation; not like the drunken ragged vagabonds that are to be found in other parts of the nation; but who follow their calling as a regular and reputable trade, and thrive in the world, and make decent proviſions for their families, by robbing gardens, orchards, and hen-rooſts. Nay ſome there are who have even by ſuch and the like reputable practices, become landed gentlemen of Wales, and purchaſed freehold eſtates to the amount of two or three hundred a year. What chance would a field of winter cabbages have in ſuch a neighbourhood, at a diſtance, perchance, of a mile or two from the houſe-dog, and at ſuch diſtances do many of our fields lie. It is a walk of ſeven or eight miles to go round my little farm of leſs than forty acres.

But ſhould your neighbours ſpare your cabbages, be aſſured their ſtock would not. There are certain maxims of Welſh morality, at leaſt of the morality of this part of Wales, which, though hitherto only traditionarily and practically handed down (like the common law of England heretofore) it may be uſeful and inſtructive to reduce, at this time, into writing—to wit—It is lawful and right to keep twenty times as much ſtock (particularly ſheep) as you have land to maintain; to conſider all the farms in the neighbourhood as a common; to graze every thing your neighbour has upon his ground, ripe or unripe, except his wheat; and abuſe him if he murmurs or complains. It is lawful and right to turn your horſes, when idle, looſe upon the roads, to ſhift for themſelves, tear down your neighbour's hedges, and deſtroy his hay or his grain. It is lawful and right to keep pigs which you never feed, and turn them looſe without yoke or ring, ſo that no hedge or fence may be able to reſiſt them, and this particularly at the ſeaſon when the fruit is ripening, and every gale of wind ſtrews the orchards with the produce of the trees; upon which, peradventure, ſome of your neighbours, who pay five and thirty ſhillings an acre for a patch of miſerable land, may place their principal dependence. All this is perfectly right and moral—but to pound your neighbour's horſe, or ſheep, or pig, how incalculable ſoever the injury he may have done you, or even to ſet your dog to worry and tear the ears of an intruder of this laſt deſcription, theſe are enormities with which rape and highway-robbery and murder are ſcarcely to be put in competition.

I call this the morality of the neighbourhood; becauſe it is practically upholden, not only by thoſe prudent people who carry on the reputable trade of thieving in the aforeſaid ſucceſsful manner; but by others alſo, who, in other reſpects, are really a good ſort of friendly people, and who, barring the eſtabliſhed uſages in which they have been habitually educated, would diſdain a diſhoneſt or diſhonourable action as much as any ſet of people whatever.

Like maſter like man. The morals of the very ſheep are contaminated, and their manners corrupted by the circumſtances under which they live. In the midſt of cultivation, and with the marks of proprietorſhip on their backs and ears, they have all the habits of ſavage nature. With the wildneſs and nimbleneſs of untamed dogs, ſtung by their neceſſities, and trained to ſhift for themſelves, they leap your garden walls and your hedges, as the wolves of old were uſed to leap their pin-folds. I planted a thouſand cow-cabbages in my garden laſt year; which, though they did not thrive very well, would yet, conſidering the ſhortneſs of fodder, have been very uſeful this ſpring; but behold, my neighbour's ſheep ſcaled the wall during a hard froſt, and devoured and ſpoiled about four fifths of them. With reſpect to hedges indeed, theſe are not ſuffered to preſent any permanent impediments to the freedom of the fleecy race: for make them as tight as you pleaſe and as high as you pleaſe, they are ſure to be regularly cleared, as ſoon as the winter ſets in, of every thing burnable, living or dead, and your work is all to be renewed in the enſuing ſpring. Alas! what chance in ſuch a neighbourhood have your turnips to help out your hay, or for cabbages to ſucceed your turnips. I have ventured to ſow ſome of the latter this ſpring, and I ſhall venture (if I have luck) to plant ſome out this ſummer: but I do it with a very lively apprehenſion that I am only ſpending my time, my diligence, and my ſubſtance, to ſupport the freebooters, (biped and quadruped) by which this once famous reſidence of Roderic the Great is now ſo notoriouſly infeſted.

One would think the evils that have this year reſulted from the want of fodder might urge our farmers to adopt a more ſpirited and rational ſyſtem for providing for the winter-keep of their ſtock; and alſo a plan of regulations neceſſary for the encouragement of ſuch improved cultivation: for beſides the inconveniencies and impediments with reſpect to ſowing the ſpring-corn, there have been great numbers of cattle that have periſhed abſolutely for want. At no very great diſtances from this place, I have heard of one farmer who has loſt eleven, and another nineteen, cows. Independent, indeed, of what may have happened from the want of fodder, there ſeems to be ſome diſtemper among cattle, ſeveral inſtances of accidents among which have lately occurred. Among the reſt, a very near neighbour of mine has loſt two very fine mares; and I myſelf had a very fine cow (for which, leſs than a week before the accident, I had paid the ſum of 13l.) drop down and ſuddenly expire, as ſhe was grazing in the middle of the day upon one of my meadows.

All theſe circumſtances put together have occaſioned every kind of ſtock (and milch-cows more particularly) to ſell at moſt exorbitant prices at our late fairs: and indeed it is not to be diſguiſed, that we ſeem to be threatened with a general dearth. Grain with us has riſen to a moſt exorbitant price:—Wheat as high as 24s. and Barley 14s. per cuſtomary buſhel of 10 gallons; and what is worſe, there are many little neighbourhoods in theſe parts, in which none is to be had at any rate; and the working people are obliged to loſe their time by going to diſtant markets to procure it. And yet, as I have before obſerved, our labourers (who provide for themſelves) have but 7s. per week. Some two or three there are who give eight; and there are ſome few who have had the conſideration to reſerve a little barley for their own labourers, and who ſell it them ſomewhat below the market-price. But the number is ſmall that have any to reſerve; and I can ſpeak from my own knowledge, that, for a ſpace of ſeven miles along our comparatively fertile valley, there are but two farmers who have a buſhel of grain of any deſcription to ſell. If the aſſertions and inquiries of others are to be depended upon, the ſtatement might be verified to a much more conſiderable extent. In ſhort, if I may judge of what I hear by what I know, I fear I may but too confidently affirm, that in this part of the country we have not nearly grain enough to furniſh our ſcanty population till the next harveſt: and I am ſorry to repeat, but it ought to be impreſſed, becauſe timely attention might prepare, in ſome degree, againſt the evil, that the proſpects for that harveſt (both on account of the circumſtances already mentioned, and the preſent appearances of the wheats in general) in theſe parts are far from being promiſing.

I know there is a delicacy in many perſons, ariſing from very good, though I believe very miſtaken, principles, about bringing facts of this deſcription before the public: but I believe it would have been well for the half-famiſhed poor of this nation, if the facts and reaſonings of thoſe who had made obſervations on the prognoſtics of the early part of laſt ſpring had not been ſo faſtidiouſly ſuppreſſed. Jobbers, indeed, may take advantage of the public alarm: but their advantages are ultimately (in years of real ſcarcity) a public benefit. Had grain been hitherto ſold at the current prices of laſt year; long before the next harveſt can come round, there would be none to be had at any price. Even as it is, in theſe parts, I repeat it, I do not think that without auxilliary ſupplies, our peaſantry, or even our little farmers, can be ſubſiſted. Beſides, might not the government, or, which is better, would not the merchant, from mere ſelf-intereſt, if timely appriſed, counteract the ſpeculations of the jobbers, by filling, and conſequently ſinking the market with foreign ſupplies?

From theſe digreſſive reflections ſome general idea may perhaps be collected of ſome parts at leaſt of our agricultural economy in thoſe parts of South Wales that ſurround this beautiful little village; and as I have now dipped into the ſubject, you may perhaps (if this paper is found acceptable) tible) hear more in the ſame ſtrain from your's, A LITTLE WELCH FARMER.

8th May, 1800.

P. S. Since the above was written, my concerns have called me as far as Merthyr Tydfil (a diſtance of about thirty miles). I am ſorry to ſay, that, throughout the whole ſpace of that journey, my remarks have been more than confirmed, as far as they relate to the proſpects of another harveſt. The crops of every kind make a very indifferent appearance, (peas only excepted). Many of the wheats look very bad, both in colour, and the ſcanty proportion in which they have come up. Some of them do not look as if they could ever yield their ſeed again to the ſowers. Accidents alſo, and the want of ſufficient precautions in draining and water-furrowing (circumſtances of extreme importance in this region of torrents) have occaſioned the actual deſolation of ſome fields, both of wheat and oats. The floods that accompanied a violent thunder-ſtorm, the night before my journey (May 9) had inundated ſeveral pieces that lay in ſight of the road, ſcouring the roots out of the ground in ſome places, and burying them in others with a thick layer of ſtones and rubbiſh, through which they can never ſprout again.

17th May.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE you generouſly continue to afford us a page in your widely circulated Magazine, we may ſtill retain the long-protracted hope of engaging the attention of our fellow-citizens; and hope deferred, however ſickening to the heart, is leſs intolerable than deſpair.

I have already ſaid (in a former letter) all that can be ſaid reſpecting the illuſive proſpect of melioration, which the Curates' Bill holds out to us. But, Sir, we cannot *avail* ourſelves of theſe advantages, ſuch as they are. A rector or vicar has but to declare that he will do his *own duty*, in order to diſmiſs any one of us. If indeed the curate can remain upon the ſpot until the parſon ſhall become weary of his arduous undertaking, and ſhall again ſtand in need of an aſſiſtant, he *muſt then* employ the perſon whom the biſhop has licenſed to the curacy. But, Mr. Editor, the parſon, inflamed with an extraordinary zeal, or ſtimulated by reſentment, may perſiſt in doing his duty for half a year, and, ſhould he be a character of ſingular perſeverance, for a whole twelvemonth; the *quondam* curate is without ſupport in the mean while, and compelled, long before the expiration of twelve months, to abandon his ſituation, in order to obtain from ſome other curacy (if he can get one), or in ſome other line of life (if he cannot) *Bread* to ſave him from ſtarving; for however much biſhops ought to be, and may be, given to hoſpitality, it is really out of their power to ſupport all their diſtreſſed clergy.

I myſelf knew an inſtance of a clergyman in the greateſt diſtreſs, weighed down by a numerous family of young children, diſmiſſed from his curacy from inability, through ill health, of performing the duty. This man's pitiable caſe was humbly repreſented to the biſhop of the dioceſe: his lordſhip charitably ſent him *ten pounds*. What could he do more? unleſs, indeed, he had beſtowed upon him the next vacant benefice. But the forlorn curate was taken to Abraham's boſom, probably before a vacancy occurred; ſo that his lordſhip's future intentions can only be known and regiſtered above. Indeed the poor man lived ſo ſhort a time after the biſhop's benefaction, that his lordſhip (who is a maſter of calculation) probably foreſaw that *ten pounds* would be a proviſion for life.

We are a claſs of men, Sir, too depreſſed ever to emerge from our deplorable ſituation, unleſs the *voice of the public* ſhould declare itſelf loudly in our behalf. The dread of diſmiſſion and conſequent inevitable poverty will ever keep us as individuals *ſilent*; and we are too much diſperſed to be able to unite as a body, and petition parliament for relief; and yet, it is from the legiſlature alone that we can ever expect it.

That we have long endured our ſufferings in patient ſilence, cannot be denied. But the hardneſs of the times now drives us to deſpair; and while we admire the liberality of that government which has taken upon itſelf to ſupport ſuch numbers of the popiſh clergy, we cannot but feel the more deeply grieved and humbled, that ſuch numbers of wretched prieſts of its own *eſtabliſhed religion* ſhould attract none of its compaſſion.

The nation, Mr. Editor, contributes very liberally to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed prieſthood; and, I preſume, were the contribution of that part of the tithe which ſtill remains in the hands of the church, properly divided and diſtributed, there would be a comfortable proviſion for an *officiating prieſt* for every pariſh; a proviſion that would enable him to breed up a family decently. For, as to a certain deſcription of prieſts, who have no cure of ſouls attached to their benefices, they really are a dead weight upon their order. And very many of another deſcription, who do occaſionally condeſcend to inſtruct their flock, are overpaid beyond all reaſonable proportion ; and thus four or five families are left neceſſitous, in order to heap fifteen hundred or two thouſand pounds a year upon a ſingle family, whoſe head may have no particular merit, or other claim upon the donor, that than of *nepotiſm*. Caſt your eyes now upon the humble ſtate of the curates of theſe laſt, and you will find, that a common menial ſervant is in much better circumſtances. The valet of one of theſe beneficed clergymen, with his twenty pounds a year, caſt-off cloaths, and the high-feeding to be met with in his maſter's houſe, is in a ſituation to pity the curate with ſeventy-five pounds per annum, without thoſe advantages.

Allow, for the ſake of argument, that one of theſe poor creatures has ſixty pounds a year—there are very few that have more, and few that have ſo much: with this money he has a hovel to hire to hide his head in ; he muſt keep a female ſervant ; he has all the neceſſaries of life to purchaſe at their preſent high prices ; he muſt make a decent appearance ; he has probably a horſe to hire to attend a diſtant church: now, if you make a calculation of theſe various expences, and lay them at the loweſt, you will find his ſcanty pittance abſolutely inſufficient to anſwer theſe demands. What can the poor creature do, but look forward with terror to a jail? Unleſs he happens to have high connections, the obtaining a living is quite out of the queſtion. Thus, with the education and habits of a gentleman, he is baniſhed at four-and-twenty to a remote village, ſhut out from all ſociety, and condemned to lead a life of mortification in every ſenſe of the word, without a proſpect of future advancement, or the means of preſent comfort. Picture to yourſelf a young man thus ſituated ; his heart framed for friendſhip and affection, his mind ardent, and his body ſtrong; how willingly would he exert both to the utmoſt, to procure a decent domeſtic eſtabliſhment ? but the means are withheld from him, or are out of his reach. Trade and mechanical employments are forbidden him, at leaſt, virtually. The world is overſtocked with books. If he would teach the languages, his remote ſituation affords no pupils ; and if it did, he has no place to receive them in, or any means of beginning ſuch an eſtabliſhment ;—and thus muſt he and his miſerable brethren drag on a tedious hopeleſs exiſtence, live unnoticed, and die unpitied, unleſs the legiſlature ſhould humanely interpoſe in their behalf, by paſſing an act to equaliſe the revenues of the church, and reſtrict the biſhops from admitting ſuch numbers into that crowded profeſſion. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may not perhaps be familiar to all your claſſical readers, that in the earlieſt productions now exiſting in the Greek language, the occurrence of the *article* is as rare as in thoſe of a later date it is frequent. I think I have even heard it aſſerted by a gentleman, whoſe pencil has embodied the ſublimity of Milton, and whoſe ardent conception of the Homeric magnificence and grandeur does not prevent him from ſtooping to examine critically the minutiæ of the poet's ſtyle, that not a ſingle inſtance of the article, ſtrictly ſo called, is to be found in the works of the Grecian bard. Having had occaſion lately to peruſe ſome parts of the Iliad and Odyſſey, I paid attention to this remark, and found it almoſt completely verified, very few paſſages occurring which contained any thing that could be conſtrued into an article ; and in moſt of thoſe, where to ſuperficial obſervation it might ſeem to exiſt, being in reality a pronoun, and requiring to be tranſlated as ſuch. The inſtances, however, which I am about to ſubjoin, do not appear ſo eaſy to be accounted for. To give them a ſort of awkward, obſcure, and unneceſſary *pronominal* meaning, would be offering manifeſt violence to the ſimplicity and perſpicuity of Homer's ſtyle. Again, the extreme rarity of the *article* (conſidering them as ſuch) might well authorize the inference of its being then totally unknown, for a word of that nature, if employed at all, muſt be employed frequently. Being thus equally objectionable as articles or pronouns, how are we to regard them ? as original anomalies, or interpolations of ſubſequent critics and tranſcribers ? I ſhould be glad if any of your learned correſpondents would favour us with an opinion on this ſubject ; and I am, Sir,

March 18, 1800. Your's, &c. N. K.

Inſtances of the Article in Homer.

Il. l. i. 33.—ii. 674.—iv. 212.—260.—310.—329.—502.—vi. 40.—166.—302.—390.—402.—467.—vii. 41.—161.

Od. l. i. 17.—26.—125.—210.—239.—329.—ii. 21.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* INHABITANTS *of* ALGIERS, *and* COUNTRY *ſubject to the* DEY, *and of their difference with reſpect to* ORIGIN, CHARACTER *and* CIVIL RELATIONS.

(Concluded from p. 439.)

AMONG the Mahometan inhabitants of the Algerine dominions may likewiſe be reckoned ſome *Arabian tribes*, who, without mingling with the Moors, or moſt ancient poſſeſſors of the country, have to the preſent times, preſerved themſelves ſeparate from all others, partly in a ſtate of independence, and partly as tributaries to the Dey. They are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by their language, by their rude manners, a peculiar mode of living, and by their pride, deeming themſelves better and nobler than others. Not leſs characteriſtic is their love of liberty. They live either in the deſert, or in inacceſſible ridges of mountains, divided into families and clans, under the patriarchical government of a *Sheic*, who may be conſidered as at the ſame time judge, inſtructor and leader of his tribe. Their wealth conſiſts in their flocks and herds. With theſe they deſcend from the mountains into the plain country, whenever they think they can do it with ſafety. To prevent their being ſuddenly ſurpriſed by their enemies, they place guards in every direction around them, and on the firſt appearance of danger retire again to their mountains. The number of theſe nomades decreaſes however every year, eſpecially in the province of Maſcara, where the preſent Dey has made many conqueſts. The Arab tribes ſubjected to the Algerines pay a ſmall tribute, and are treated with great lenity, for fear of irritating them to rebel and join the Cabyls and independent Arabs.

The number of *Jews* in the territory of Algiers is not great: but it is difficult exactly to determine it, as it is kept ſecret by themſelves for the purpoſe of preventing an augmentation of the tax, which is regulated according to the number of families ſettled in the country. Jews cannot acquire landed property in Algiers. They are likewiſe oppreſſed and deſpiſed, being obliged to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the other inhabitants by their dreſs, eſpecially by wearing clothes of dark colours. In this reſpect the women enjoy greater indulgence: even they, however, are forbid to appear in public with a veil. Nor is any Jew permitted to ride through the city-gates, or in the city. A Chriſtian ſlave may, in caſe he be attacked by Moors, defend himſelf; a Jew, on the contrary, would not ſo eaſily eſcape with ſound limbs, if he ſhould dare to put himſelf in a poſture of defence againſt the miſ-uſage of the Turks and Moors. Rich Jews therefore purchaſe the protection of powerful Turks, and of the European conſuls. The Algerine Jews are, generally ſpeaking, ignorant, ſuperſtitious and fanatical in the higheſt degree: and, moreover, cowardly, baſe-minded, perfidious, avaricious, and addicted to cheating: on their promiſe in pecuniary tranſactions no one can place confidence; and the greateſt cheats are found among the moſt wealthy. In affairs which concern only themſelves, they are judged by their own tribunals and an elder, who is known by the name of a *king of the Jews*. One of the moſt pernicious cuſtoms prevalent among them is, that parents form marriage-contracts for their yet infant children, who, in that caſe, are even married at the age of four or ſix years; and in their ninth or tenth year cohabit as man and wife.

The number of *Negroes* annually imported as ſlaves into Algiers amounts to from 150 to 180. Their price varies from 50 to 150 zechins. The female negro ſlaves are in greater requeſt, as attendants on the Mooriſh ladies, and as domeſtic ſervants, and therefore fetch a higher price than the males. Many of the negreſſes are likewiſe very frequently purchaſed and kept as concubines by the wealthy Turks and Moors, and not ſeldom preferred to the fair natives of the country. It however happens very rarely that a Turk actually marries a negreſs: but ſuch intermarriages are more frequent among the Moors and Coloris. Although all the negroes came into the country as ſlaves, yet the greater part of them are, either gratuitouſly, or in conſideration of a large ſum of money, manumitted by their maſters. Nor are they here, in general, ſo badly treated as in the Weſt-Indian colonies of the Europeans: they enjoy, on the contrary, a conſiderable portion of liberty, are not confined, or in a cruel manner overwhelmed with exceſſive labour. Any over-rigid or unjuſt treatment of them is even puniſhed by the government. Negro and Chriſtian ſlaves are, at Algiers, employed in the ſame offices as our domeſtic ſervants. But Jews and Chriſtians are not permitted to keep negro ſlaves who profeſs the Mahomedan religion. As ſoon as a negro acquires his freedom, which is often granted on occaſions of rejoicing, or on the deceaſe of his maſter; he is eſteemed equal to, and is entitled to the ſame privileges as, the Moors. They may then even intermarry among themſelves and with the Moors. The negreſſes are generally the confidantes of the young ladies in their maſter's houſe, in which caſe their ſituation becomes very comfortable. They have likewiſe a great influence on the education of youth, as they are employed as attendants on the children, who, in their tender years, are more with them than with their parents. But they ſpoil the children by over-indulgence, as they are apt too much to give way to and flatter the deſires of theſe their future maſters.

We now come to the *Chriſtians*, but who, on account of their tranſitory reſidence, can hardly be ſaid to conſtitute part of the proper inhabitants. It is almoſt in the cities only that we meet with Chriſtians, but very rarely in the open country. On the weſtern coaſt, the Spaniards occupy Oran and Maſalquivir: the citizens reſident there, for the moſt part fugitives from their native land, derive their ſubſiſtence from the garriſon, and live in indolence, miſery, and poverty, being deſtitute of trade, agriculture and manufactures. The Chriſtians who are met with in the other cities (a few travelling merchants and literati excepted) are all ſlaves: but treated with a great deal more lenity than themſelves and the miſſionaries pretend. There are two claſſes of Chriſtian ſlaves. To the firſt belong all thoſe who are captured by the Algerine corſairs: theſe are preferred to the others, and are truly worthy of commiſeration. On their arrival at Algiers, they are ſeparated into diviſions, and conducted to the palace of the Dey, that he may ſelect whomſoever he pleaſes from them: the remainder are taken to the market-place, and ſold to the higheſt bidder. The captains and chief officers of ſhips, and all perſons of diſtinction and of a better appearance are placed in the firſt diviſion of priſoners, and treated with greater mildneſs than the reſt, becauſe it is expected that they will purchaſe their liberty. In the day-time they muſt work in the ſail-magazines belonging to the navy; and at night they are ſhut up with the other ſlaves in the bagnios. The children and women are kept as ſervants in the palace of the Dey: or purchaſed by other grandees, to attend on their wives. If among the female captives there happen to be a lady of high rank, ſhe remains indeed the property of the Dey, but is permitted to reſide in the houſe of ſome of the free Chriſtians. The remainder of the ſhip's crew are publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, and become the property either of the ſtate or of private individuals.

The ſecond claſs of Chriſtian ſlaves at Algiers conſiſts of (what will appear ſtrange to many of our readers) perſons who of their own accord enter into a ſtate of ſlavery. They are for the moſt part deſerters from the Spaniſh garriſon in Oran and Maſalquivir, who from fear, deſpair, ignorance or precipitancy make their eſcape. Oran, then, is the nurſery of this kind of Chriſtian ſlaves: and the number of ſuch runaways is reckoned to amount annually to about one hundred. Among them are natives of almoſt every country of Europe. While the author, from whom this account of Algiers is extracted, reſided there, the German Oranites were for the moſt part men, who, in their native country, had been forced or inveigled to enter into the army—had deſerted—been picked up by Spaniſh or French recruiting-parties, and at laſt, after various intermediate adventures, been ſentenced to tranſportation to Oran. They were almoſt all addicted to drunkenneſs, but in other reſpects faithful, good-natured, well-behaved, laborious, and not ſo abandoned as the reſt of their companions. Thoſe who were natives of France were adventurers, or had been ruined by gaming, and thus incited to the commiſſion of crimes, which obliged them to fly. Few of them had reformed. They were almoſt without exception of a volatile and daring diſpoſition, careleſs, lazy, and adepts in charlatanry and knavery. The greater part of the Spaniſh Oranites were tranſported ſmugglers. Among thoſe from Italy were found the moſt abandoned wretches and the moſt atrocious criminals, and even among theſe the Neapolitans and Genoeſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſuperior wickedneſs. Moſt of them had been banditti, highway-robbers and murderers, and been forced to fly to Spain, where, even after their tranſportation to Oran, they purſued their old practices, and on that account made their eſcape to Algiers, to avoid the puniſhment due to their crimes. They related with the greateſt unconcern and frankneſs all the deeds of horror they had formerly perpetrated: the oldeſt were the moſt hardened and ſhameleſs, probably becauſe they had loſt all hope of ever returning to Europe. The younger among them were not ſo communicative: but ſufficiently indicated by their geſtures that they were not much better than the others. They believe that they are now doing penance for their ſins, diligently attend the confeſſional, and are ſcrupulouſly obſervant of the faſts enjoined by the church. Among the Oranites there were very few Engliſh, Portugueſe, Swiſs, Poles, and Pruſſians: but no Dutch, Swedes, Ruſſians, and Danes: and only one Norwegian. All theſe deſerters know beforehand what doom awaits them on their arrival: they, however, prefer a ſtate of ſlavery to that of a Spaniſh ſoldier at Oran, as in Algiers they are better treated, and flatter themſelves with the hope of being ranſomed, in which expectation they very frequently find themſelves deceived.

With reſpect to the treatment of the Chriſtian ſlaves, no particular diſtinction is made between the deſerters from Oran and thoſe captured by the cruiſers. They are, in general, well kept, and not overwhelmed with labour, or cruel uſage; as every proprietor finds it his intereſt to preſerve his ſlaves, for the ſake of the ranſom he expects to receive for them. Thoſe who belong to the Dey, are kept as attendants in his palace. There are a great number of them, they have little to do, and are well, and even richly, clothed. Many of them live in abundance, as they receive valuable preſents from the grandees who are applying for ſome favour from the Dey: but their ſituation is ſo far irkſome, that they muſt live quiet and retired, and ſeldom receive permiſſion to leave the palace. The youngeſt and moſt beautiful among them are likewiſe expoſed to the ſeduction of the corrupt courtiers. The other Chriſtian ſlaves who are the property of the ſtate, are employed in the dock-yards and magazines: and are under the command of Turkiſh taſkmaſters. At ſun-riſe, they are conducted to their labour; and receive three ſmall loaves for breakfaſt: thoſe who have money may purchaſe fruit in addition to their bread. Their labour never ſurpaſſes their ſtrength. At mid-day, they are called to dinner by the ſound of two French-horns; their dinner conſiſts of a kind of grits, boiled in water, and ſeaſoned with ſome old butter or oil. The portions are large; but the manner of cooking the meſs is nauſeous and diſguſting. After dinner their labour recommences, and laſts till about ſun-ſet; when each ſlave again receives three coarſe loaves, and a few olives. Their clothes are furniſhed at the expence of the Dey. After their daily labour is over, they are, for the moſt part, ſhut up in the bagnios. When the number of ſlaves is conſiderable, thoſe of a virtuous diſpoſition and who have formerly been accuſtomed to better accommodations and company, complain more of this nightly lodging, than of the fatigues of the day; filth, corrupted air, and vermin in abundance, prevent the repoſe ſo neceſſary to them. To which may be added jeſts and diſcourſe offenſive to chaſte ears, not to mention the abominable vices prevalent in this country: the ſociety of abandoned Oranites, in particular, proves extremely diſagreeable to many unfortunate men of worth.

The condition of the ſlaves of private perſons is, with very few exceptions, preferable to that of thoſe who belong to the ſtate. In the cities, they are employed as menial ſervants; in the country, they cultivate the gardens and vineyards. Every thing depends upon their being able to gain the favour and confidence of their maſters. The amorous intrigues, of which ſo many of the ranſomed ſlaves boaſt, may in general be conſidered as fictions. Many private perſons, eſpecially Jews, and even the Dey and his miniſters, hire out Chriſtian ſlaves as ſervants to the free Chriſtians, on their giving good ſecurity. Many of theſe ſlaves have then an opportunity to accumulate ſome money for themſelves, in which caſe, they leave their maſters, take taverns in the city, where they ſell wine and ſpirituous liquors, and often acquire conſiderable property.

Thoſe who had been captured by the Algerine corſairs frequently regain their liberty by being ranſomed: but the Oranite deſerters have little or no hopes of ſuch good fortune, and generally remain in ſlavery to the end of their lives. Sometimes however it happens, that a government, as, for inſtance, the French in 1784, ranſomed all their countrymen without exception. The number of Chriſtian ſlaves was formerly much more conſiderable than in 1788. In 1785, though in the preceding year all the French had been ranſomed, they were computed to amount to about two thouſand. In 1786-7, five hundred Spaniards and Neapolitans were liberated; and about ſeven hundred died of the plague: ſo that not above 800 Chriſtian ſlaves were left at that time; and the moſt of theſe were deſerters from Oran.

We ſhall conclude with a few obſervations relative to the *renegadoes*. There are few of them in this country; and theſe may be divided into two claſſes; viz. Jews and Chriſtians. With reſpect to the Jews, many zealous Mahomedans are of opinion, that it would be better if they adopted the Chriſtian religion previouſly to their becoming proſelytes to Mahometiſm. Of the Jews, more women than men renounce the faith of their anceſtors. They are induced to embrace the dominant religion of the country, either for the purpoſe of being revenged of their relations, or of eſcaping ſome puniſhment, or from motives of ambition or intereſt. If ſuch a renegado be endowed with ſuperior talents, and poſſeſs knowledge, addreſs, and courage, and have the good fortune to render his ſervices uſeful to the government; he is eſteemed equal to the Coloris, and may be raiſed to honourable and lucrative offices. Thus, for inſtance, the preſent admiral of the Algerine fleet is a renegado, who was formerly a Jew. Renegadoes who were Chriſtians, are leſs numerous. Formerly they were eager to gain proſelytes from Chriſtianity: but at preſent ſuch converſions are very rarely encouraged, nay, in moſt inſtances, not even permitted, as the proprietors of the ſlaves would be loſers, and be deprived of the expected ranſom. On the whole, in this country too they are of opinion, that it is beſt for every one to adhere to the religion in which he was educated. They even deſpiſe and diſtruſt renegadoes: and that not without reaſon, for the greater part of them are in their hearts attached to neither one religion nor the other.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HEIGHTS *of* MOUNTAINS *in* ITALY *and* GERMANY.

IN p. 894, of our laſt volume, we gave a ſtatement of the height of *Monte Cava* near Rome, and of the paſſes leading from Switzerland into Italy: to theſe we are now enabled to add the following:

In "Fragments on Italy, from the Journal of a young German, 1798."—The height of the *Gran Saſſo d'Italia*, betwixt Aquila and Teramo, is ſtated to be 8255; of *Monte Velino*, 7818; and of *Monte Sila*, in Calabria, 4634 Pariſian feet above the level of the ſea. *Monte Raticoſa*, at Pietra Mala, the higheſt point of the main road from Bologna to Florence, has an altitude of 2901; and the *Radicofani*, the higheſt point of the road from Florence to Rome, 2470 feet. Theſe mountains are all ſituated in the *Apennine ridge.* In the Alps, according to the ſame author, the height of the paſs over the *Col de Balme*, 7086; of *Montanvert*, 5724; of the paſs over the *Cenis*, 6261; of the higheſt point of the road over the *St. Bernard*, 7530; over the *Gemmi*, 6985; over the *Grimſel*, 6570 Pariſian feet.

In Fr. Mich. Vierthaler's Travels through Salzburg, we find the following heights, above the level of the ſea, of mountains in that archbiſhopric.

The ſmall caſtle *St. Franz*, on the ſummit of the *Imberg*, 2122 Pariſian feet.

The *Geiſberg*, 4012, according to Von Buch; 3890, according to Von Humboldt.

The *Unterſberg*, on the ſide towards Salzburg, 5516 feet, according to Von Humboldt and Schiegg; on the ſide towards Berchteſgaden at leaſt 6000.

The high *Göhl*, 5800.

The weſtern point of the *Tännengebirg*, at the paſs Lueg, 6644, according to Humboldt and Schiegg.

The *Schiller-Höhe* between the Hinter-Alpe and Bundſchuh, 6736, according to Von Moll.

Windsfeld, 6879, according to Von Moll.

The *Hohe Thron*, in the Tännengebirg, 7245, according to Felner.

The *Horns* on both ſides of the Windsfeld, 8052, according to Von Moll.

Higheſt pits on the *Goldberg*, in Rauris, 8233, according to Von Moll.

Rathhausberg, 8300.

Wazmann, 9058, according to Beck.

The *Herzog Ernſt*, or the *Groſſe Kogel*, in Rauris, 9100.

The *Hohe Nan*, or the *Hochhorn*, 10633, according to Hacquet.

The *Sonnenblick* is ſaid to riſe to an equal height with the laſt-mentioned mountain: and the *Ankogel*, the *Wiſbacher Horn*, and the *Löffler* in the *Stillupe* to be ſtill higher. It appears, then, from the above liſt, that the mountains of Salzburg may be reckoned among the higheſt in the old World. Not even in the Carpathian and Pyrenean ridges are there any higher: only by ſome of the Alps are they ſurpaſſed in altitude.

In TYROL the higheſt mountains are,

The *Playley-Kogel*, 9748 Pariſian feet, according to Walcher.

The *Glockner*, 11500.

The *Ortele*, 12000. Hacquet eſtimates the height of this laſt to be equal to that of Mont Blanc; which, however, may be juſtly doubted.

Heights of BOHEMIAN, CARINTHIAN, and other mountains:

Terglau, the higheſt mountain among the Julian Alps, 9294 feet.

The *Great* and *Little Sturmhaube*, 4710 feet.

Mont-Balon, the higheſt mountain of the Vogeſen, 4236 feet.

Heidelberg near Reichenſtein in the Bohemian Foreſt, 3517 feet

Buchberg, the higheſt baſaltic mountain in Germany, 2741 feet.

JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *through* SCOTLAND, *made in* 1798, *by* JOHN HOUSMAN.

JULY 21ſt.—I left Corby, and proceeded, by way of Carliſle and Longtown, to Langholm, in Roxburghſhire, 28 miles.—On my firſt outſet, the road leads me along the fertile and beautiful fields on the borders of the Eden; which river I croſs at Warwick-bridge, over an old but ſtrong ſtone bridge. This river is the principal one in Cumberland, and traverſes the fineſt part of that county. It riſes in Weſtmorland, pours its clear waters rapidly along a pebbly or rocky channel, and empties itſelf into the Solway-frith. Warwick-hall, the ſeat of Robert Bonner Warwick, Eſq. preſents itſelf on the right: and, as we ride up the village of Warwick, the church is ſeen on a hill, diſplaying marks of conſiderable antiquity; eſpecially the ſemi-circular fluted form of the choir. Hence to Carliſle the country is fine, fertile, level, well-cultivated, and chiefly divided into ſmall farms; with a ſoil generally of ſand, or light loam; and produces turnips, barley, and clover, of the beſt quality. Here we obſerve the mountains, placed at a great diſtance, on every ſide, and an extenſive view is admitted from ſome parts of the road, particularly along the borders of Scotland. This is the market-day at Carliſle, and the farmers are flocking thither with the produce of their farms; an object pleaſing enough; but the ſight of the many colliers in dirt and rags, driving along the road their meagre, half-ſtarved horſes, over-loaden with coals, is ſomewhat painful.

Carliſle is a city of great antiquity, and was formerly of great ſtrength. It has increaſed much in wealth and population within the laſt 50 or 60 years, in conſequence of the introduction of the cotton manufacture; which, in its various branches, is now carried on here to a great extent. The buildings are good, and the ſtreets clean and ſpacious. The preſent population of the city and ſuburbs is about 8,700 ſouls.—From hence to Longtown the country is level, and interſperſed with narrow commons. The cultivated lands are all incloſed; and the ſoil chiefly clay, till we croſs the river Line or Leven, and enter Sir James Graham's extenſive eſtate, where a deep ſandy loam chiefly prevails. On this eſtate, near the road, there is likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of mooriſh ſoil, planted with Scotch firs, larches, &c. which grow well, and contribute much towards adorning and ſheltering the country.

Longtown is a ſmall, neat, modern-built, market-town; the property of Sir James Graham. Its ſtreets are regular and ſpacious; and its ſituation pleaſant. At the north end of this town a good ſtone bridge takes the road over the Eſk, which is a pretty large river, and well ſtored with ſalmon, and ſmaller kinds of fiſh. The fertility of the ſoil, and beauty of the country, continue to increaſe. The goodneſs of the road, and fine thorn-hedges on each hand, added to the evenneſs of the ſurface, and neatneſs, and regularity of the pretty ſmall fields, give the whole a peculiarly pleaſing appearance. Netherby, the elegant ſeat of Sir James Graham, preſents itſelf juſt emerging from a deep wood on the right. I continue along the ſide of the river, and ſoon arrive at the junction of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, formed by an old line called the Scotch dyke, on each ſide of which there is a turnpike bar unconnected with each other. No ſooner was my foot ſet on Scotch ground than a board, over the door of a cottage, invited me to taſte the Whiſky ſold there. I, however, declined the invitation, and continued my journey along the banks of Eſk, which are, in general, beautifully cloathed with wood. The ground on each ſide begins to riſe conſiderably, and becomes more cold and ſterile. The village of Cannonby is generally well built, pleaſantly ſeated on the Eſk, and is adorned with ſeveral neat country ſeats of gentlemen in eaſy circumſtances. This diſtrict, from the Scotch dyke to Langholm, is almoſt wholly the property of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.—Leaving Cannonby, I ſtill purſue the courſe of the river; the vale is about a quarter of a mile broad, and divided into convenient farms, on a part of which turnips, potatoes, barley, oats, and clover are cultivated, but the greateſt diviſion is in paſturage. The ſides of the hills continue ornamented with wood of various ſorts; and a few miles before I reach Langholm, the mountains begin to approach each other, and preſently ſhut up the vale ſo as only juſt to admit a paſſage for the water. The road is excellent, being made of fine gravel, and ſufficiently wide; but here ſeems a great neglect in omitting to place railing or walls where it runs along the ſides of precipices; or in arches over dells. This muſt occaſion a conſiderable degree of danger to travellers in dark nights, as well as to thoſe in liquor &c. The deep hanging-woods on each ſide, forming almoſt a continued viſta, the murmuring ſtream below, the height of the hills above, and the whole beheld under the veil of twilight (ſuch as it happened to be when I paſſed), form altogether a ſolemn ſcene. Numerous rills are trickling down the glens, among the ſtones.

I reach Langholm, and find tolerable accommodations at the Salutation inn. I found victuals more plentiful and ſolid, than neatly dreſſed; and more honeſty than ceremony uſed by the maſter and his ſervants. The landlord's daughter and ſervant girl acted as waiter and chambermaid, and tripped lightly over the carpet *barefoot*. The cuſtom of young women and children going without ſhoes and ſtockings is ſo prevalent here, that people of almoſt every deſcription adopt it.

The next morning went to ſee the Duke of Buccleugh's ſeat, about three quarters of a mile from this town. It is a ſmall, neat, modern-built houſe, where His Grace reſides generally about a month or ſix weeks during the ſeaſon of grouſe ſhooting; and where he occaſionally lodges in his road from Dalkeith to England. The vale is here perfectly level, rather ſpacious, and compoſed of lawns, meadows, pleaſure-grounds, &c. The ſurrounding hills are beautifully ſmooth, ſoft and verdant, and their baſes fringed with large woods and thriving plantations, traverſed in every direction by walks, which occaſionally viſit an arbour, grotto, &c.

About an hundred yards from the houſe a beautiful wooden arch ſprings acroſs a ſmall river, which runs in a hollow rocky channel.—From hence I walked a mile and a half up the vale, to the houſe of Mr. Keir, the Duke's factor or agent, for the purpoſe of ſeeing ſome irrigation lately executed there, under the direction of Mr. Stephens, a gentleman from Glouceſterſhire. This, I am told, is the firſt eſſay of the watering ſyſtem in this part of the kingdom; and bids fair to anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectations of the projectors. But many of the neighbouring people laugh at the ſcheme, and conſider it a mere whim, which will be of no real advantage. However, there is no doubt that a little time will ſhew them that irrigation, where practicable, is the moſt profitable ſpecies of agricultural improvement. This is a ſheep-farming country and the farms are very extenſive.

I return to Langholm, and, July 22d. left this place, and rode to Hawick, in Roxburghſhire, 22 miles. I purſued the courſe of a branch of the Eſk towards its ſource. The vale varies in breadth, is generally of a dry, gravelly ſoil, and produces good barley, oats, and clover. It is cultivated a little up the ſkirts of the bordering mountains, which are dry green hills, and form the fineſt ſheep-walks. Farms are here very extenſive, and almoſt wholly belong to the Duke of Buccleugh. At about five miles and a half from Langholm, I called on Mr. Henderſon, of Buſh, on whoſe farm ſome improvement, by watering or flooding land, had lately been effected by the Mr. Stephens mentioned before. The ſubject of this operation was a mere bed of gravel, which ſcarcely produced any thing, and which was pointed out by the Duke of Buccleugh, as a proper place on which to try the experiment, whether the effects of irrigation are ſuch as had been repreſented to him. Mr. Stephens accordingly ſet to work; firſt levelling the ground by filling up hollows, removing hillocks, &c. and afterwards forming the work. This being done, the water was applied, and the effect is truly aſtoniſhing: a heavy crop of graſs is now almoſt ready for cutting, although this is the firſt year. The expence in this caſe was £.5 *per acre*. Mr. Henderſon now ſees the great advantage of water-meadows, and intends to apply the brook which runs through his farm to as much of his ground as he poſſibly can. Farms in this diſtrict are very extenſive, comprehending large tracts of the adjoining mountains. Mr. Henderſon obſerves that his is between 7 and 8 miles in circumference; and, what ſeems to me rather a ſingular opinion, he thinks the hills he occupies are too much covered with green ſward, and would prefer a ſmall mixture of heath and moſs for depaſturing a ſheep-ſtock.

Moſt of the farm-houſes are pretty well built with ſtone, and covered with blue ſlate. All the new cottages are likewiſe neatly erected with ſtone, and covered with ſlate; but the old cottages, and ſome farm-houſes, are the moſt miſerable hovels that can be conceived:—The walls from four to ſix feet high: windows very ſmall, generally with glaſs, but ſometimes without: chimnies of a ſort of wicker-work bound round with ropes of ſtraw; and I obſerved ſome where the ſmoke iſſued from a mere hole in the thatch. Nor are the generality of theſe wigwams interiorly more inviting: a ſod-floor, unplaſtered walls, mean furniture, and the whole very dirty. Whiſky and bottled-ale may, however, be had at almoſt every turnpike-cottage; and at ſeveral other huts along the road. The people are extremely civil; and ſo hoſpitable, that if one calls for a bottle of ale, they will often accompany it with bread and cheeſe. As I purſue my journey, the vale contracts, and at length quite ſhuts up, ſo as juſt to leave a paſſage for the river. The road now gently climbs the mountain, and then runs along its ſide almoſt half way up. Here the ſcene is quite new, and ſurpriſingly curious; very different from any thing I have ſeen hitherto in any part of England or Wales. Theſe hills are covered on every ſide with the moſt beautiful verdure; the graſs is ſoft and luxuriant; not a ſtone, not a tree, not a ſhrub nor even a heath, or furze-buſh, breaks the uniformity of the picture. Nothing but the ſilvery tints of the bleating flocks, feeding on the ſwelling breaſts of theſe mountains, vary the chearful green which overſpreads them from head to foot. Scarce a fern is to be ſeen; and even thoſe furrows, which time and heavy rains had worn in their ſides, are now covered with herbage, ſo that it is difficult to find a ſpeck.

The river tumbles along its channel many hundreds of yards below, and to which the deſcent from the road is extremely rapid, but without the horror of a rocky precipice. I had all along viewed with pleaſure the verdure of the hills: but here no contraſt appears; I no longer ſee the cultivated vale beneath; the ſtraggling wood creeping up the ſide of the hill; nor the ſhepherd's cot on the border of the ſtream. The road preſently deſcends again to the bottom, winds about the corner of a mountain, and a fine avenue of about a mile in length opens at once in a direct line, and is terminated by the inn, called Moſpawl, a large farm-houſe, ſituated twelve miles and a half from Hawick. Here a high and long ridge of hills bounds each ſide, leaving a vale of 40 yards wide; and the road goes along the middle with a brook on each hand. I reach the inn, which, although placed in this wild diſtrict, is ſaid to afford decent accommodations; but the evening approaching, I had not time to call there. Here I arrive at the ſource of the river, which I have been cloſely purſuing from Langholm, and am falling into another vale waſhed by the Tiviot, a large branch of the Tweed, running contrary to the direction of that which I have juſt left. The mountains now grow tamer, more lumpiſh, and partly covered with patches of ſhort heath. Beſides the pleaſing, novel appearance of the country, I have been amuſed all along with ſeeing the ſhepherds collecting their flocks, and driving them to the baſe of the mountain; while three or four pretty milk-maids, with pails in their hands, are iſſuing from their cots, and climbing the hills to meet the ewes, which in a convenient ſituation are penned up with hurdles for the purpoſe of being milked. The men are wrapped in their plaids, and women go without ſhoes and ſtockings, and often without a hat. Their petticoats are alſo frequently *kilted* up as high as the knee; and, if the morning or evening is wet, a plaid likewiſe covers their ſhoulders and head. The ewes go readily into the fold, and are milked with aſtoniſhing rapidity. The inſtinct of the ſhepherd's dog in collecting and driving the flocks, is not leſs ſurprizing than that of the pointer in finding game, &c. I frequently paſſed the end of another vale which opened into this, and ſent forth a ſtream of water. There vallies are generally narrow, but cultivated along the bottom.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the TRUE POSITION *of the* CITY SERA *of* PTOLEMY, *by* M. JULIUS KLAPROTH, *of* BERLIN.

THIS city (Σηρα μητροπολις, Ptol. lib. vi. cap. 16) is one of the moſt important points of all northern Aſia, as far as it was know to the ancients. Before the time of D'Anville, it was by ſome held to be the *Sin-din-fu* of Marco Polo; by others, *Chan-balig* or *Peking*:[*] by others again, Panyu. D'Anville was the firſt, who in his map *Monde connu des anciens* (Rollin, Hiſt. Anc. t. i. præf. p. 7) adopted KAN-TSCHEU, in the Chineſe province *Schen-ſi*, as the Sera of Ptolemy, and ſo reduced the anciently known world within narrower limits. This hypotheſis he confirmed by his *Orbis veteribus notus*, in the year 1763; and all poſterior geographers followed him. But D'Anville had been miſled by Mercator's maps to Ptolemy, in which the courſe of the two rivers of Serica, the Oechardes and Bautes, is ſo delineated as nowiſe to correſpond with the Greek text. According to the maps drawn by M. Klaproth in conformity to the corrected text of Ptolemy, the ſouthern branch, *Bautes*, appears to him to have been the *Hoang-ho*, or *Yellow River*, and the northern branch the *Olan-muren*, which takes its riſe to the north of the *Kho-kho-nor*, on the borders of Thibet, and in the land of the *Si fan*; and flows into the *Hoang ho*, in 31° 15′ N. Lat. But now it is more difficult to determine the poſition of *Sera*, becauſe there are a much greater number of cities on the *Haang-ho*, than on the *Etziné*, where D'Anville placed it. After long reſearches, M. Klaproth at laſt found out the true place which the ancients called *Sera*: it is namely the preſent *Lan-tſcheu* in 36° 8′ 24″ N. lat. and 122° 6′ 30″ E. long. from Ferro. Under the dynaſty *Tong-han*, which reigned over China till the year 220 after the birth of Chriſt, this city bore the name of *Kin tſcheu*, or the *Gold-city*. This word the Thibetans rendered by *Ser*, which in their language likewiſe ſignifies *gold*. And thus originated the name *Sera*, which we find in the writings of the ancients. By this diſcovery the ſituation of the outermoſt point known to the ancients towards the Eaſt is determined, and an hypotheſis overthrown which has ſo long been adopted as true. The geographical notice relative to the ancient name of *Lan-tſcheu* was drawn from the Chineſe Geography entitled *Kuang-yu-tu-ki* (lib. 9. p. 9.), of which there is in the royal library at Berlin an edition printed in the laſt century. All doubt on this ſubject might perhaps be removed by conſulting the Chineſe map in the poſſeſſion of the French National Inſtitute, and which was preſented to the Royal Academy of Sciences by the Duke of Eſcalone. This map, which was drawn by a native of China, contains the *ancient* and *modern* names of the principal cities of that kingdom. See *Hiſt. de l'Acad. R. des Sciences*, 1718, p. 71, and p. 794.

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[*] Ulug Beg, ed. Græv. Lond. 1652, p. 63.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* WARDISH-GAME, *or* PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES *of the* PERSIANS; *by* M. VON HABLITZ'L, *of* PETERSBURG.*

I HAD ſome time ago an opportunity here in Aſtrachan, of being preſent at a Perſian ſpectacle; which I recollect to have before ſeen in Maſanderan, but not ſo perfect; and which *Gmelin*, for what reaſon I know not, has not all mentioned in his Travels; I therefore take the liberty to ſend you a deſcription of it, which I requeſt you will communicate to the Academy.

Wardiſh is the name which the Perſians give to this ſpectacle; and as it conſiſts merely of pretty ſevere bodily exerciſes, the word is ſaid to ſignify the ſame as *game of labour*. This game is played not ſolely for diverſion, but rather for the preſervation and corroboration of health; and may therefore be very well compared to the gymnaſtic exerciſes, which for the ſame purpoſes were cuſtomary among the Greeks and Romans. The *Wardiſh-game*, then, is not ſolely exhibited by performers whoſe profeſſion it is, or who are kept for the purpoſe; on the contrary, people of different ranks and conditions play it whenever they chooſe; and we find in all the cities of Perſia *public buildings* erected on purpoſe for the exhibition of it, in which the *amateurs* are accuſtomed to aſſemble, and which are called *Wardiſh-Chana*. Theſe edifices conſiſt in general of only one large hall, the floor of which is covered with earth or ſand, and which has few or no windows, and is therefore lighted by *naphtha-lamps*. In the inſide of this hall, there is againſt one wall a raiſed place or eſtrade of boards, with a curtain before it; where the *Wardiſh-players* undreſs and dreſs themſelves. Againſt the oppoſite wall, another ſimilar ſtage, but without any curtain, is erected, on which the muſicians ſit. Along the other two walls the ſpectators ſit, or more uſually ſtand. Such *Wardiſh Chanas* are ſupported by the Chans in the cities, or likewiſe by private perſons. In the firſt caſe, the players as well as the ſpectators have free admiſſion: but in the latter caſe, every one pays a certain price for admiſſion.

The *Wardiſh players* uſually aſſemble very early in the morning; and as ſoon as a ſufficient number is arrived, the exerciſes commence. The players, having previouſly ſtripped themſelves quite naked, and put on a pair of wide breeches reaching no lower than the knee, ſtep forth to the ſound of the muſic into the middle of the arena; and then their gymnaſtic exerciſes begin in the following manner: They firſt all place

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[*] This deſcription is an extract of a letter from M. von HABLITZ'L, then reſiding in Aſtrachan, to M. PALLAS, by whom it was communicated to the editors the *Allg. Geog. Ephem.* M. von Hablitz'l, who is at preſent actual councillor of ſtate to the emperor of Ruſſia, knight of the order of Wladimir third claſs, and member of the government at Peterſburg, accompanied Gmelin, as aſſiſtant in his reſearches relative to natural hiſtory, in his journey to Perſia; afterwards reſided in Aſtrachan; and was employed by Prince Potemkin in an expedition againſt Perſia, which proved unſucceſsful. In the ſequel he was appointed vice-governor of Tauria; and after that government was incorporated with the government of Ekaterinoſlaw, was called to Peterſburg as actual councillor of ſtate. M. Pallas now lives on his own eſtate at *Akmetſchet* in the Crimea; where he continues with unabated activity to give to the world, who already owes him ſo much, one valuable literary preſent after the other.

themſelves in a row on their hands and feet; and endeavour by ſtretchings and diſtortions of the body, during which ſome times the moſt indecent poſtures occur, to render every part thereof more pliant. Then they all at once jump up, form a circle, hold one foot up, and hop round in a circle on the other, whilſt with both hands they inceſſantly ſtrike their thighs. After this they alter their poſition, ſo that, inſtead of going round in a circle, they hop in a ſtraight line from one end of the arena to the other, either acroſs or lengthwiſe; and as often as they approach the wall, they beat time to the muſic by ſtriking backwards with one of their feet a board leaning againſt it. At laſt they place themſelves in rows. Some then take into their hands two ſmooth-turned cylindrical blocks of wood, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds, and having at one end a handle: theſe they place upon their ſhoulders, and make with them various motions, now holding them up over their heads, then throwing them back over the ſhoulders, or forwards, &c. Others take a bow, above one and a half *arſhine* long, which is called *Dſchei*, and has exactly the ſhape of a bow for ſhooting arrows, except that inſtead of the bowſtring it has a thick heavy iron chain, to each link of which ten or more ſmall pieces of tin-plate are appended: by moving this bow from one ſide to the other, they beat time to the muſic. They conclude the ſpectacle by running round in a circle, with the above deſcribed inſtruments in their hands, till they are fatigued.

As ſoon as the gymnaſtic exerciſe is finiſhed, the players retire to the ſtage where they had undreſſed themſelves: here proper attendants, who for that purpoſe are attached to the *Wardiſh-Chanas*, and whoſe office is ſimilar to that of the *fricatores* and *tractatores* of the antient Romans, rub their whole body ſtrongly with their hands, and ſtretch all the joints, to render them the more pliant: after this perfrication, they cover themſelves up warm, to prevent their catching cold; and repoſe after their fatigue.

The chief art of the *Wardiſh game* conſiſts in this, that all the movements of the body are regulated by the muſic. There are therefore particular maſters who give inſtructions in the art: and it is generally believed, that it is an exerciſe beneficial not only to thoſe in health, but likewiſe to invalids, eſpecially to ſuch as labour under diſeaſes ariſing from an obſtructed perſpiration." [C. v. H.]

That theſe gymnaſtic exerciſes are common throughout Perſia, and that in every town there are appropriate edifices for it, though in ſome places other regulations are eſtabliſhed, and variations in the performance take place, appears from *William Franklin's Obſervations on a Tour from Bengal to Perſia*, where that traveller deſcribes the ſame national-game, as he ſaw it exhibited at Schiras.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer who ſigns himſelf Humanitas in your laſt number, begins by charging the gentleman who drew up that impartial account of the life of the illuſtrious Waſhington, publiſhed in your magazine, with too much candour, becauſe he has not been forward to proclaim his country's diſgrace, for I ſuppoſe that was what he meant by "exceeding in point of candour, in what he ſays," &c. "It is certain, (ſays Humanitas) that the Britiſh forces committed ſome horrid acts of barbarity." But it is equally certain that it was not the Britiſh troops alone who were guilty, for many wanton cruelties were committed by both parties in that unnatural war. General Burgoyne's proclamation (certainly a very reprehenſible one) was never acted upon, it was not his compoſition, his march was never diſgraced by one act of barbarity; on the contrary, in the orders he iſſued, he forbade the Indians uſing the hatchet on the defenceleſs, on pain of diſmiſſion from the camp. No man ever deſerved the character of a ſavage (as Humanitas is pleaſed to call him) leſs than General Burgoyne. To a ſtrict attention to military diſcipline which conſtitute the ſoldier, were united the condeſcenſion and mildneſs of manner, the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the gentleman and the ſcholar. By inſerting the above, you will oblige

London, March 19th, 1800. I. A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN ſeveral numbers lately of your excellent miſcellany have appeared ſome intereſting accounts of the new ſyſtem of meaſures of France. In addition to theſe, we remark with pleaſure (page 31 for February laſt) a note by W. H. N. communicating a notice, very flattering to this our own country, namely, that the firſt hint of taking the radix or ſtandard of that ſyſtem from the meaſure of the meridian, was given by our countryman Mr. Edward Wright, about two hundred years ago. Being ſtruck with the curioſity of this circumſtance, and proud of the honour as an Engliſhman, I immediately applied to Dr. Hutton's Dictionary of Mathematics, where I gueſſed an account might be found of Edward Wright, as he was a very reſpectable mathematician, and was not a little pleaſed to find a paragraph under his name, (near the bottom of col. 1, p. 704, vol. 2) expreſſly mentioning the fact. In that account it is ſtated, that the firſt edition of Wright's book (the "Correction of Certain Errors in Navigation") was publiſhed in 1599; and farther, that the paragraph relating to the ſaid ſtandard for meaſures was not introduced till the ſecond edition, or that of 1610, which paragraph runs in theſe words: "In 1610, a ſecond edition of Mr. Wright's book was publiſhed, and dedicated to his royal pupil prince Henry; in which the author inſerted farther improvements; particularly, he propoſed an excellent way of determining the magnitude of the earth; at the ſame time recommending, very judiciouſly, the making our common meaſures in ſome certain proportion to that of a degree on its ſurface, that they might not depend on the uncertain length of a barley-corn." A recommendation which certainly comes home to the root of the new ſyſtem of meaſures, and very properly ſneers at the rude notion of the barley-corn ſyſtem. Now, Sir, I ſhould be obliged to ſome one of your correſpondents, who will kindly inform us in what page of the ſaid edition of Mr. Wright's book the ſubject is treated, as I ſhould like to read the account of it at large, if I can be lucky enough to borrow a copy of the book from ſome acquaintance who may be poſſeſſed of ſo curious a work. Your's, &c.

York, March 10, 1800. J. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved that ſome of your pages are devoted to the correction of error, and having obſerved one in Mr. Tooke's valuable "View of the Ruſſian Empire," by inſerting it, and the authorities on which I am led to queſtion the authenticity of Mr. Tooke's relation, you will oblige me.

At page 562, vol. 3, Mr. Tooke mentions R. Chancellor, as being *loſt in the bay of St. Nicholas.*

Brice, Salmon, Smollet, Coxe, and a recent publication (Naval Biography) all ſtate Chancellor to have been graciouſly received by the reigning prince, and ſome relate in a ſubſequent voyage he was courteouſly received by the Czar, who deputed a perſon with rich preſents to Philip and Mary, and that Chancellor, in conducting him to England, *was loſt, on his return, on the coaſt of Scotland.*

A CONSTANT READER.

Hackney, April 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following are extracts from letters of the late General Waſhington, to whoſe papers I had free acceſs, when reſiding at his houſe for weeks, while procuring materials for the Hiſtory of the American Revolution; and of ſome written to myſelf. Your's,

St. Neot's, April 14, 1800. W. GORDON.

To Mr. Lund Waſhington, Mount Vernon.

Nov. 26, 1775.

"LET the hoſpitality of the houſe, with reſpect to the poor, be kept up. Let no one go hungry away. If any of theſe kind of people ſhould be in want of corn, ſupply their neceſſities, provided it does not encourage them in idleneſs. I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, when you think it well beſtowed. What I mean by having no objections is, that it is my deſire that it ſhould be done. You are to conſider, that neither myſelf nor wife are now in the way to do theſe good offices.

G. W.

In a Letter of Jan. 23, 1778, *the General thus writes:*

"I HAVE attended to your information and remark, on the ſuppoſed intention of placing General L—,—[*meaning Lee,* before captivation]—at the head of the army: whether a ſerious deſign of that kind had ever entered into the head of a member of C——— or not, I never was at the trouble of enquiring. I am told a ſcheme of that kind is now on foot by ſome, in behalf of another gentleman—but whether true or falſe, whether ſerious, or merely to try the pulſe, I neither know nor care; neither intereſted nor ambitious views led me into the ſervice—I did not ſolicit the command, but accepted it after much entreaty, with all that diffidence which a conſcious want of ability and experience equal to the diſcharge of ſo important a truſt, muſt naturally create in a mind not quite devoid of thought; and after I did engage, purſued the great line of my duty, and the object in view (as far as my judgement could direct) as pointedly as the needle to the pole. So ſoon then as the public gets diſſatisfied with my ſervices, or a perſon is found better qualified to anſwer her expectation, I ſhall quit the helm with as much ſatisfaction, and retire to a private ſtation with as much content, as ever the wearied pilgrim felt upon his ſafe arrival in the Holy-land, or haven of hope;—and ſhall wiſh moſt devoutly, that thoſe who come after may meet with more proſperous gales than I have done, and leſs difficulty. If the expectation of the public has not been anſwered by my endeavours, I have more reaſons than one to regret it; but at preſent ſhall only add, that a day may come when the public cauſe is no longer to be benefited by a concealment of our circumſtances; and till that period arrives, I ſhall not be among the firſt to diſcloſe ſuch truths as may injure it."

Feb. 1778.

"WITH far the greateſt part of mankind intereſt is the governing principle. Almoſt every man is more or leſs under its influence. Motives of public virtue may for a time, or in particular inſtances, actuate men to the obſervance of a conduct purely diſintereſted; but they are not of themſelves ſufficient to produce a perſevering conformity to the refined dictates and obligations of ſocial duty.

Aug. 20, 1778.

"IT is not a little pleaſing, nor leſs wonderful to contemplate, that after two years manœuvering, and undergoing the ſtrangeſt viciſſitudes that, perhaps, ever attended any one conteſt ſince the creation; both armies are brought back to the very point they ſet out from, and that that which was the offending party, is now reduced to the uſe of the ſpade and pickaxe for defence. The hand of Providence has been ſo conſpicuous in all this, that he muſt be worſe than an infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations.

Nov. 14, 1778.

"THE queſtion of the Canada expedition, as it now ſtands, appears to me one of the moſt intereſting that has hitherto agitated our national deliberations: I have one objection to it, untouched in my public letter, which is in my eſtimation unſurmountable, and alarms all my feelings, for the true and permanent intereſts of my country.

This is, the introduction of a large body of French troops into Canada, and putting them into the poſſeſſion of the capital of that province; attached to them by the ties of blood, habits, manners, religion, and former connection of government. I fear this would be too great a temptation to be reſiſted by any power actuated by the common maxims of national policy. Canada would be a ſolid acquiſition to France on all accounts; and becauſe of the numerous inhabitants, ſubjects to her by inclination, who would aid in preſerving it under her power, againſt the attempt of every other, France, it is apprehended, would have it in her power to give law to theſe States. Let us ſuppoſe, that, when the five thouſand troops (under the idea of that number twice as many might be introduced) were entered into the city of Quebec, they ſhould declare an intention to hold Canada as a pledge and ſurety for the debts due to France from the United States. It is a maxim, founded on the univerſal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be truſted further than it is bound by its intereſt; and no prudent ſtateſman or politician will venture to depart from it. If France ſhould even engage in the ſcheme, in the firſt inſtance, with the pureſt intentions; invited by circumſtances, ſhe would alter her views.

"As the Marquis clothed his propoſition, when he ſpoke of it to me, it would ſeem to originate wholly from himſelf; but it is far from impoſſible, that it had its birth in the cabinet of France, and was put into this artful dreſs to give it readier currency. I fancy I read in the countenance of ſome people, on this occaſion, more than the diſintereſted zeal of allies. I hope I am miſtaken, and that my fears of miſchief make me refine too much, and awaken jealouſies that have no ſufficient foundation. G. W."

I apprehend this was ſent to ſome confidential member of Congreſs, and that the propoſal of introducing French troops into Canada had been communicated to Congreſs by Fayette.

April 22, 1779.

"TO ſpeak within bounds, ten thouſand pounds will not compenſate the loſs I might have avoided by being at home, and attending a little to my own concerns. I am now receiving a ſhilling in the pound in diſcharge of bonds, which ought to have been paid me, and would have been realiſed before I left Virginia, but for my indulgence to the debtors. Alas! what is virtue come to, what a miſerable change has four years produced in the tempers and diſpoſitions of the ſons of America! It really ſhocks me to think of it. G. W."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ATTEMPTS to correct error have not unfrequently contributed to perpetuate it. Aware of W. D.'s ſuggeſtions,

tions, which he ought to have termed it, (No. 59. p. 421.) I conceived that I had obviated the objection, by ſtating that I had heard the cry of the birds, a characteriſtic ſo peculiar as to preclude miſtake. Indeed my opportunities of examining them were ſuch as to render it more probable that I ſhould miſtake the rook for the daw, than that bird called (from what cauſe I know not) the goatſucker, for the cuckoo. I have met with more than one perſon whoſe obſervations corroborate mine. Thoſe made by Mr. Jenner and W. D. (of the correctneſs of which I do not entertain the leaſt doubt), are certainly ſufficiently intereſting to the curious, without eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of natural economy ſo contrary to all analogy. It is, I am apt to believe, no eaſy matter for the cuckoo to obtain a reſidence, and procure a ſufficiency of food; and cuckoos, as well as men, muſt ſubmit to neceſſity. They may each have their foundling-hoſpitals: but I ſhould ſuſpect the one as readily as the other of a natural propenſity to abandon their offspring. The means and leiſure neceſſary to purſue the enquiry, Mr. Editor, are denied me, otherwiſe I ſhould be ambitious to communicate, through your medium, what I now ſolicit from others. But W. D. may reſt aſſured that the ſame diſpoſition which leads me to reject the marvellous will ſecure an acknowledgment of error, whenever conviction may demand it from

A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.

June 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſucceſs that has attended the cultivation of the Ruta Baga, and the Turnip-cabbage; and the great benefit this nation is likely to receive from both, has led me to requeſt you will, by means of your wide ſpreading publication, oblige me, by pointing out to the public another northern plant; I allude to that of which the Ruſſia mats are made, ſeeds of which might eaſily be procured by thoſe who trade there.

I here add a ſubſtitute for brewer's yeaſt; not that I ſuppoſe it wholly unknown, but ſuch as I can recommend from trial.

Take a ſmall tea-cup or wine-glaſs full of ſplit peas, pour on it a pint of boiling water, and ſet the whole in a veſſel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will have a froth on its top the next morning, which will be good yeaſt. The colder the place the longer it will be forming.

J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *from* MR. TOULMIN *of* KENTUCKY. *(Continued from p. 224.)*

LETTER IV.

THOUGH I wrote to you ſo lately by the packet, and again yeſterday to Mr. ——— by a ſhip from George Town, on the Potowmac, to Falmouth; yet, finding that a veſſel is to ſail to-day, from this port to Falmouth, and knowing how anxious the ſickneſs prevailing in this country will render you reſpecting our health, I cannot let ſlip this opportunity of informing you, that I continue perfectly well, and have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that N. and the children are otherwiſe.

The hiſtory of America does not furniſh any inſtance of a calamity ſimilar to that with which Philadelphia is now afflicted. But as the greateſt pains are taken in every place where there can be the leaſt danger, to prevent a communication with that unfortunate city, I have the greateſt hopes, that the diſeaſe will be nearly confined to its preſent limits. There have been reports of its extending to neighbouring towns, but they are, I believe, in general without foundation. Guards are ſtationed at the entrances of moſt of the towns on the roads leading to Philadelphia; and no one from that place is permitted to enter without performing a quarantine of ſeven or fourteen days. I came hither yeſterday from Lancaſter and York, and ſome of the people got it into their heads that I was from Philadelphia, in conſequence of which two magiſtrates, one after another, came to examine me, and to require an oath that I did not. However, I ſhewed them a letter from a gentleman of York to one in this town, which ſatisfied them. Even Mr. Jefferſon, when lately paſſing this way, had the greateſt difficulty to procure admiſſion, though he had not been in Philadelphia ſome weeks before.

Wincheſter, where I leave N. and to which place you will pleaſe to direct any letters, is happily two hundred miles from Philadelphia, and there is no immediate communication between the two towns. No buſineſs is now carried on at Philadelphia, and the ſhips which are bound for that port, generally lie in the bay, or go elſewhere. The various ſects in this town, have agreed to have a faſt-day tomorrow. Many French are ſtill here. The houſe I am at is ſo full, that ſeven gentlemen were forced to lie upon blankets

kets on the floor of the dining room laſt night. At American inns, all the gentlemen in the houſe breakfaſt and dine together. There were between twenty and thirty this morning ſat down at our table; being Americans, Engliſhmen, Iriſhmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Scotchmen, and Weſt Indians.

I cannot yet form any idea how far this town will afford ſufficient proſpects for me to ſettle here. Harriſburg, on the Suſquehannah, does not; a place which I think I told you was mentioned to me. Indeed I do not wiſh (unleſs I can very materially better myſelf by ſo doing) to ſettle ſo near the ſea as this town is. The climate is not ſo good, and the ſituation is not ſo favourable for agriculture.

Every account agrees, that no part of the United States is equal to Kentucky in point of ſoil, nor ſuperior to it in point of ſociety (except the large towns); but how far it will anſwer my views and purſuits is another queſtion. I have the proſpect of being accompanied to the Ohio by a very agreeable gentleman of Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, and there will be abundance of company in going down the river.

There is but little public news. There is no proſpect of a war. The Americans differ much in their interpretation of their treaty with France, as to the obligation it may lay them under, of permitting the French to fit out privateers in their ports. Few are for war. The Virginians are almoſt univerſally ardent in the French cauſe; but the Pennſylvanians, more cold-hearted and ſelfiſh, though they profeſs to wiſh well to France, in fact, I believe, care but little about the matter; but, it is among them, however, that the moſt violent party exiſts.

Extracts from my Memorandums.

HAGAR'S TOWN, in Maryland, has a market twice a week. Wheat at 3s. a buſhel; potatoes 15 to 18d. a buſhel; butter 6d.; cheeſe 4½d.; ſugar, brown, 7½d.; dearer than uſual on account of the troubles in the Weſt-Indies; port-wine one dollar and a half per gallon; Madeira three dollars; cyder 3d. a gallon; beef 2d. per pound, average; mutton 2d.; veal 1½d.; candles 7½d; fowls 3d. each; imported cloathing 75l. per cent. above prime coſt; female ſervants 2s. 3d. per week. Climate healthful. Number of inhabitants in the town 2000 or more; moſtly Germans. There are about ſix ſadlers ſhops; two leather breeches-makers; two copperſmiths; ten blackſmiths four gun (rifle) ſmiths; two earthen-ware manufactories; two tin workers; ſix hatters; five tan-yards; three blue dyers for cotton and yarn; one fulling-mill: three nail-manufactories. Houſes of worſhip, one German Lutheran, one German Calviniſt, one Engliſh Epiſcopalian, one Roman Catholic. There is a weekly paper; and fifty Baltimore papers every week; and fifty German papers from Lancaſter.

Agricultural.

Soil, a dark loam, about ſix inches deep, when you come to a light coloured clay; which being ploughed up and mixed with the ſoil, renews it when exhauſted; under the clay, limeſtone. The cattle require fodder, from the middle or latter end of November, to the middle or latter end of April. The price of eſtates (half being cleared, and there ſhould be no more) from ſixteen to twenty-four dollars per acre, according to the improvements, within eight or ten miles from the town. Cows, in the ſpring, ſoon after calving, 3l. Huſbandmen five or ſix dollars, with board, per month. Market for produce, Baltimore, where the wheat gets 7d. a buſhel more than at Alexandria; but the opening of the Potowmac will cauſe an alteration by drawing capitals to Alexandria, or the Fæderal city: 5s. per barrel (196lb.) has been the expence of carriage to Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1793.

LETTER V.

I VERY much queſtion whether there be ſo good a proſpect of a ſchool at Baltimore, as the gentleman imagined who propoſed it. The gentlemen at Wincheſter (N——— informed me, ſhe has been told) will aſſure me a £100 a year, that is £75 ſterling, if I chooſe to undertake a ſchool there, and it will go nearly as far as twice the ſum here: but I wiſh to determine upon nothing, till I have been to Kentucky. The fever at Philadelphia ſtill rages in the ſame degree; but it does not ſpread into the neighbourhood. Every means are taken to prevent its communication. Thirty thouſand perſons are ſaid to have left the city.

The American funds are juſt ſomewhat higher than they have been, though you may buy in very advantageouſly yet: for Americans can diſpoſe of their money ſo much the more profitably, that they are not ſatisfied with £6 per cent. and the diſtreſſes in the commercial world in Europe have made the Europeans want their money. But the moſt eligible method is not to buy in through the medium of the houſe, or any houſe, eſtabliſhed in London, as they will charge for commiſſion: and you can not ſo well avail yourſelf of the fluctuation in the ſtocks. The beſt way is to get a friend in America to draw upon you, when he thinks proper, by which means you get three months intereſt, on account of the time which elapſes between drawing and preſenting the Bill. The intereſt might be paid in the ſame manner.

This week a French privateer brought into this port a Britiſh veſſel from Ireland, full of paſſengers; many of whom they have liberated. A veſſel from London came with ſeveral paſſengers on Saturday evening.

A Dutch veſſel came with Germans a few days ſince. I ſaw one hearty family, for whoſe paſſage a friend of mine paid ſeventy-two guineas. The two old people were to be free; two daughters were to ſerve three years, and three lads to be apprentices till of age. This afternoon I have preached for Dr. Alliſon at the Preſbyterian church.

Baltimore, Oct. 6, 1793.

LETTER VI.

BEING at the houſe of Dr. Harſnipe, at Wincheſter, in Maryland, on my way from Wincheſter, in Virginia, to Philadelphia and New York, and having juſt heard of a ſhip ſailing for Europe, which is to touch at Dover, and that there will be an opportunity of ſending letters for her to Baltimore to-morrow, I am unwilling to loſe ſo favourable an occaſion of writing, though I wiſh to write more at leiſure, and mean to do ſo, when I reach Philadelphia.

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You will be pleaſed to hear that I have a proſpect of an eligible ſettlement: an invitation was preſented to me, when in Kentucky, to become preſident of the Tranſylvania college, eſtabliſhed at Lexington; a national ſeminary, and well endowed; but hitherto little ſought after or encouraged, having been, indeed, nothing but a mere grammar-ſchool, with twelve or fourteen ſcholars; but the truſtees are anxious to render it reſpectable; and, ſhould it flouriſh, there will, in a year or two, be an opening for a lecturer in the Hebrew and divinity department, and you will eaſily gueſs to whom filial affection would induce me to wiſh to direct the attention of the truſtees, could he be prevailed upon to think of it.

It is a moſt rich and flouriſhing country, and ſettled with very reſpectable men. Lexington contains twelve or fourteen hundred inhabitants, being a well built town, nearly the ſize of Wellington*. The inhabitants increaſe very faſt. From five to eight hundred new plantations were opened laſt year in one county. There are from 100 to 120,000 inhabitants in the whole ſtate. Land of the beſt quality, and in ſituations as ſafe from the Indians as Taunton, may be had from ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence to thirty ſhillings ſterling per acre. A man will clear any quantity to have it rent-free three or four years. Dr. ——— might be certain of ſufficient employment, as a phyſician, if introduced by ſome eminent medical profeſſor. Living is cheaper than in any other country. Beef and mutton, one penny to two-pence per pound ſterling. Manufactured articles dear; but may be annually had from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Houſe-building moderate; but houſe-rent high, on account of the great intereſt expected for money. My ſalary is to be from £100 (£75 ſterling), one half of the tuition fees (£2 the half, value thirty ſhillings ſterling, per pupil) and the uſe of 400 acres of the beſt land, two miles from Lexington, having thirty or forty acres cleared. I am beſides promiſed (at leaſt for one-year) £60 (£45 ſterling) per annum, for preaching once on the Sunday. Should you be diſpoſed to let ——— come, you ſee, I can make him my ſteward at once, as I muſt either ſell my land or have ſome one to take care of it: and I ſhould like to have two or three lads, twelve or fourteen years old, to be bound as pariſh-apprentices to twenty-one. We have a poſt to and from Philadelphia once a fortnight. There is a packet-boat up and down the Ohio, from Kentucky to Pittſburg, once a fortnight. I went to Kentucky in November and returned to Wincheſter March the 8th.

I might have mentioned, that there were ſome difficulties thrown in the way of my election by ſome of the truſtees, relations of the preſent preſident; who wiſhed to give him the chance of another year, ſhould he deſire to continue, though he has been talking of reſigning for ſome time. I have every reaſon, however, to believe that my election cannot be revoked; though in any caſe I ſhould have ſufficient encouragement on my own ground: having already the promiſe of ſeveral pupils;

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* Seven miles from Taunton in Somerſetſhire.

one or two from the governor, two or three from Col. Nicholas. It will be expenſive to move again: but I ſhall live cheaper there. One ton of goods to Fort Pitt £20 (£15 ſterling.) Some ſtage or caravan for my family £20 *i. e.* £15. Boat to go down the river, 20 dollars; beſides carriage from Limeſtone to Lexington, ſixty miles, and ſeveral articles which I ſhall find it neceſſary to lay in at Philadelphia. They reckon that I can find it very advantageous to board youth at £12 *i. e.* £9 a year.

Wincheſter, Maryland, March 20, 1794.

LETTER VII.

“AS you do not ſee me, it is right that I ſhould take every opportunity of informing you what I have ſeen, and what I think. When you learn that an embargo exiſts, and has for ſome time exiſted, in all the American ports, to prevent the farther progreſs of thoſe depredations which have been committed on our commerce and ſhipping, and that the moſt vigorous meaſures will be purſued, if an indemnification cannot be obtained without them, you will not wonder at not ſeeing me according to our original intention. I have, in part, prepared ſuch accounts of the reſult of my enquiries, as I thought would afford the beſt ſatisfaction; and have put them in the way of being conveyed by the firſt opportunities.

As to America, in general, it anſwers my expectations with reſpect to the main points. There is, in moſt of the States, a perfect and equal enjoyment of religious rights. There is in all of them the higheſt degree of civil liberty. This is a ſufficient recommendation to any one who feels the chain, and pants for freedom. But, were the liberty of England equal to that of America, ſtill, though it might have no allurements for the opulent, it would offer inducements ſufficient for the induſtrious poor, and to men of ſmall property. It is a new country. It is not overſtocked with inhabitants. Men do not ſtand in one-another's way. Every one, almoſt, who will exert himſelf, is ſure of encouragement. And, though you and I ſhould be unable to improve our circumſtances by a removal to America, yet there is no queſtion, but that we put our children into a ſituation where, with common induſtry, they cannot fail of obtaining a competency. I mention theſe things (ſimilar, perhaps, to what I have mentioned before) becauſe I wiſh to fix your attention to the true motives of removing to America. For want of regarding theſe conſiderations ſufficiently, and from thinking too much of other motives, which apply only to ſome particular ſituations, or which do not apply at all, there always have been, and there always will be, perſons, whoſe ſanguine expectations end in diſappointment and diſguſt. They complain of a want of beauty in the face of the country; of the heat of the ſummers, and the coldneſs of the winters; of the difficulty of procuring ſervants, and the uncertainty of keeping them, when they are procured; of the prevalence of flies and frogs; of the irreligion or the bigotry of the people; and above all, of the dearneſs of European commodities, an evil which they neceſſarily feel more on the firſt ſettling (when a diſproportionate quantity of family articles muſt be bought) than at any future period: and this evil is not counterbalanced by the cheapneſs of proviſions in the ſea-ports; for in almoſt all the ſea-ports, proviſions, lodgings, boarding, houſe-rent, tavern-rates, &c. are high.

But ſtill, allowing to all theſe objections their proper weight, I maintain that America is the country for the ſons of freedom, for poor men, and for the middling claſs with large families. What part of America is to be preferred, is a more dubious queſtion. It depends altogether upon a man's own views, habits, and qualifications. If you wiſh to canvaſs as freely the meaſures of the American government, as you formerly did thoſe of the Britiſh government, you will do well not to ſettle among the Pennſylvanians. If you muſt drink a bottle of wine with every meal, or would wiſh to be travelling every now and then from one State to another, you will be imprudent in going to Kentucky. However, go to any ſea-port, and you will ſoon think yourſelf able to decide. At New York, you will find that no country is to be compared with the Mohawk river. At Philadelphia, you will think yourſelf mad to imagine that any thing can be good out of Pennſylvania: you will ſuſpect that you may as well go to the grave as to the banks of the Ohio. At Alexandria, you will form high ideas of the valley of Shenandoah: and, in that valley, you will hear every one ſpeaking of the excellence of Kentucky. For my own part, I knew not what to think, or what to determine upon. I am happy in being forced to determine for no one but myſelf. I found the price of land too high in all the valuable ſettled parts of eaſtern America, to be within the reach of men who might have no more than

£150 or £200 on their landing; and I found the moſt fertile ſpots too much encumbered with Germans, for a man to hope for rational ſociety, proportional to the population. The Shenandoah valley is, perhaps, the leaſt objectionable on this head; but here the Germans are increaſing. I went to Kentucky; I wondered at the miſrepreſentations of the Philadelphians, and the credulity of the Europeans. The luxuriance of the ſoil exceeds every thing which is to be met with in eaſtern America: while it is a ſtranger to the cold winters and ſickly falls of the Geneſee country. The high lands of Kentucky ſeems to be a collection of the river bottoms of the reſt of America. The produce of an acre is double that of the Shenandoah valley; and you can ſend it to market for leſs money. Lancaſter county has been the moſt flouriſhing in Pennſylvania. It coſts one dollar per barrel, 196lb. to ſend flour from Lancaſter to Philadelphia. They ſend it for the ſame from Kentucky to New Orleans; a better port than Philadelphia, for the Weſt India markets. But the advantages to be derived from this port cannot be realiſed while it is in the hands of the Spaniards. Circumſtances, however, juſtify me in ſaying, that it cannot long remain in their hands. If the Americans have it not, the French or the Britiſh will. At preſent, however, the cultivators of the earth do not want a recompence. In conſequence of the demands of the country for ſpirits diſtilled from grain, the demands of the army, of emigrants, of the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, &c. the farmers are in a thriving way. The merchants make money faſt, with reputation. Their cuſtom is thought much of at Philadelphia. No country affords better encouragement to mechanics of every deſcription. Their wages are handſome; and proviſions low. But it is ſaid, European goods are high. Anſwer, Moſt farmers manufacture. However, the advance is not very much above what it is 200 or 300 miles from Philadelphia. At Wincheſter, eighty miles from a ſea-port, the advance on the Engliſh coſt is £63 per cent. At Kentucky it is but a £100 per cent. On groceries and earthern-ware it is higher; but theſe muſt be produced in the country.

Again, it is ſaid, labour is extravagant. Anſwer, This is of no importance to the man who depends on the labour of his own family. Slave-labour, however, (maintenance, as well as firſt coſt, being conſidered) is no higher than in Pennſylvania: and the man who objects to ſlavery, may give freedom to his ſlave, when he has ſerved long enough to indemnify him for the price he paid for him. There is, in a great proportion of the people, a diſpoſition to aboliſh ſlavery; and it is ridiculous to ſay, that the heat of the climate will not admit of the abolition of it; as multitudes of perſons have always cultivated their lands without the aſſiſtance of ſlaves. The heat is, in fact, no greater than in Pennſylvania; but it may continue more hours in a day. The winters are not ſo ſevere as to require the long laborious preparation for them, that they do in Pennſylvania.

3dly. It is objected, that the land bears a price above its value. Anſwer, The univerſal prejudices entertained againſt this country in the ſea-ports (where it is not really known, and where the ſpeculators in land are generally to be found) render this idea very improbable. The fact is, that land in Kentucky has, in general, been upon a regular advance, a circumſtance which proves that the value ſtamped upon it is not artificial. At preſent, land which will produce, with very indifferent culture, from thirty to thirty-five buſhels of wheat per ſtatute acre (though encumbered with ſtumps), may be had, in the ſafe and ſettled parts of the country, at from ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, ſterling, to one guinea per ſtatute acre, a price at which, I believe, much inferior land cannot be had in Pennſylvania, without going thirty or forty miles from the habitations of man. In Kentucky, at this diſtance from ſettlements, it may be had at half a dollar, two ſhillings and three-pence, or leſs, per acre, in large bodies. And ſuch land might be rendered perfectly ſafe, and doubled in value, by laying lots of 100 acres in 1000, for any people of the country who chooſe to ſettle on them.

4thly. Another objection to the country is, its ſituation with regard to the Indians. So ſtrangely ignorant are the people of the Atlantic States, reſpecting the country on the weſtern waters, that it has ever been ſaid, that, except within a few miles of Lexington, the State is, in general, ſubject to the incurſions of the Indians. Every one, however, who has lately been in the State of Kentucky, knows this to be an idea altogether unfounded. I, myſelf, travelled, in one direction, a diſtance of nearly 200 miles, without being in any part which is not now conſidered as perfectly ſecure from the attacks of the ſavages; a ſecurity which ariſes, not from the operations of the Fœderal army, but from the internal ſtrength and population of the country. The frontiers of Kentucky, it is true, are often moleſted; but thoſe frontiers are perpetually extending farther from the centre of the State.

5thly. But it is ſaid, that you cannot go to the country or return from it in ſafety. Anſwer, It is two years ſince any boats were attacked in going down the river: and I cannot imagine any danger to thoſe who uſe ſufficient precaution. Thouſands go down every year without injury; and thouſands of men, women, children, and cattle, paſs through the wilderneſs (now reduced to an hundred miles), and no accidents have lately happened, but in conſequence of the careleſs practice of going in too ſmall parties.

6thly. But the diſtance itſelf has been objected to. But why are we to calculate [illegible]ance of every place on the continent [illegible]erica, from the town of Philadel[illegible] It is true, we are 700 miles from [illegible]eople of Philadelphia; but it is only [illegible] miles from men like ourſelves. We are as much in the midſt of the buſy and intereſting ſcenes of life, as the people of Philadelphia are. The ſettlements of Kentucky are but one hundred miles from the ſettlements of Virginia, or North Carolina. And ere long, it is probable, that the road from Kentucky to the new Fœderal city, will be no more than 400 miles. As to intelligence, we have a regular poſt, which comes and returns every fortnight, and brings a multitude of newspapers from all parts of the continent. I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving as great a want of information reſpecting the public affairs of America and of Europe, within fifty or an hundred miles of Philadelphia, as in Kentucky. I am aware, however, that the tediouſneſs of the journey from Kentucky to Philadelphia will have conſiderable weight with many perſons who might like the idea of being eaſily able to make an excurſion to that town, though in reality they might never think of doing it once in ten years, if within 200 miles of that place. Poſſibly a ſettlement deſigned to accommodate any number of ſuch perſons, might be more advantageouſly formed on the Monongahala river, which riſes in Virginia, and, running northward into Pennſylvania, unites with the Allegany at Fort Pitt, and forms the river Ohio. The land on the Monongahala frequently reſembles that on the Kentucky, is within fifty miles of the navigable parts of the Potowmac, and has the fine outlet to the ſea by the Ohio and the Miſſiſippi. But though I think this country far preferable to lands on the Suſquehannah, which, though no more than 200 miles from Philadelphia, have not been thought worth ſettling upon, though they have gone over them, and ſettled beyond them;—yet Kentucky has the advantage, in being a more level country—in being better ſupplied with ſalt—in being nearer the market—and in having milder winters; though the winters on the Monongahala are greatly preferable to thoſe on the branches of the Suſquehannah. And, even from the Monongahala country produce is carried cheaper to market, than from above Northumberland on the Suſquehannah. They have attempted, indeed, to unite the Suſquehannah and the Schulikill; but are forced, for the preſent, to abandon the undertaking. There is an idea of opening it to Baltimore; but whether the idea can be realiſed for many years, is much queſtioned.

7thly. A conſiderable objection is, the want of water.—This objection is partly founded on an imperfect knowledge of the country. Thoſe who firſt viſited it, through the thickneſs of the herbage and the impenetrability of the cane-brakes, were not aware of the many ſprings which water the country. They found too, that ſeveral ſprings, which flowed nine or ten months, were dry during the remainder of the year. This brought an evil report upon the country. Experience has, however, in part, removed the objection. It is found, that ſprings which two years ago, were always dry a month or two, have, in conſequence of the clearing of the timber, and the cultivation of the land, become permanent; and that the number of ſprings is amazingly increaſed. And even when the ſprings are ſtill irregular, it is found, that wells may be dug at a ſmall expence to ſprings which never fail.

8thly. But of all objections, the moſt unfounded is ſurely that which reſts on the character of the inhabitants. It is ſaid, that they are an idle, diſſolute, quarrelſome, inſolvent ſet of adventurers; who were too vicious, or too poor, to live where they were born, and have, therefore, fled from the ſociety of honeſt and civilized men. I have not met with a ſingle perſon, who has viſited Kentucky, that does not abſolutely contradict this account. As far as my own obſervation extends, I may ſay, that I have met with no people, in America, more regular and thriving. I compare not the body of people in Kentucky with my own circle of ſelected acquaintances in England; but with Americans in general, and I am confident, that they will not ſuffer by the compariſon. The moſt reſpectable perſons are continually emigrating to that State. Two thouſand perſons, it is ſuppoſed, have gone through Wincheſter, in their way thither, this ſpring; and many of them have travelled in their own pleaſure-carriages. But it cannot be wondered at that theſe reports have been ſpread againſt Kentucky, when it is conſidered, that in Philadelphia it is imagined, that one quarter of the Virginians have loſt their eyes by gouging; and that, with many perſons in Pennſylvania, it is ſufficient to overturn the credit of any meaſure propoſed in Congreſs, to ſay, that it originated in Virginia.

Other objections have been made to Kentucky; but I have them not before me; and they are, I believe, either unfounded or of little moment. It has been ſaid, indeed, that the emigrations to that country have decreaſed. This, I conclude, to be a miſtake; founded on the circumſtance of the emigrations from New England to Muſkingham having nearly ceaſed: a country which, though 300 miles from Lexington, is often in Philadelphia confounded with Kentucky. The people here (Shenandoah valley) are of a very different opinion. They ſay from what *they ſee*, that the emigrations are more numerous.

I have purchaſed no lands, however, for fear of not giving general ſatisfaction. I am ready to do it at any time, and will take care that the title is good. The beſt way of remitting money is, by empowering me or any one elſe to draw bills of exchange on thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe. There is a capital tract, ſix miles from Lexington, of 3000 acres, with ſmall improvements, which might, I believe, be had for £2000 ſterling, ready money, or leſs. Other improvements might be made, by letting any number of acres you wiſh to have cleared, three years rent free.

Wincheſter, Virginia, 19 *May*, 1794.

P. S. To-day we ſet out for the Ohio and Kentucky. One waggon takes my goods, at twenty ſhillings (fifteen ſhillings ſterling) for 100lb. to the river, 140 miles, and another takes ourſelves and ſome iron, the profits on which, I expect, will defray the expence of one waggon, carrying 2300lb. The Indian war is as it was; for nothing vigorous is done. Our ſituation, however, is as ſafe as your's.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not where I can better apply than to your liberal publication, for the purpoſe of making my proteſt againſt what I conceive a very unjuſt cenſure paſſed upon my character. Allow me, therefore, without further preface, to ſtate my caſe to your readers.

Three years ago, on the death of a diſtant relation, I came unexpectedly into poſſeſſion of an eſtate ſituated in one of the moſt pleaſing rural ſituations in this kingdom. Having always had a fondneſs for the country, which, till that time, profeſſional engagements would not ſuffer me to indulge; I determined, without heſitation, to fix my future reſidence in the ſpot which fortune had beſtowed upon me. I therefore haſtened down, with the purpoſe of making ſuch alterations and improvements as fancy or convenience might ſuggeſt, in a place which had been more indebted to nature than to the attention of its late poſſeſſors. In going the round of my domains, I obſerved in a ſweet retired vale, within the flexure of a clear brook, a maſs of unſightly ruins, overgrown with weeds, offering to the eye nothing better than ſome half-demoliſhed walls, ſurrounding heaps of ſhapeleſs rubbiſh. The ſoil about it was rich; and the ſpot was well defended "from cold ſeptentrion blaſts" by a riſing hillock to the north, and a tall plantation to the eaſt. Among my little taſtes, one of the ſtrongeſt is a delight in the cultivation of rare and beautiful plants; and as at the inſtant a plan of fortifications was ſuggeſted to uncle Toby, his bowling green preſented itſelf to his imagination, ſo, on the view of this ſequeſtered place, I cried to myſelf, in a kind of rapture, "What a charming ſituation for a botanical garden!" "And then (I proceeded) we ſhall find ſtones enow among this rubbiſh for an incloſure; and on that largeſt heap, which overlooks the ſtream, I will build a little ſummer-houſe, and convert all the baſe of it into a piece of rock-work." To make my ſtory ſhort, ſo much did this ſcheme run in my head, that I did not reſt till it was put into execution; and if, Mr. Editor, you are a lover of plants, I may venture to ſay you would be delighted to ſee the number of beautiful vegetables which I have already eſtabliſhed here, and would enjoy the verdant ſcenery round the windows of my little cabinet.

But now comes the unpleaſant part of the hiſtory. Soon after the ruins were demoliſhed, and the edifices erected upon them, a *Dr. Moulder*, a very learned man, and a diſtinguiſhed fellow of the Antiquarian Society, who happened to be viſiting in the neighbourhood, called one morning when I was abroad, and deſired my gardener to ſhew him about my grounds, particularly requeſting to ſee the remains of the *convent*. "Convent! ſir, (ſays the fellow) we have no ſuch thing that I ever heard of; but, perhaps, your worſhip means the old walls that my maſter pulled down when he made his new garden by the brook. "Pulled down!" cried the doctor; "what do you mean?—but ſhow me to the place." The man took him to the vale, and was going to open the garden-door, when a flat ſtone in the wall, on which were ſome traces of letters, caught the doctor's eye. He ſtopped ſhort, lifted up his hands, and broke forth into exclamations which frightened the poor fellow, and of which he remembers only the words "barbarous! monſtrous! ſacrilege!" He then took out of his pocket a memorandum book, and began, with much pains, and no little ill-humour, to tranſcribe the inſcription, which unfortunately gave him additional trouble by being fixed in the wall the wrong end upwards. He ended by exactly meaſuring the length and breadth of the ſtone with a pocket rule. "Well (ſays he, turning to the man) I ſee you have done your work completely. I ſuppoſe you dug up the old building from the foundation?" "We did, ſir, (replied he) and a power of trouble we had with it. They ſay it was a famous place in the time of the Papiſhes. But if your worſhip wants to ſee any more grave-ſtones, I can ſhow you ſome." The doctor acquieſcing in this propoſal, he was led to the fragments of a few more monumental ſtones in different parts of the wall, the rude letters of which, where they were at all legible, he faithfully copied, and then, without deigning to pay the leaſt attention to my *improvements*, he made the man an acknowledgment, and haſtily walked off.

The circumſtances of this viſit, when related, only diverted me, till a few months afterwards, an acquaintance calling upon me, "Do you know," ſays he, with a ſerious face, "what an attack has been made upon you in print?" I was ſtartled; upon which he took out a periodical publication, renowned for its gravity in trifles, and ſhewed me a letter concerning the lately exiſting remains of the Monaſtery of Ciſtercians, in the pariſh of ——— which I preſently diſcovered to have been written by my teſty viſitant. In this letter, the owner of the place was treated in the harſheſt terms, as "a Vandal, a foe to reverend antiquity, a violator of the dead, and a perſon void of all taſte and all regard for literature."—"The precious relics which time and the rough hand of reformation had ſpared, were utterly deſtroyed by my ruder hands; and, as far as in me lay, I had contributed to the overthrow of one of the moſt pleaſing and uſeful of ſtudies."

To theſe charges, Sir, I am loth to plead guilty; for though I have not ranked in that claſs of men whoſe ſole buſineſs in life is the employment of literary leiſure, yet neither by education nor habit am I a total ſtranger to the Muſes; and I truſt I have a heart not inacceſſible to the pleaſures of knowledge, nor hardened againſt the impreſſions of ſentiment. I muſt, indeed, acknowledge that I have not learned to value a thing merely becauſe it is old and uſeleſs. Nor do my feelings plead with me in favour of relinquiſhing to the bones of ancient poſſeſſors the perpetual occupation of thoſe ſeats which, when living, they wiſely ſelected on account of their beauty or convenience. I ſee not why I ſhould not enjoy my garden as well as the monks did theirs in the ſame ſpot; and I think it a much leſs crime to diſturb the repoſe of their ſkeletons, than to baniſh Flora and Pomona from a favourite reſidence. The *rights of the dead*, I confeſs, affect me little in compariſon with thoſe of the living; and I reckon it high time for the particles of bodies three or four centuries defunct, to return quietly to the boſom of the earth, and fulfil their deſtiny. As to the ſhare of poſthumous fame which may be preſerved by the inſcription of *Gualter de Thorpe Prior hujus Monaſt.*—I can accuſe myſelf of a very ſmall degree of injury in bringing it to a concluſion, when ſo many elaborate works under the title of *Monaſticons*, *Repertories*, *Topographical Remains*, *County Hiſtories*, &c. have taken ſuch laudable pains to ſecure the immortality of theſe worthies by monuments *ære perennius*.

The motives which inſpire a reverence for the remains of antiquity, and plead againſt their demolition, are various; but I think the rational ones may be reduced to very few. Where they poſſeſs intrinſic beauty or grandeur, and afford ſpecimens of the taſte and ingenuity of former ages, they certainly deſerve preſervation; as likewiſe where they illuſtrate manners and modes of living, concerning which hiſtory is ſilent or obſcure. Alſo, when they are aſſociated with any remarkable event, though not eſſential to the tranſmiſſion of ſuch event, I ſhould be as unwilling as any to break an aſſociation which may excite in ſenſible hearts feelings of the moſt intereſting kind. But why ſhould ruinous piles without elegance or magnificence be left to cumber the ground, when they refer only to inconſiderable perſonages and ordinary modes of life, much leſs valuable in themſelves than what have ſucceeded them, and at leaſt as fully recorded as they deſerve to be in the pages of hiſtory? Surely the ſtones of our wretched old manſions called caſtles, and of our gloomy monaſteries, are not all ſo ſacred, that they may not be applied to the better uſes that modern taſte and good ſenſe would find for them! I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN NEWLOVE.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SEVERAL PARTICULARS *relative to the* CONDUCT *of* TIPPO SULTAUN, *on the 4th of May*, 1799; COLLECTED CHIEFLY *from the* RELATION *of the* KILLADAR *of* SERINGAPATAM, *and from* ACCOUNTS *given by ſome of his own* SERVANTS, &c.

WHEN the Sultaun left his palace, he was dreſſed in a light-coloured jacket, wide trowſers of fine flowered chintz, a ſaſh of a dark red ſilky ſtuff, and a turband with one or two diſtinguiſhed ornaments. He had on his ſword, in a rich belt ſlung over his right ſhoulder, and a ſmall cartridge-box hung to an embroidered belt, thrown over his left ſhoulder. His tawug or taliſman was faſtened under the jacket on his right arm, a little below the ſhoulder. He went out early in the forenoon, as was his cuſtom daily, to one of the cavaliers, on the outer rampart of the North face, whence he could obſerve what was doing on both ſides, and remained there till about noon, when he took his uſual repaſt under a Pendal. It would appear he had no ſuſpicion of the intended attack; for when reports were made to him from the Weſt face, that our parallels and approaches were unuſually crowded with Europeans, and a number of Doolees behind. He expreſſed not the leaſt apprehenſion, nor took any other precaution; but deſiring the meſſenger to return with orders to Meer Gaffer with the troops of duty near the breach, to keep on their guard.

A moment after word was brought that Meer Gaffer had fallen near the breach by a cannon-ſhot: at this intelligence the Sultaun appeared greatly agitated, ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his ſervants to load the *carabines* or *ſhort fuzees*, which they carried for his own uſe. He then, after receiving another report that was delivered privately, haſtened along the ramparts towards the breach followed by ſervants, ſlaves, and a ſelect guard under ſeveral chiefs, till he met the fugitives, and perceived that the head of the Europeans had already mounted, and gained the rampart. He endeavoured to ſtop his flying troops, and, joining many of theſe to his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined ſtand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himſelf, and one of his ſervants declares he ſaw him bring down ſeveral Europeans near the top of the breach. Notwithſtanding theſe exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the left where the Sultaun ſtood, he found himſelf almoſt alone, and retired to the traverſes of the north rampart. Theſe he defended one after another with the braveſt of his men and officers; and, aſſiſted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, two or three times brought the heads of our flank companies, who were puſhing on with their uſual ardor, to a ſtand. The loſs here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the 12th regiment, croſſing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from thence, and taken in reverſe thoſe who with the Sultaun were defending the traverſes of the outer rampart.

While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to diſpute the ground, till he approached the paſſage acroſs the ditch of the gate of the inner fort. Here he complained of pain and weakneſs in the leg in which he had been badly wounded when very young; and, deſiring his mare might be brought, he mounted, and ſeeing the Europeans ſtill advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palenkin, and a number of officers, troops and ſervants. It was then probably either his intention to have entered and ſhut the gate, in order to attack the ſmall body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and if ſucceſsful in drawing theſe out, to have attempted to maintain it againſt us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace, and there make his laſt ſtand.

As he was croſſing to the gate by the communication from the outer ramparts, he received a muſket-ball in his right ſide, nearly in a line with the breaſt: he however paſſed on, untill he was ſtopped about half through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th light infantry from within, when he received a ſecond ball in the right ſide cloſe to the other: the mare he rode being wounded at the ſame time, ſunk under him, and his turband fell on the ground. Many of his people fell about the ſame time on every ſide of him by muſketry from both ſides of the gate. The fallen Sultaun was immediately raiſed by ſome of his faithful adherents, and placed upon his palankin under the arch, and on one ſide of the gateway, where he lay or ſat for ſome moments, faint and exhauſted, until ſome European ſoldiers entered the gateway. A fervant, who has ſurvived, relates, that one of the ſoldiers ſeized the Sultaun's ſword-belt, and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who ſtill held his ſword in his hand, made a cut at the ſoldier with all his remaining ſtrength, and wounded him about the knee; on which the ſoldier put his piece to his ſhoulder, and ſhot the Sultaun through the temple, who inſtantly expired. Not leſs than 300 men were killed, and numbers wounded, under the arch of the gateway, which ſoon became impaſſible, except over the bodies of the dead and dying.

About duſk, Major General Baird, in conſequence of information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to ſearch for the body of the Sultaun; and after much labour, it was found and brought forward with a heap of others to the inſide of the gate. The countenance was no ways diſtorted, but had an expreſſion of ſtern compoſure. The turband, jacket, ſword and belt were gone, but the body was recognized by ſeveral of his people who were there, to be the Pidſhaw; and an officer who was preſent, with the leave of Major General Baird, took from off the right arm the taliſman, which contained, ſewed up in pieces of fine flowered ſilk, one amulet of a brittle metalic ſubſtance, of the colour of ſilver, and ſome manuſcripts in magic, Arabic, and Perſian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have fully aſcertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palankin, and by General Baird's orders conveyed to the court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furniſhing a remarkable inſtance to thoſe who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left the palace in the morning, a powerful imperious Sultaun, full of vaſt ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, abandoned by the whole world;—his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man, Major General Baird, who about fifteen years before, had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, releaſed from nearly four years rigid confinement in irons, in a priſon ſcarcely 300 yards from the ſpot where the corpſe of the Sultaun now lay.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES *of* SUWARROW; *by a* GERMAN OFFICER, *who ſerved under him in* POLAND.

I NEVER ſaw a man, who, in ſpite of the contradictory reports that are current to his advantage and diſadvantage, and many of which are undoubtedly falſe, ſo much attracted my reſpect at firſt ſight as Suwarrow. He is a little meagre man, now above ſeventy years of age, with ſilver white locks, and ſtoops a little. But every nerve of the ſenior yet ſhews a terrific quick elaſticity: there is animation in every ſtep, energy in every motion: and almoſt his every word is apophthegm and laconiſm. His whole art, is to infuſe a dreadful energy into the ſouls of his men, who then think themſelves invincible whilſt fighting under his command. He is the idol of the Ruſſian army. A man like Suwarrow is formed to win the heart of the ſoldiery, though not always of the officers of ſuperior rank. It is his cuſtom to addreſs the common men every where briefly and energetically, eſpecially in the front of the line, at a review or before an engagement. When he has communicated to them a portion of the fire that animates his own breaſt, he lets every thing proceed according to the diſpoſitions that have been made; and every thing proceeds accordingly. He is accuſed of ſeverity, cruelty, inhuman barbarity. But in war, ſuch imputations often originate from the unavoidable conſequences of the energetic meaſures of a general. When the race-horſe is flying at full-ſpeed over the courſe, it is not eaſy to ſtop him; and when the grenadier has ſtormed a battery, and ſtill wades through blood, the higheſt moral law preſents itſelf to his mind in different characters, than to the philoſopher in his doctorial chair. Suwarrow calculates the event; and in war the means are always ſanguinary; he wiſhes not that war ſhould be attended with cruelty and inhumanity; and if it is, the cauſe of the melancholy conſequences is to be looked for in the nature of man, or perhaps in the character of the ſemi-barbarians, the common ſoldiers, or the inferior and ſuperior officers, who either can not or will not underſtand ſuch a man as Suwarrow. The former are men of weak capacity, the latter villains; and of both there are a great number in every army.

Suwarrow has been, during his whole life, only a warrior: and an excellent ſchool he had to learn his art in; for he was almoſt conſtantly engaged in military enterpriſes. In the ſeven years-war, as I have been aſſured, he commanded a ſmall free-corps; and then already he ſhewed much of that character which has ſince been ſo fully developed and diſplayed. In the war before laſt, between Ruſſia and the Turks, he firſt began to act a conſpicuous part; having executed in his manner many daring and deciſive enterprizes, the principal of which was the capture of Iſmail. It was of the utmoſt importance for the ſucceſs of the whole war, that this place ſhould be taken; and accordingly it was reſolved to take it, coſt what it would. Suwarrow was juſtly conſidered to be the man beſt qualified to put the plan in execution. He went, and the fortreſs was taken. For five days he manœuvred blindly about the place, without making any ſerious attack, and, having thus lulled the Turks into ſecurity, ſuddenly fell upon them ſword-in-hand. You know how great a reproach Oczakow, Iſmail and Praga have become to the Ruſſians: but I wiſh they had never committed any enormities but thoſe laid to their charge at theſe places; for here their conduct admits of ſome excuſe. To the diſgrace of my country, I am obliged to own, that the German officers in the Ruſſian ſervice, though ſomewhat more enlightened and better informed, did not on the whole prove themſelves the moſt humane. Suwarrow's chief achievement in Poland was the taking of Praga; in two hours he overturned the kingdom of Poland, and annihilated the political exiſtence of the nation. I have in another place given an account of this affair, having been an eye-witneſs of the ſcene of woe. The energy of Suwarrow, however, was requiſite thus to put a concluſion to the war. Had Koſziuſco been there, it probably would not ſo have happened. The reproaches made to the Ruſſians, on account of the cruelties committed by them at Praga, are indeed not without foundation; but certainly the tale of horror has been told with a great deal of exaggeration. That a city ſhould be taken by ſtorm without the commiſſion of diſorders, is impoſſible. Hiſtory has ſhewn, and ſtill daily ſhews, that the greater the number of citizens there are engaged in ſuch conteſts, the more ſuch diſorders and cruelties are committed, though from citizens more humanity might be expected than from warriors by profeſſion.

Suwarrow declines as much as poſſible all miniſterial labours, that might come within his ſphere, referring them with laconic modeſty to thoſe generals who are more renowned for their ſkill with the pen than with the ſword. "You muſt go to him; I underſtand nothing of it!" and the ſarcaſm is uſually felt. His official letters expreſs a great deal in a few words, and are always full of characteriſtic energy. He certainly is a very good poet, and muſt be completely maſter of the Ruſſian language. A colonel ſhewed me an order in verſe, which he had received from the general after the capture of Praga: and I found it no leſs diſtinguiſhed by a ſpirit of poetry, than by the excellence of the regulations for the eſtabliſhment of a military police, and the maintenance of diſcipline. When he had taken Iſmail, his diſpatch to the commander in chief was:

> Slawa bogu, ſlawa wam;
> Krepoſt vſäti, i ya tam.
> *Honour to God, and honour to you;*
> *The fort is taken, and I am in it.*

His *Hurra! Praga! Suwarrow!* after the victory at Praga you are likewiſe acquainted with; and in the ſame minute he wrote to the late king of Pruſſia only the following words: *Praga eſt à moi, et Varſovie tremble.* It is hardly poſſible to ſay any thing more ſtrikingly depictive of Suwarrow and of Praga on that dreadful day. When he afterwards made his public entry into Warſaw; he embraced and kiſſed whomſoever he met that had a friendly phyſiognomy, eſpecially aged people belonging to the lower claſſes. And one of his cuſtomary cordial expreſſions of civility to his officers is: *Podi, bratez, pozeluy menya*: "Come, brother, kiſs me!" nor does this phraſe ſound ſtrange to a Ruſſian ear, or to a perſon accuſtomed to Ruſſian manners. With the officers more nearly attached to his perſon he converſes in a courteous and friendly manner: but does not promote them ſo rapidly as many other Ruſſian generals are wont to do, to the prejudice of more deſerving men.

In exacting attention to the performance of military duties, Suwarrow is very ſtrict and exact; every neglect he reprehends with ſeverity, and ſmaller faults, eſpecially thoſe relative to dreſs, with bitter ſatire. When young officers, eſpecially fine young gentlemen from the capital, wait upon him on being appointed to ſerve in the army under his command, he often plays them ſome very droll tricks, if they happen to be dreſſed and decorated in an unſoldier-like manner. On their entrance he begins to call out aloud; ſeems frightened, creeps into a corner, or under the table; and exclaims: "For the love of God! take that ſtrange apparition out of my ſight." One of his officers then conducts the terrified young Adonis into another apartment, explains the affair to him, deſtroys the beauiſh trimneſs of his figure, ſubmits his nicely-dreſſed hair to the barbarous hands of a regimental friſeur, and then dreſſes him in a coat of the true military cut. When thus equipped he returns to pay his reſpects to the general, Suwarrow is courteouſneſs itſelf, converſes in a friendly manner with the ſtranger, without taking any notice of the preceding ludicrous ſcene, or at moſt only ſaying with a half ſerious half comical air, that he had a little before been almoſt frightened to death by a ſpectre.

His orders are generally given with great conciſeneſs; at Praga nothing further than: "Storm and take the batteries and cut down all who reſiſt." You will eaſily conceive, that ſuch orders muſt produce dreadful effects from the common ſoldiers and in regiments where perhaps the ſtricteſt diſcipline is not obſerved. Suwarrow's real ſingularities are many, and undoubtedly many more are fictitiouſly attributed to him. He has ſeldom any equipage, and performs all his ſhort journies on Coſſack horſes. In general he viſits the different poſts accompanied only by a few Coſſacks, and with the greateſt rapidity. "*Day, bratez, day!*" he calls to the Coſſack behind him, when they proceed too ſlowly; and the Coſſack muſt then puſh the horſe quicker forward with his pointed ſhoe. From early youth he has almoſt always been ſickly, and it is only by ſtrict attention to regimen that he has been able to preſerve his vigour to ſo advanced an age. The cold bath is his principal remedy: and he uſually has the water poured over him by pails-full, often juſt at the ſide of the river whence it is drawn by his attendants. This ceremony is frequently performed on a march, while the troops are paſſing by. When Prince Coburg, after the battle in which they conjointly defeated the Grand-Vizier, went to viſit Suwarrow, he found him, as I have been aſſured, ſtanding in this plight at a little diſtance from the camp, warming himſelf at a guard fire. "I ſhall have immediately the honour to wait on Your Serene Highneſs," ſaid the little naked mannikin to the Prince? "in paſſing the river I got wet through and through." And ſo the grenadiers and Coſſacks aſſiſted him to dreſs himſelf. When in camp, he always, even in the coldeſt weather, lies down after this bath on ſome freſh ſtraw, covers himſelf with his cloak, and thus repoſes four or five minutes, before he puts on his cloaths again.

Before the laſt deciſive attack on Iſmail was his ſingular humour the moſt ſtrikingly manifeſted. I have often ſhaken my head on hearing this anecdote; but it has been repeatedly told me by ſeveral officers, who had an opportunity of knowing the truth, and who were not addicted to romancing: The evening preceding the attack, Suwarrow ſaid: "Early to morrow morning I ſhall riſe an hour before day-break, dreſs and waſh myſelf, ſay my prayers, and then I ſhall crow like a cock; at hearing which, ſtorm the place according to the diſpoſitions made for that purpoſe." And he did riſe an hour before day-break, dreſſed and waſhed himſelf, prayed, and crowed like a cock,—and the ſoldiers, according to order, attacked and took the fort by ſtorm. *Credat Judæus Apella!* you will exclaim: ſo thought I too; but my authors were not common anecdote-hunters, nor do I belong to that credulous fraternity.

Suwarrow is very religious, at leaſt ſo he appears to be: he is ſcrupulouſly obſervant of all ceremonies, and enforces the ſtrict obſervance of them throughout his army: he gives himſelf no concern however about the individual conviction of others. In Warſaw, a captain had abridged the prayer, which according to order he was obliged to repeat at the guard-houſe in the evening after the tattoo, that he might the quicker get away. The field-marſhal had accidentally heard him and noticed the omiſſion; he flew to the guard-houſe, and terribly reprehended the poor delinquent. "Thou unconſcionable, abominable, God-forſaken man, (ſaid he); thou wouldſt cheat Heaven, thou wouldſt no doubt likewiſe cheat me and the empreſs! What doeſt thou here? I ſhall dimiſs thee!"

When at Warſaw he received his field-marſhall's commiſſion—for before that period he was only general *en chef*—he kiſſed it with the cuſtomary religious geſtures, and then caprioled *al a Coſſaque* ſeveral times acroſs the room. "A'n't I ſtill able to jump?" ſaid he very ſarcaſtically to the ſurrounding officers; "I ſtill am able to jump!" All eaſily comprehended his meaning; for he had been promoted over the heads of ſeveral ſenior officers, among whom was Repnin. On a march he uſed formerly to be uſually dreſſed like a common ſoldier: but when I ſaw him, namely at Warſaw, he was always in full uniform, and ſometimes decorated with the inſignia of orders of knighthood and with precious ſtones. He is pretty rich; his ſtyle of living is however far from ſplendid; at leaſt compared with the truly ſatrapean ſtate and luxury of the other Ruſſian generals. Nevertheleſs he does not hoard; for he is very generous and indulgent.

It is well known that he has preſerved his laconic frankneſs and ſincerity of ſpeech even towards the preſent emperor, and that Paul was at laſt obliged to indulge him therein. This proves the worth of the man. He likewiſe ſpoke with energy againſt the changes in the army. The laſt letter from the emperor to him, before he ſet out for Italy, which was publiſhed in the newſpapers, ſets the affair in its true light. On the acceſſion of the preſent emperor, a great number of officers had been arbitrarily and without trial or inveſtigation diſmiſſed, and the names of ſome ſtruck off the military roll without even the formality of a diſcharge. Suwarrow received them kindly, gave many of them appointments in the army under his command, and kept others of them in his houſe till he ſhould be able to provide for them, and treated them with the greateſt generoſity. On being informed of this, the emperor was highly incenſed, that the field-marſhal ſhould dare to act thus publicly in contradiction to his expreſs commands, and demanded of him an explanation of his conduct. Suwarrow replied: "I perfectly know theſe men: they are honeſt and brave. They have committed no fault at all, or at leaſt none that deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. They are poor and helpleſs. Shall they become beggars or robbers? That, as a good Ruſſian, I cannot ſuffer: I have given them a friendly reception." The emperor, ſtruck with the nobleneſs of his determined ſpirit, examined no farther into the affair; and many of the officers were in the ſequel reappointed to their ſtations through the recommendation of the field-marſhal.

The accuſation, that under his command, exceſſes and cruelties have been committed, is frequently brought againſt him even in Ruſſia: and there are not wanting in the army too, officers of diſtinction who entertain no very high opinion of his military talents. That ſuch an opinion ſhould be entertained, always appeared ſtrange to me. As for the accuſation relative to the exceſſes, in moſt inſtances it affects the ſubordinate commanders, much more than the general-in-chief, who often cannot help it, if the grenadiers commit outrages; but the colonel and the captain, who have them more immediately under their eye, can and ſhould prevent exceſſes.

Suwarrow is ſaid to be well read in all branches of ſcience, thoſe eſpecially that relate to the art of war. This much is certain, that he ſpeaks ſeveral languages with tolerable fluency and correctneſs. I have heard him converſe with Pruſſian officers; and it would have been difficult to determine who ſpoke the German language the beſt, the Ruſſian or the Pruſſian. French he ſpeaks as well as can be expected from a man of his profeſſion; and better than many others ſimilarly circumſtanced. The Turkiſh and Tartarian languages he is ſaid to ſpeak like a native Turk or Tartar; having paſſed a great part of his life in warring againſt theſe nations. Of the nice diſcernment of his eye I had myſelf a proof. Several Ruſſians had complimented me on my reſembling them ſo much in my manners, diſpoſition, countenance, and dreſs, that I might paſs for a native of the country. As I then wore the Ruſſian uniform, this compliment greatly pleaſed me, and I endeavoured to deſerve it. But Suwarrow, the firſt time he ſaw me on the parade, immediately, without being informed who I was, or whence I came, addreſſed me in French as he uſually does foreigners; thus proving to me, that I had not yet nationalized myſelf even in external appearance.

I conſider Suwarrow to ſurpaſs moſt of his contemporary public men in firmneſs of character, in energy, and comprehenſive views, joined to true perſonal integrity and humanity. The laſt word ſeems a paradox to you: but on a cloſer examination it would certainly appear to be founded in truth. You muſt reflect, that he was employed for the moſt part in deſperate enterpriſes, and that he thus had the misfortune, while executing the orders of others, to appear to be what Potemkin really was.

One particular more I muſt relate to you of old Suwarrow, which is contrary to the cuſtom of moſt great men both in the cabinet and in the field; namely, that in German, Ruſſian, and French he writes an extraordinarily neat and beautiful hand. I believe no writing-maſter of the three countries could form the letters better ſhaped and proportioned. It is not a very laudable cuſtom with generals to ſign their name ſo hieroglyphically, that one might as eaſily decypher it into Hannibal as Scipio. Suwarrow ſubſcribes his name ſo plainly, that every ſchoolboy may read it.

ACCOUNT *of the* REV. JOHN PARKHURST.

THIS truly excellent man, and devout Chriſtian, whoſe life was honourable to human nature, and whoſe hour of death was a ſublime example of faith and reſignation, was the ſecond ſon of John Parkhurſt, Eſq. of Cateſby, in Northamptonſhire, by Ricarda, one of the daughters of Mr. Juſtice Dormer. The Rev. John Parkhurſt was born in June 1728, and received the earlieſt rudiments of his education at the ſchool of Rugby, in the county of Warwick; an education which, by intenſe mental labour, aided by a mind ſuperiorly gifted with ſound judgment and deep penetration, he rendered perfect in itſelf, and beneficial to the world of letters; as well as to the cauſe of Chriſtian faith, and moral virtue.

From Warwickſhire he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752, and was, ſome years after, fellow of his college. In 1754, he married Suſanna Myſter, daughter of John Myſter, Eſq. of London, by whom he had a daughter and two ſons. This lady died in the year 1759; and in the year 1761, he married Millecent Northey, daughter of Thomas Northey, Eſq. of London, by whom he had one daughter now living, and married, in 1791, to the Rev. Joſeph Thomas. This lady, reared under the immediate inſpection of her learned and pious father, by an education of the very firſt order has acquired a degree of claſſical knowledge, which is rarely met with in the female world; and thoſe mental endowments are ſtill more highly embelliſhed by the exerciſe and example of every domeſtic virtue.

Mr. Parkhurſt's ſecond wife died April the 27th, 1800, having ſurvived him above three years. His ſons, by his firſt marriage, have both been dead ſome years; but his eldeſt daughter ſurvives him, and is the widow of the Rev. James Altham.

Mr. Parkhurſt was author of "A Friendly Addreſs to the Rev. John Weſley, in Relation to a principal Doctrine, maintained by him and his Aſſiſtants," 1753, 8vo —"An Hebrew and Engliſh Lexicon, without points; to which is added a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without points, adapted to the uſe of learners," 1762, 4to. Continuing to correct and improve this uſeful claſſical work, he publiſhed a ſecond edition, much enlarged, 1778, and a third in 1792. He alſo publiſhed a Greek and Engliſh Lexicon to the New Teſtament, to which is prefixed a plain and eaſy Greek Grammar, 1769, 4to; he printed a ſecond edition of this work in 1794; and, being deſirous of making his literary labours more generally uſeful, he determined on publiſhing octavo editions of both theſe Lexicons, ſtill further enlarged and improved. He had but juſt completed the copies, and received the firſt proof-ſheet of the Greek Lexicon from the preſs, when it pleaſed the All-wiſe Diſpoſer of human events to take this learned and excellent man to himſelf. Fortunately the taſk of filial virtue devolved on his daughter, Mrs. Thomas, whoſe extenſively cultivated mind enabled her to undertake the charge of completing her father's purpoſe; and the work has ſince been publiſhed.

The ſubject of this biographical ſketch ſerenely cloſed a life of ſtudy and of virtue, far removed from the din of ſenſeleſs pleaſures, and the follies of trivial ſociety, after a painful and lingering illneſs of ten months, on the 21ſt of February 1797, at Epſom in Surrey, where he had during the latter part of his days, reſided. In 1787, Mr. Parkhurſt publiſhed "The Divinity and Pre-exiſtence of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt demonſtrated from Scripture;" in anſwer to the firſt ſection of Dr. Prieſtley's Introduction to the Hiſtory of early Opinions concerning Jeſus Chriſt; together with Strictures on ſome other Parts of the Work, and a Poſtſcript relating to a late publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

Mr. Parkhurſt's remains now repoſe in the church of Epſom in Surrey, where a monument, raiſed by filial piety to the memory of the kind father and the enlightened preceptor, bears the following inſcription:

Glory to God alone.
Sacred to the Memory
Of the Rev. John Parkhurſt, M. A.
And deſcended from the Parkhurſts of Cateſby, in Northamptonſhire.
His Life was diſtinguiſhed,

Not by any Honours in the Church, but by
deep and laborious Reſearches
Into the Treaſures of Divine Learning:
The Fruits of which are preſerved in two invaluable Lexicons,
Wherein the original Text of the Old and
New Teſtament is interpreted
With extraordinary Light and Truth.
Reader! if thou art thankful to God that
ſuch a Man lived,
Pray for the Chriſtian World,
That neither the Pride of falſe Learning, nor
the Growth of Unbelief,
May ſo far prevail
As to render his pious Labours in any Degree
ineffectual.
He lived in Chriſtian Charity,
And departed in Faith and Hope
On the 21ſt day of February 1797,
In the 69th Year of his Age.

ACCOUNT *of* BISHOP PARKHURST.

BISHOP JOHN PARKHURST, collateral anceſtor of the late John Parkhurſt, the ſubject of the preceding biography, was a perſon of great eſteem and veneration in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was born in the year 1510, at the beginning of King Henry the Eighth's reign, and became a Proteſtant about the age of twenty-ſix or twenty ſeven. In the bloody days of Queen Mary, he, with many other Engliſh Proteſtants, fled into Switzerland, and continued an exile during many years at Zurich. He returned to England on Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, and was conſecrated Biſhop of Norwich in 1560. He was a zealous adverſary and a ſevere ſatiriſt of the Papiſts, and eſpecially of that atrociouſly ſavage wretch Bonner; a particular friend of John Fox, the martyrologiſt, and the tutor of Biſhop Jewel, who became more famous than himſelf: he was alſo one of the tranſlators of what was called "the Biſhops' Bible.

With reſpect to the Puritanical controverſy, Biſhop Parkhurſt was moderate; and was by ſome regarded as too favourable to thoſe ſectaries. He was, however, a moſt determined Proteſtant; and, in the worſt of times, a ſteady oppoſer of the errors and ſuperſtitions of Popery. He was a poet, and not a bad one for the age in which he lived. He wrote in Latin; and many of his poems, relating to the hiſtory and perſons of thoſe times, are conſequently curious.

The title-page of his book of poems is as follows:

Johannis
Parkhurſti
Ludicra ſive Epigrammata
Juvenilia.
Londini:
Apud Johannem Dayum, Typographum,
An. 1573.

Biſhop Parkhurſt was interred in the cathedral church at Norwich, where there is a monument to his memory, with a Latin inſcription, which is now almoſt effaced by time, but which may be found in "Browne's Antiquities of Norwich." By the inſcription it appears, that he was born at Guildford in Surrey, educated at Oxford, and died the 2d of February 1574.

M. R.

BRIEF SKETCHES *of* LIVING FRENCH AUTHORS. *(Continued from our laſt Number.)*

KIVALANT.

THE ſcale by which the talents of this French poet are meaſured, his little tranſlations, with which the *Nouvelliſte Literaire*, the *Journal des Muſes*, and other ſimilar channels of fame abound, have occaſioned his friends to adviſe him hereafter to fly with his own wings, to work upon ſomething of his own invention, and not any longer content himſelf with being a copyiſt of thoſe of others, not even of Horace's, which have been put into a French dreſs already ſo prettily by Darumiger, &c. Who is the Tyro from rhetoric and the college, who has not inconſiderately ſtriven to dig into this mine? Moſt men would rather chuſe to evince even a moderate creative genius, than be the creature of other's ideas, however exalted.

LABEAUME.

Talents and modeſty are an aſſemblage too rare not to deſerve praiſe when they meet in the ſame perſon. This union however is remarked in C. Labeaume, among whoſe pleaſing productions, with which he has enriched French literature, may be numbered his *La Meſſe de Gnide*, *Le Deluge*, *Léopoldine*, and his *Peregrinus Protée*, tranſlated from Wieland.

ANTIGNAC.

The love of pleaſure, the neceſſity of paying his ſcot in poetical coin at the brilliant literary entertainments which he is allowed to be partaker of, compelled him to become a votary to a daughter of Mnemoſyne. He has not wooed the Muſe in vain; ſhe has inſpired this young writer with the deſirable, but rare talent, of making epigrams, and of giving to his verſes that *piquancy*, and that originality, which conſtitute the true French Vaudeville, to the compoſition of which his friends have recommended him to devote a portion of his time.

CHARLES DEGRAIN

Has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his *Heroïde* upon the captivity of LA FAYETTE, with hiſtorical notes till then unknown to the public, upon the illuſtrious priſoners of Olmütz in Moravia. This poem raiſes a favourable idea of the writer's heart, and evinces no ſmall degree of courage in taking up the intereſt of the American hero, when numbers among the French thought it moſt prudent to forbear mentioning his name.

FAUCHET,

The friend and companion of the ſtudies of Camille-Deſmoulins, and of ſeveral other perſonages famous in the revolution, in which he ſeemed as capable, of figuring as any of them; but, happily for himſelf, was ſaved by a diſpoſition to indolence. No other reaſon can be aſſigned than this tardineſs, for his not having ſtumbled and fallen in traverſing that redoubtable period. His *Deſpotiſme de l'Aſſemblée Nationale devoilé*, his *Reponſe au Domine Salvum, &c. de Lepelletier*, and other pieces of this nature, publiſhed in the fervour of the revolution, are written with warmth and elegance, and announce the ſcholar capable of undertaking works of much higher importance. Fauchet was ſent ambaſſador to the United States of America; but at preſent lives retired, and reſigned to what he loves. He has *Otia noſtra* for his motto.

WILLEMAIN D'ABANCOURT.

Willemain is the author of *La Bergère des Pyrennées* (the Shepherdeſs of the Alps is not forgotten), *des Matinées de Paphos, d'une Journée d'Henri IV.* and of ſeveral anonymous works, but of which the author is not leſs known. If taſte, purity of ſtyle, and a profound knowledge of the human heart, were all the qualities looked for in a writer, Willemain has left nothing for his readers to complain of.

JOIGNY.

By turns, author, actor, manager, and controller of the theatre, Joigny proves himſelf a new *Proteus*, who can exhibit himſelf every day under a thouſand forms; and as the public has not, like himſelf, the gift of prophecy, no one can tell what is peculiar to him, or his qualifications. The critics obſerve, however, that if, as in the caſe of his archetype, he has been conſulted by Ariſtus, he has been more miſtaken than the Salamine hiſtorian, in his account of the modern Alexander's expedition.

ANDRIEUX.

A wit made the following epigram againſt Ducis, when he was admitted into the French academy:

> Un fauteuil à Ducis?
> ——Eh oui; l'Academie
> Veut donner ſon *gratis*
> Comme la Comedie.

The modeſt emulator of Shakeſpeare certainly did not deſerve this ſarcaſm, which has by the Pariſian critics been applied anew with no leſs injuſtice to Andrieux upon his being received into the National Inſtitute. In times however of leſs dearth with regard to profound writers, it may be debated, whether a few ingenious romances, as many fugitive poeſies agreeably turned, with a pretty comedy or two, are not titles rather too ſlender for admiſſion into the National Inſtitute of France. But probably thoſe who have appreciated his merits have not only given him a *bonus* for what he has done, but a *letter of credit* for what he is going to do.

MAD. JOLLIVEAU.

Though few female authors can expect to arrive at the celebrity of a Dacier, the path to literary fame and immortality is equally open to the tender ſex. Mad. Jolliveau has not had the honour to defend Homer, nor has ſhe given the world a verſion of the Odyſſey, but ſhe has publiſhed ſome very pretty little poems. She has been adviſed not to make any more verſes upon *ſugar*; the phyſical and chemical parts of the poem already printed under that name, being deemed the reverſe of *ſweet*. The critic, who has analyſed her laſt production, warns her from chooſing abſtract ſubjects for the exerciſe of her pen, leſt ſhe incur the ridicule which gave riſe to the following lines:

> Jadis une belle en phyſique
> Ne connoiſſoit qu'un point unique,
> Vrai jeu d'enfant;
> Mais à préſent elle compoſe,
> Et veut remonter à la cauſe
> Du mouvement.

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

POLYGLOT LEXICON PROPOSED.

IN 1726, Solbrig recommended a polyglot lexicon, wherein the correſponding words of the different languages ſhould be numbered alike: theſe numbers, he obſerved, would then form a fit baſis for an univerſal character, or, as it is now called, a paſigraphy. No ſubſequent propoſal is ſo practicable and rational.

ORIENTAL CELEBRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The Oriental Chriſtians, as Fra. Paolino has lately told us, celebrate the Lord's ſupper, as the Sandemanians do their love-feaſts, in a very convivial manner. About the year 510, a ſect of monks, called Naſiræans, aroſe at Perrha on the Euphrates, who made it a rule never to eat and drink, except when they took the ſacrament. (Aſſeman's Biblioth. Orient. I. 412). After a ſhort time, they eſteemed it a duty to receive it twice a day.

GAYETY IN RELIGION.

The ancients made religion a pleaſure: they roaſted a kid and emptied a pouch of wine in honor of their gods: they left it to their Stoic and Cynic philoſophers to preach ſelf-denial and mortification. Opinions are now reverſed: our prieſts recommend auſterity, and our philoſophers inculcate libertiniſm. Some attempts have however been made to render modern religion chearful and amuſing. An odd one is recorded in Latocnaye's Rambles. A ſect has been formed at Edinburgh, ſays he, ſince my former viſit to this place, which affects to oppoſe the gloom of Puritaniſm, and which maintains that God is beſt honoured by the gaiety and happineſs of his creatures. Its pſalms are ſet to opera tunes, the congregation join jollily in chorus, and at the end of the anthem very piouſly and ſeriouſly burſt into a peal of laughter.

LEIBNITZ'S OPINION OF LOCKE,

Leibnitz thought as lowly of Locke as Hume did. In his ſecond letter to M. de Montmort, he ſays: *M. Locke avoit de la ſubtilité et de l'adreſſe, et quelque eſpece de metaphyſique ſuperficielle qu'il ſavoit relever; mais il ignoroit la methode des mathematiciens.* Elſewhere Leibnitz claſſes Locke with Puffendorff.

EXTREMES PRODUCED BY RIDICULE.

Ridicule is an efficient but not a ſafe remedy for moral diſorders: it produces the oppoſite extreme. Cervantes (as Sir W. Temple remarks) cured the Spaniards, not only of chivalry, but of active courage. Voltaire cured the French, not only of Puritaniſm and janſeniſm, but of morality and piety.

HOUSEHOLD-SERVANTS.

The following curious paper contains regulations for the houſehold-ſervants of an Engliſh Baronet, about the year 1566.

I. That no ſeruant bee abſent from praier, at morning or euening, without a lawfull excuſe, to be alledged within one day after, vpon paine to forfeit for euery time 2d.

II. That none ſwear anie othe vppon paine for euery one 1d.

III. That no man leaue any doore open that he findeth ſhut, without theare bee cauſe, vppon paine for euery tyme 1d.

IV. That none of the men be in bed, from Our Lady-day to Michaelmas, after 6 of the clock in the morning; nor out of his bed after 10 of the clock at night; nor from Michaelmas till Our Lady-day, in bed after 7 in the morning, nor out after 9 at night, without reaſonable cauſe, on paine of 2d.

V. That no man's bed be vnmade, nor fire or candle-box vncleane, after 8 of the clock in the morning on paine of 1d.

VI. That no man make water within either of the courts, vppon paine of euery tyme it ſhall be proued 1d.

VII. That no man teach any of the children any unhoneſt ſpeeche, or baudie word, or othe, on paine of 4d.

VIII. That no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand, except it be vpon ſome good cauſe, on paine of 1d.

IX. That no man appointed to waite at my table be abſent that meale without reaſonable cauſe, on paine of 1d.

X. If anie man breake a glaſſe hee ſhall aunſwer the price thereof out of his wages; and if it bee not known who breake it, the butler ſhall pay for it, on paine of 12d.

XI. The table muſt be couered halfe an houer before 11 at dinner, and 6 at ſupper, or before, on paine of 2d.

XII. That meate be readie at 11 or before at dinner, and 6, or before, at ſupper, on paine of 6d.

XIII. That none be abſent, without leave or good cauſe, the whole day, or anie part of it, on paine of 4d.

XIV. That no man ſtrike his fellow,

on paine of loſſe of ſeruice ; nor reuile or threaten, or provoke one another to ſtrike, on paine of 12d.

XV. That no man come to the kitchen without reaſonable cauſe on paine of 1d. and the cook likewiſe to forfeit 1d.

XVI. That none toy with the maids, on paine of 4d.

XVII. That no man weare foule ſhirt on Sunday, nor broken hoſe, or ſhooes, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1d.

XVIII. That when any ſtrainger goeth hence, the chamber be dreſt vp againe within 4 howers after, on paine of 1d.

XIX. That the hall bee made cleane every day, by eight in the Winter and ſeauen in the Summer, on paine of him that ſhould doe it 1d.

XX. That the court-gate bee ſhut each meale, and not opened during dinner and ſupper, without juſt cauſe, on paine the porter to forfiet for every time, 1d.

XXI. That all ſtayrs in the houſe, and other rooms that need ſhall require, bee made cleane on Fryday after dinner on paine of forfeyture of euery one whom it ſhall belong vnto 3d.

All which ſommes ſhall be duly paide each quarter-day out of their wages, and beſtowed on the poore, or other godly uſe.

A LITERARY CUSTOM.

The Romans were accuſtomed (and a very uſeful cuſtom it would be for men of letters, if employed prudently and with moderation) to recite their works in the preſence of their friends, before they gave them to the public. In this they had two views ; the firſt to receive the advice, and the corrections, which even the moſt ſkilful writer will need ; and ſecondly, which is indeed but a conſequence of the firſt, to publiſh nothing which was not very perfect, or at leaſt not quite unworthy of attention.

Orations, or eloquent compoſitions, dialogues of various kinds, hiſtory and poems, were the pieces uſually recited in theſe aſſemblies. Some of the critics of thoſe days thought that neither hiſtories nor tragedies ſhould be recited, becauſe hiſtories are not written with an ambition of eloquence, but merely to give a teſtimony to truth : and that a tragedy requires a ſcene and actors to give its proper impreſſions to the auditors. And ſo far, as that hiſtory ought to be ſcrupulouſly examined, and that a play certainly has a very different effect on a ſtage than in reading their obſervation was juſt.

Tickets of invitation were ſent on theſe occaſions to perſons of taſte to invite them to theſe recitals. Emperors have dignified theſe aſſemblies with their preſence ; and Auguſtus was a patient auditor of poems, hiſtories and dialogues. At length from the wiſe uſe of this cuſtom ſprang its abuſe ; men of wealth, deſirous of obtaining a literary reputation, bribed the votes of their auditors, and packed a jury of criticiſm, a circumſtance very ſtrongly depicted in the Satires of Perſius and Juvenal.

MADAME DACIER.

This lady, in her celebrated literary controverſy reſpecting Homer, is ſaid to have received ſuch ſevere chagrin, that although ſhe exploded much of it in her writings, it abridged her days and ſoured her diſpoſition. She practiſed a moſt perſevering courſe of ſtudy, and did not ſtir from her houſe ſix times a year. After paſſing every morning in her ſtudy, ſhe deſcended in the evening to receive the viſits of her friends, and men of letters piqued themſelves in attending the levee of this literary queen.

The manner by which ſhe diſcovered her genius for the learned languages is remarkable. Her father educated his ſon, and his great wiſh was to ſee him excel in a critical knowledge of languages ; but he grievouſly lamented his little application. Miſs Le Fevre, (afterwards Madame Dacier) then not more than ten years old, was a daily witneſs of the vexation of her erudite father, and the ſorrows of her brother, who never could bring himſelf to reliſh Latin, like his father. One day when her father had been in a violent paſſion with her brother, Miſs took him aſide, and made a fine harangue in favour of Latin ſtudies, and the duty he owed to papa. Old Le Févre liſtened to the converſation, and calling his daughter aſide, aſked if ſhe felt a taſte for ſtudy. She replied, ſhe thought nothing was more admirable than a Latin grammar. The grey-headed pedant embraced her in rapture, put a grammar into her hands, and Miſs was a pedant in as ſhort a time as ever pedant yet took to become Greekified. The brother then caught fire at the illuſtrious example of his ſiſter ; he applied himſelf vigorouſly to ſtudy ; they emulated each other ; commented on all authors with great learning and little taſte (the brother had really not a ſolitary atom) ; and at length found themſelves at the head of the European learned.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

Suppoſed to be Written near the Monument of the Rev. JOHN PARKHURST, *at Epſom, in Surrey.*

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

WHEN MEMORY, led by Reſignation, ſtrays
Through the dark mazes of life's thorny ways,
The weary wand'rer loves to linger here,
Embalming Virtue with a ſainted tear.
For here, beyond the wild'ring toils of earth,
Repos'd in darkneſs, ſleeps the ſon of worth;
While his pure ſpirit quits the life-worn ſod,
To meet in endleſs light his *Friend and* GOD.

Yet, O! while MEMORY's tear embalms the urn,
Reflection pauſes—and will pauſe to mourn;
For, in the turmoil of diſaſt'rous life,
Ambition's airy dream, and Folly's ſtrife;
Where all the timid Virtues trembling hide
Beneath the giant-wing of tow'ring Pride;
Where bold Oppreſſion lifts the pond'rous arm,
Whoſe withering poiſon blights Perfection's charm;
Where REASON trembles; and RELIGION's tear
Marks the red annals of each fateful year;—
Reflection weeps, and in her downcaſt eye
The drop, ſoft-trembling, marks, *The good muſt* DIE!
While o'er the aſhes of the ſainted dead
Vice, ſtill unvanquiſh'd, lifts its Gorgon head;
Lifts it triumphant o'er the ſons of worth,
And, HYDRA-GIFTED, deſolates the earth!

O! SHADE REVER'D! If ever thou haſt rov'd,
The guardian of THY CHILD*, ſo long belov'd;
If ſtill, in regions bleſt, thy ſoul can trace
The fond regrets that haunt this lonely ſpace;
If, in the ſilent hour, when fancy gives
Thy form to HER, who ſtill laments, and lives,—
Lives! but to prove, by VIRTUE's proudeſt claim,
Thy ſage inſtructions, and thy laſting fame!
If on this woe-fraught ſphere thy ſpirit ſtrays,
To ſteal the thorn from filial Virtue's ways;
Bid the frail ſons of vanity and guile,
Thy journey trace,—and emulate the while;
Teach them the ſtings of Sorrow to defy;
Like THEE, live honour'd, and lamented die;
Labour, like THEE, in bland Religion's fields,
And find that harveſt, Virtue only yields;
Then bid them hope, like thee, and patient wait
The cloſing ſcene of this world-ſick'ning ſtate;
Like thee, when *Death* their buſy hour ſhall end,
Look, ſmiling, to their GOD, their JUDGE, their FRIEND.

THE PANSY.

WHEN the young Spring her feather'd train recalls,
And when the bee rebuilds his honied walls;
When gentle April ſheds her genial ſhow'rs,
And fanning zephyrs breathe on budding flow'rs;
Tufted in graſſy rings where Fairies play,
Panſies unſeen their rainbow robes diſplay;
Like pigmy peacocks ſpread their purple plumes,
Shedding at once a ſeaſon of perfumes,
A jetty ſtar protects their ivory breaſt,
And velvet ſaffron forms their decent veſt.
But when grey Autumn calls his brother winds,
Unturns the iron key their wrath confines,
Bids dark November's threat'ning tempeſts roar,
And warns the ant to hoard his winter ſtore;
Void of all ſhape, all colour, all perfume,
Pale is the jetty ſtar and purple plume;
Reſigned, the florets feel the blaſt of death,
And ere they heave the laſt long parting breath,
They hide, inſtinctive, in funereal ſnows
The treaſured capſules which their young incloſe.
Round their cold tombs the infant ſeedlings lie,
To bud and bloſſom where their parents die.

C. SNEYD EDGEWORTH.

A FRAGMENT

Addreſſed to JAMES CURRIE, M.D. F.R.S. *of Liverpool, on his Edition of the Works of* ROBERT BURNS, *about to make its appearance, for the Benefit of the Widow and Orphan Family of that immortal Bard.*

SEE Plenty exults in her green waving blade,
As the light breeze ſweeps gently along,
And Labour reclines in the ſoft leafy ſhade
Where the red-breaſt awakes his ſweet ſong;

---

* Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Joſeph Thomas, of Epſom, in Surrey.

How beauteous the landſcape, when Summer is dreſt
  With a ceſtus of roſes ſo gay;
But ah! when ſhall Scotia with pleaſure be bleſt,
  Since her Burns ſleeps ſo cold in the clay!

Expands not thy breaſt when the ſounds of delight
  Are heard at the ſtill hour of eve;
When the villagers ſport by the moon's ſilver light,
  The day's waſting cares to relieve?
His too was the rapture ſuch ſcenes could impart,
  As the ruſtic maids chanted his lay,
For benevolence ſtrung the fine cords of his heart—
  But that heart now lies cold in the clay!

From his country's blue hills, while the ſun's golden beam
  Gives life to all nature around,
Or thro' her lone glen winds the ſerpentine ſtream,
  Shall the voice of the poet reſound;
When Love with light heart ſteals unſeen to the bower,
  His ſtrains ſhall freſh tranſport convey;
For his ſpirit ſhall reign in that dear bliſsful hour,
  Tho' his body lies cold in the clay!

Fancy wove the rich web of his viſions divine
  With the rays of the ſoft bluſhing morn;
His path Nature ſtrew'd with her wild flow'rs ſo fine—
  And the dew, trembling, hung on the thorn;
The painted trout leap'd from the ſmooth-gliding Ayr,
  The lambkins danc'd ſporting away,
While his lyre breath'd the notes that his ſoul could enſnare—
  But now he lies cold in the clay!

And ſtill o'er the mountain, and thro' the deep vale,
  As he ſung of his Scotia ſo dear,
Want hung by his footſteps, to tell her ſad tale,
  For his Jane and his offspring were near:
Ye fathers who feel, and ye ſons who can love,
  Your regard to his orphans diſplay;
And with CURRIE's warm heart your kind ſympathy prove,
  Since the MINSTREL ſleeps cold in the clay!

Liverpool, May 16, 1800.

ON THE DEATH OF AN ONLY CHILD.

A FAIRER flow'r ne'er deck'd th' enamell'd field,
  A lovelier child was never ſeen on earth;
The brighteſt ruby to her lips might yield,
  The poliſh'd diamond to her eyes of mirth:

The mother's jewel, and the father's care,
  The lovely favourite of every friend,
In her fond mother's boſom plants deſpair:
  And can her father's miſery ever end?

How chang'd, alas! that eye where pleaſure ſhone
  Is clos'd in cruel death's eternal night;
Thoſe lips no more their wonted beauty own;
  Thoſe once red cheeks, as Parian marble white.

With thy ſweet ſmile our hearts no more are bleſt,
  But many a tear ſhall fall, and heart ſhall mourn;
Thy ſoul has fled to everlaſting reſt,
  But left thy parents wretched and forlorn.

ERRATUM in the Poetry of laſt Number, p. 465, line 9. for *ſpilſh*, read *ſpilth*; the word is from Timon of Athens—"the drunken *ſpilth* of wine."

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The obſervations which C. Delambre compared with his own, and which he diſcuſſed, were made at Berlin, at Vienna, and in ſeveral other cities of Germany; at Buda, at Mirepoix, and at Paris; theſe laſt were made by his countryman Meſſier. According to the time that Mercury took up in entering and quitting the ſun's diſk, it appears that the diameter of this planet was well known; but there are trifling corrections to be made in the other reſults afforded by the tables, in order that they may agree with the obſervations.—C. Lalande has written a memoir upon the ſame phenomenon, in which he compares the laſt paſſage of Mercury to that of 1786. By a method peculiar to himſelf, he calculates the longitude of the planet, and of that of its aphelion, paying due regard to the agitations or aberrations cauſed by the attractions of Venus and the Earth, and even to the errors of the ſun's tables, which he determined by obſervations. He found that the longitude calculated by the tables differed only 13″ from the obſerved longitude.

C. Rochon, who has been long employed in the compoſition of lenticular glaſſes, propoſed in a memoir the conſtruction of a new compound burning glaſs, which he calls *loupé à échelons*, whoſe diameter of all the zones is not to exceed two *metres* (6 feet, 1 inch and a fraction). The effect produced by a lens of this dimenſion, he affirms, will be quintuple that of any of thoſe already in uſe, which neverthelefs have arrived to ſo great a degree of power as to volatiliſe gold and decompoſe diamond, and thereby to determine the nature of the conſtituent principles of that precious ſtone.

C. Laplace read a memoir upon the movements of the orbits of the ſatellites of Saturn and Uranus. His obſervations ſhewed that the ring of Saturn and his ſix firſt ſatellites moved nearly on the ſame plane; but that the ſeventh departed from that order; that its nodes have a retrograde movement upon the plane of the orbit of Saturn, on account of the nodes of the rings. C. Laplace is deſirous of knowing what the theory of univerſal gravity will afford with regard to this. He has already proved in the 5th book of "Mecanique céleſte, that the rings are kept in the plane of the equator of Saturn, by the attraction of this planet; the ſame cauſe keeps the orbits of the ſix firſt ſatellites in the ſame plane; but the attraction of the ſun upon the ſeventh, which is much more diſtant from Saturn than the other, produces effects comparable to thoſe of Saturn, the rings and the ſix interior ſatellites united: and thereby deſtroys the equilibrium neceſſary for maintaining the orbit in the plane of the equator of Saturn. By a curious analyſis he proves that the inclination of the orbit of the ſeventh ſatellite upon the equator of Saturn depends upon the flattening of this planet, the aſſemblages of rings, and of the interior ſatellites. He diſcovers, that if the bulk of the ſeventh exceeded $\frac{1}{200}$ of that of Saturn, its action would ſenſibly diſtance the orbit of the ſixth from the plane of the rings. This effect does not take place; C. Laplace therefore concludes that the bulk of the laſt ſatellite is below that fraction. The ſame analyſis, applied to the ſatellites of Uranus, ſhews that the action of this new planet is ſufficient to keep its firſt five ſatellites in the plane of its equator: it is probable, adds he, that this attraction is ſufficient to retain the ſixth, but if the bulk of the fiſth ſurpaſſed the 20,000th part of that of the planet, then its action united to that of Uranus would be ſufficient to retain the orbit of the ſixth in the plane of the other orbits; which is conformable to the obſervations of Herſchell.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, *read by C. Cuvier*.

For a long time Volcanos have occaſioned a great deal of trouble to natural philoſophers by the difficulty of explaining their phenomena, and eſpecially of diſcovering the ſources of that immenſe quantity of matter of every kind which they vomit forth in their eruptions. C. Patrin has thrown upon this ſubject ſuch light as could only have been ſtruck out by a bold imagination; in doing which, he has had recourſe to all the aid that modern chemiſtry has afforded him. He ſuppoſes that the water of the ſea is perpetually drawn between the beds of ſhiſtus, which commonly form the baſis of the volcanos; that the marine ſalt is there diſcompoſed; that its acid ſurcharges itſelf with oxygene in paſſing over the oxyds of iron and mangeneſe; that it decompoſes the ſulphurs of iron, and even the water by means of carbon: that the various products of theſe decompoſitions combining under other forms, yield the pertroleum or hydrogene gas, which takes fire and produces the moſt brilliant part of the volcanic phenomena; whilſt electricity, joining itſelf to theſe already numerous elements, forms there ſulphur and phoſphorus. He makes the latter of theſe ſubſtances perform a very important part; for he ſuppoſes the oxygene is fixed under an earthy appearance by it, and conſequently through it are the volcanos enabled to furniſh that enormous quantity of lavas with which they inundate the ſurrounding country without exhauſting the baſis that ſupports them. Laſtly, the iron is carried along in the lavas by a *metalliferous* fluid, to which C. Patrin attributes the property of retaining metals in a ſtate of vapour, depoſiting them in certain circumſtances, as in ſome meaſure the acid fluoric gas retains within itſelf the ſiliceous earth.

C. Patrin has collected from travellers and the writings of natural philoſophers who have ſpoken of volcanos, all the facts which have appeared to ſupport ſome part of his ſyſtem. If this ſyſtem be not that of nature, it is thought to be, at leaſt, that which approaches the neareſt to it.

Another queſtion not leſs intereſting by its connection with the general one concerning the point of paſſage of brute ſubſtances into the ſtate of organized ones, was treated of by C. Ramond.

We ſometimes find the ſnows which cover the higher hills tinged with a lively red; the matter that colours them burns with an odour reſembling that which ſeveral vegetables yield. Sauſſure, who often collected it on the Alps, has from the above property, and from the ſeaſon when he took it up, viz. ſummer, as alſo from the place where numerous vegetables were in flower, been led to conſider it as the farina from the ſtamina of ſome plant.

C. Ramond, who has alſo found it on the Pyrennées, having remarked that it was heavier than water; was led to ſuſpect that it had a mineral origin, and he found in fact that it came from the decompoſition of certain micas; this decompoſition implies all the conditions obſerved by Sauſſure, for C. Ramond found thoſe conditions were as neceſſary to the Pyrennées as to the Alps. But how can a mineral ſubſtance thus take the character of an organic one? Does not this obſervation, ſays C. Ramond, open a vaſt field to the conſideration of the means which nature employs for imprinting an organic form upon the molecules of inert matter, and for indemnifying or remunerating the races of the living, for the tribute which diſſolution pays to the dead.

The production of native metals in the interior of mines is alſo one of the objects which have drawn the attention of naturaliſts, and which have given birth to a multitude of ſyſtems. C. Gillet-Laumont exhibited by an experiment the manner by which that operation may be effected.

He ſhewed that by touching or rubbing with zinc or iron the muriate of ſilver, i. e. the combination of the oxyde of ſilver with the acid of marine ſalt, that that precious metal immediately regains its purity and brightneſs by abandoning its acid to the metal touching it. Therefore the circumſtances neceſſary for this reduction, which ingenuity explains elſewhere, may occur every inſtant in the interior of mines.

We too often accuſe the ancients of miſtakes becauſe we do not underſtand them: Ariſtotle has ſpoken of the *Aſpalax* as a blind animal; the Latins and the moderns having tranſlated *Aſpalax* by Mole, they thought they had a right to deny the aſſertion of Ariſtotle, and in fact the mole is not blind, no more is the *Aſpalax*. C. Olivier has brought from the Levant an animal truly blind, the ſkin of which is even unpierced at the uſual place of eyes: it lives under ground like a mole, and in ſhort has every one of the characters Ariſtotle attributed to his *Aſpalax*: this is the animal which the Zoologiſts know under the name of Muſtyphlus and of Zemmi.

C. Olivier has alſo thrown much light upon another claſs of little animals known by the ancients as *rats with two feet*, and by modern writers under the name of Jerboas. The ſingular conformation of their legs has been long known, of which the hinder are five or ſix times longer than thoſe before; but a juſt idea has not been entertained of the manner they walk. C. Olivier has ſhewn that they go forward only by leaps, but that they now and then come down on all fours: he alſo explained the organization of their genital parts, which are armed with ſharp points, and which muſt neceſſarily make the approaches of the ſexes more painful than thoſe of the cat.

(*The other Claſſes in a future Number.*)

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE mentioned in our laſt number, that Dr. Garnett brought with him from Glaſgow a conſiderable collection of philoſophical apparatus; but as it was defective in ſeveral reſpects, it was determined that the deficiency ſhould be ſupplied by inſtruments of the beſt kind, and of large dimenſions: in ſhort, it was the wiſh of the managers, and all the members, that the inſtitution ſhould poſſeſs as complete and valuable an apparatus as poſſible. To carry the views of the managers into effect, there remained no obſtacle but to procure workmen who would engage to make the different inſtruments by the time they might be wanted; but, though Dr. Garnett was indefatigable in his applications to them, ſtill he met with great difficulties and frequent diſappointments. The apparatus is, however, now very reputable; and will henceforth, without difficulty, gradually receive thoſe improvements and additions which are requiſite to render it very complete.

The lectures of the Inſtitution, during the preſent ſeſſion, were divided into three courſes. I. The ſcientific, or full courſe of phyſics. II. The experimental, or popular courſe. III. The chemical courſe.

One lecture of the ſcientific courſe was given every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the evening. In this courſe the principles of natural philoſophy were firſt demonſtrated geometrically, and afterwards illuſtrated by experiments, and then the application of each part to the arts and manufactures pointed out, and in many inſtances illuſtrated by working models of machinery. In this part, however, the lectures were not as perfect as could have been wiſhed, for want of the requiſite models, which could not be procured from the workmen. The properties of matter were firſt explained, after which came the laws of motion, and principles of mechanics. The important ſubject of heat next occupied a conſiderable number of lectures, and was treated in an able manner by the profeſſor; particularly Dr. Black's theory of latent heat, and its application to the explanation of the changes of form which bodies undergo, as well as ſeveral chemical phenomena, and the common purpoſes of life. The ſubject of heat was concluded by an account of Count Rumford's intereſting diſcoveries with reſpect to the conducting powers of different bodies with reſpect to heat.

The cauſe of fluidity being explained, the principles of hydroſtatics and hydraulics were next conſidered; in which part the action of different kinds of pumps, fire-engines, ſteam-engines, &c. were illuſtrated by models or drawings of the different machinery. This ſubject was concluded with an account of the origin of ſprings, lakes, and rivers.

The mechanical properties of air were next examined, which conſtitute the branch commonly called pneumatics; with acouſtics, or the theory of ſound. Count Rumford's improvements with reſpect to the economy of fuel, and the prevention of chimnies from ſmoking, were then particularly explained, and illuſtrated by models of his roaſters, &c.

The intereſting ſubject of optics was next conſidered, the geometrical principles of the ſcience were demonſtrated at conſiderable length, after which the ſtructure of the eye and phenomena of viſion were explained, with a particular account of optical inſtruments. At the concluſion of the courſe, ſome curious experiments on galvaniſm, which had been lately made by Profeſſor Volta, were repeated.

The popular courſe has occupied an hour every Tueſday, beginning at two o'clock. Here all mathematical and abſtract reaſoning were avoided, the illuſtrations being chiefly experimental. The ſubjects comprehended in this courſe were the properties of matter, aſtronomy, electricity, magnetiſm, optics, and the philoſophy of botany.

The chemical courſe was delivered every Thurſday and Saturday, at two o'clock. In this courſe the principles of chemiſtry were explained, and illuſtrated by experiments, and the application of this ſcience to the different arts and manufactures, to the analyſis of mineral waters, agriculture, dying, bleaching, and calico-printing, was particularly pointed out.

As Dr. Garnett wiſhed, in ſome meaſure to condenſe his lectures this ſeſſion, that he might finiſh them before many of his auditors left town; they were brought to a concluſion on the 10th of June. It is intended, however, to begin them next ſeſſion about the firſt of January, and continue them till about the middle of June. The lectures were attended by many ladies of the firſt diſtinction, ſeveral of whom were conſtant viſitors, and they ſeem already to have given a conſiderable taſte for theſe ſubjects, which cannot fail to be attended with the beſt effects to ſociety.

Among other committees, a ſcientific committee has been formed, conſiſting of the following reſpectable names, Henry Cavendiſh, eſq. the Rev. Dr. Maſkelyne, Sir Charles Blagden, Major Rennel, Joſeph Planta, eſq. Dr. Gray, Charles Hachett, eſq. and Profeſſors Vince and Fariſh, of the Univerſity of Cambridge. This committee has been requeſted to ſuperintend the new philoſophical experiments which may be made at the houſe of the Inſtitution.

As the proceedings of the Inſtitution will be, in a great meaſure, ſuſpended during the ſummer receſs; we, of courſe, ſhall ſuſpend our report of its proceedings till they recommence.

BRITISH MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS ſociety has juſt circulated the following notice of its proceedings:

"It is now ſome months ſince public notice was given of the inſtitution of the Britiſh Mineralogical Society; one of the principal objects of which is, the gratuitous analyſis of ſuch of our native minerals as may be ſent to the ſociety by mine-owners, or other perſons who are intereſted in the inquiry. The Society's firſt meetings were neceſſarily much occupied in eſtabliſhing arrangements for the moſt effectual attainment of its own deſigns and thoſe of its correſpondents. Both theſe objects have, we truſt, been ſatisfactorily provided for; and the number of ſpecimens ſent to the ſociety for analyſis, evince at the ſame time the utility of the ſcheme and the public confidence.

"The Society conſiſts of a competent number of members, in the habitual practice of chemical operations, each of whom undertakes an analyſis in rotation, aſſiſted, in caſes of peculiar intricacy, by a ſelect committee, the reſult of which, after general approbation, is tranſmitted by the ſecretary to the perſon who ſent the ſpecimen. Since, however, ſeveral of our correſpondents, from inadvertence, have not complied with the conditions mentioned in the circular letter of the Society, we here repeat them, with the addition of ſome others, and beg to have it underſtood that no analyſis will be undertaken where theſe are not complied with:

"1. The whole of each ſpecimen muſt be at leaſt four pounds weight, and in as few pieces as poſſible. The perſon who ſends the ſpecimens, if more than one, ſhould break a ſmall piece from each, taking care to reſerve and mark them with the ſame numbers as thoſe that he ſends to the Society; becauſe, in the analyſis returned to him, the different ſpecimens will be diſtinguiſhed by their numbers: the the ſafeſt way of marking each will be to write the number on a ſlip of paper, and fix it on the ſpecimen with gum-water. Every piece muſt be wrapped in paper, and packed in a box with ſaw-duſt, addreſſed (carriage paid) to Mr. W. H. Pepys, Poultry, London.

"2. A paper muſt accompany the ſpecimens, ſtating their provincial names: the name of the pariſh and county where they are found; the depth of the mine or quarry where they are procured; the general extent and bearing of the vein or ſtratum towards the points of the compaſs; and the method of procuring them, whether by blaſting or by the pick-axe, &c.

"3. The Society alſo requeſts, that the metallic ores which may be ſent them for analyſis may be accompanied with ſpecimens of the gangue or matrix in which they are found, and of the ſuperincumbent ſtrata, with their reſpective depths and provincial appellations, according to the following form.*

"Specimen No. 1, called by the miners [*ſteel-grained potter's lead ore*] found at [ ] mine, in the pariſh of [ ] county of [ ]; [40] fathoms below the ſurface, in a [*regular vein from 2 to 24 inches acroſs*] lying [*N. W. and S. E.*] riſing to the [*N. W.*], procured by [*blaſting*]. The ore found mixed with [*black-jack* ſpecimen *No.* 2, *and ſpar No.* 3,] in a [*ſlate-rock*]. Depth of ſtrata cut through in ſinking the mine, [*ſoil* 1 *foot*; *gravel* 5 *feet, No.* 4; *rock* 30 *fathoms, Nos.* 5 *and* 6; *ſhale* 2 *fathoms, No.* 7; *ſlate-rock* 7 *fathoms, No.* 8.]

"The members of the Britiſh Mineralogical Society have in view, beſides the above, another object of perhaps ſtill greater general importance. In common with all other inquirers into this moſt intereſting department of natural hiſtory, they have regretted the formidable obſtacles to collecting accurate information in the mining diſtricts, originating from the vague and peculiar terms in uſe among the miners, and from the different ideas annexed to the ſame terms in different parts of the country. They feel the impoſſibility of introducing a ſcientific nomenclature into the mines and collieries, and in conſequence have arranged correſpondences in various parts for the purpoſe of collecting materials towards a general explanatory dictionary of all the mining terms made uſe of in the Britiſh iſlands. The ſucceſs of this plan, it is obvious, depends eſſentially on the public concurrence; its advantage cannot be called in queſtion, and therefore the Society requeſts with confidence the aſſiſtance of thoſe gentlemen who, from their local ſituation, or other circumſtances, are able to further its execution, and are willing that the whole ſcience of mineralogy ſhould be cleared from that confuſion and myſtery in which it has been enveloped. Beſides liſts and explanations of technical terms, the Society wiſhes to be furniſhed with ſpecimens of ſuch minerals as have received any names in the mines and collieries: without the poſſeſſion of ſpecimens it will be impoſſible to identify the ſubſtances ſo as to aſſign them their proper ſcientific appellations; and theſe being depoſited in the cabinet of the Society, will form a conſtant record and authority, to which the moſt liberal acceſs will at all times be allowed.

"The conſciouſneſs of contributing in their ſphere to the public good, and to the improvement of a favourite branch of natural ſcience, is the ſole remuneration which the members of the Society look forward to; and they will eſteem the time and expence employed in the analyſis of minerals amply repaid, if thoſe whom they have thus ſerved will exert their perſonal activity and influence among their workmen, in furthering the execution of the above deſign, by the communication of illuſtrative ſpecimens and explanatory liſts of technical terms.

"It is the intention of the Society to aſſociate as correſponding members a ſelect number of ſuch perſons, competently ſkilled in mineralogy, as may be zealous to aſſiſt its views; and the proprietors of mines, who have it much in their power to furniſh ſuch facts and ſpecimens as are of principal importance to the Society, ſhall be conſidered as eligible to the claſs of correſponding members; all of whom, though they are to be ſubject to no pecuniary contribution, ſhall be allowed free acceſs to the meetings and to the cabinet."

ACADEMY AT ERFURT.

AT a meeting of the Academy of uſeful Sciences, at Erfurt, on the 2d of Sept. 1799, Baron *von Dalberg*, coadjutor of the Elector of Menz, read an eſſay "on Steatite, and its uſefulneſs to the lapidary:" and communicated an account of his experiments with the ſteatite of Bareuth (*talcum ſteatites*). This ſtone is very ſoft, and may eaſily be cut or turned; and if afterwards expoſed to a ſtrong heat in cloſe veſſels, becomes ſo hard, that it reſiſts the file. In this manner cameos, gems, and other engraved ſtones, and ſmall works of art, equal in ſolidity to thoſe of the ancients, may be executed at a trifling expence. He had likewiſe made a ſeries of experiments to find out the method of communicating *durable* colours to the ſteatite, by which means the moſt beautiful of the precious ſtones are ſo exactly imitated as to deceive the niceſt judge. In ſeveral pieces, among the great number of coloured ſpecimens (ſuch as heads, ſeals, &c.) preſented to the academy; they particularly admired the high degree of politure of which this burnt ſteatite is capable, ſo that in this reſpect it ſurpaſſes even the agate. M. von D. proſecutes theſe experiments, which are of ſo great importance to the arts.—Profeſſor *J. Barth Trommſdorf* had undertaken a chemical analyſis of the ſteatite, from which it appeared, that ſiliceous and talcous earth are the principal component parts of this foſſil. He found, indeed, likewiſe a ſmall quantity of argillaceous earth, which, however, Klaproth did not diſcover in his analyſis of it; and Mr. T. himſelf ſuſpects that it is merely accidental.

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* The blanks, and parts printed in *Italics*, to be occupied by their proper deſcription.

At the ſame meeting of the Erfurt Academy, "An eſſay on the effects of various kinds of air on the germination of vegetables," tranſmitted by Prince *Dimitri von Gallitzin*, was read. He had ſown garden-creſſes in *thirteen* different kinds of air, and kept them in an equal degree of temperature. The following are ſome of the reſults: 1. In dephlogiſtic air (*oxygène*), and in air ſpoiled by reſpiration or combuſtion, the germination proceeded equally well as in atmoſpheric air. 2. In inflammable air (*hydrogène*), and in fixed air (*acide carbonique*), which was extracted from various bodies and by ſundry proceſſes, no germination took place. The creſs-ſeeds ſwelled, indeed, a little, but during eight days no germ was developed; although in the atmoſpheric, dephlogiſtic, and by reſpiration ſpoiled air, they had in the ſame ſpace of time produced four leaflets. Into the glaſſes containing the fixed and the inflammable air he now admitted atmoſpheric air, and in forty-eight hours the ſeeds protruded two leaflets. From this we may draw the concluſion, that fixed and inflammable air, indeed, hinder the developement of the germ, but do not deſtroy it. 3. Nitrous air deſtroyed the ſeed, rendering it black, and incapable of afterwards germinating in atmoſpheric air. This effect, he thinks, is produced by the concentrated nitrous acid contained in the nitrous air.—Another obſervation was communicated by the Prince von G. He was trying, with the deceaſed *Camper*, to diſcover the means of preventing potatoes from ſhooting, ſo that they might be uſed for food throughout the year. With this view, ſixty potatoes were put into a glaſs bell with fixed air, and the opening cloſed with mercury. The potatoes did not ſhoot; but in ſix months time became rotten, emitted a brown liquor, like pus, and ſtunk intolerably.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THO. FODEN *for a* CRYSTALLINE SIZE.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. THOMAS FODEN, of Coventry, for an invention of a cryſtalline ſize or mixture for the purpoſe of ſizing and dreſſing cotton, worſted, and linen yarn.

The preparation of this ſize conſiſts in taking a quantity of calcined gypſum (what is more commonly known by the name Plaſter of Paris), reducing it to a very fine powder, and then mixing it with alum, ſugar, and the farina or ſtarch of potatoes, or any other vegetable farina. This powder, when mixed well with cold water, forms a ſoft paſte, to which the inventor adds boiling water, ſtirring the mixture thoroughly till it is ſufficiently gelatinous; he then, by the addition of the vegetable or mineral alkali, treacle, or glue, tempers it to a proper conſiſtence.

Obſervations. This ſingular mixture has lately engaged conſiderable attention, and has been conſidered of ſufficient importance to claim the further encouragement of the legiſlature. The immediate object of this invention is to ſave to the public a large quantity of wheaten flour, which is now conſumed in the very extenſive buſineſs of calico-printing in all its branches, and in a number of other manufactures that require the uſe of a tenacious paſte: and we may add, that the trials that have been already made of this ſubſtitute at Mancheſter, and in other places, appear to be highly creditable to its reputation. The idea of uniting the vegetable and mineral cements is ingenious: although the uſe of each ſeparately has long been known, the patentee appears to be original in his application of them when mixed. We may, however, obſerve, on the compoſition of the paſte, as given in the ſpecification, that it appears rather complex, and includes ſome articles which (if employed) would ſeem to be very heterogeneous if not inconvenient. The uſe of alum, for inſtance, in the ſize that is employed for fixing every kind of colours upon cloth, muſt prove often to be improper, ſince this ſubſtance is itſelf a powerful mordant, and has its peculiar operation upon colouring matter. If an alkali is afterwards added, the alum will certainly be decompoſed; but it would appear by the ſpecification, that treacle or glue may be ſubſtituted for the alkali indiſcriminately. We cannot but think, therefore, that a ſimplification of the proceſs will increaſe the value of this invention, which is certainly one that promiſes to be of conſiderable advantage to the public.

MR. RANDOM BESENGER *for* TRANSPARENT PAINTING *on* SILK.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. RANDOM BESENGER (now RANDOM and STAINBANK, of Old Bond Street, London) for an improvement in the method of tranſparent painting upon ſilk, linen, or cotton.

The method of making theſe tranſparencies is the following. The dark parts of the picture are engraved on a copper-plate, which is then warmed over a charcoal fire, laid over with Frankfort black, the ſurface cleared, and upon the plate is placed the ſilk or linen to be painted. A ſheet of paper is laid over the back of the ſilk, as the colour penetrates through, and the whole is printed in the uſual manner in the copper-plate preſs. The light parts of the picture are then well waſhed on each ſide with a ſtrong ſolution of iſinglaſs, in water, and when thoroughly dry, the colours are laid on with the bruſh. Theſe ſhould be the cleareſt and brighteſt oil-colours. To compleat the whole, the bright parts may be covered with a clear oil varniſh, and the picture is finiſhed, and is either put in a frame or mounted on ſpring rollers.

MR. WM. POCOCK *for a* MACHINE *for* MOVING HEAVY BODIES.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. WILLIAM POCOCK, of Leyton, in Eſſex, carpenter, for a machine for raiſing, lowering and moving heavy bodies.

This machine conſiſts of a long iron ſpindle revolving on its axis, and turned by a winch at each extremity. The ſpindle is caſed with a ſtrong male ſcrew or worm, the upper part of which is a right-hand ſcrew, and the lower a left-hand, or *vice verſa,* which meet in the centre. The ſpindle with its ſcrew which form one long cylindrical piece is firmly fixed in an oblong immoveable frame, which incloſes it on each ſide, and on the frame are placed two moveable blocks, which ſlide up and down the frame, and alſo are cut in with a female ſcrew, the one right-handed, the other left-handed, which fit the two male ſcrews of the ſpindle. A chain or rope is fixed to the moveable blocks, and by turning the winch of the ſpindle, the motion is produced, which may be directed by pullies as uſual.

MR. CHARLES TENNANT *for* PREPARING *the* OXYGENATED MURIATES *of* LIME, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. CHARLES TENNANT, of Darnley, near Glaſgow, bleacher, for preparing the oxygenated muriates of lime, barytes, ſtrontites, or magneſia, in a dry and powdery form, or in the ſtate of paſte; to be applied to the purpoſes of bleaching.

In a former number we gave an account of the patent which the ſame inventor obtained for preparing theſe oxygenated muriatic ſalts in a liquid form, the preſent is an alteration in the proceſs, and in ſome degree an improvement. It is effected merely by expoſing lumps or pieces of any ſize of theſe earths, in cloſe veſſels, to the oxygenated marine acid in vapour; and by the mere contact of theſe ſubſtances they will unite, and great part of the earth will thus be rendered ſoluble in water, and may be applied to the purpoſes of bleaching. The improvement gained by the former invention, of ſubſtituting a cheap earth inſtead of an alkali, as a baſis for detaining this volatile acid, was very conſiderable; and the eaſe with which this ſalt may now be prepared in the dry way, and its convenience for carriage, will probably be found a great ſaving both to the preparer of this article, and the manufacturer.

MESSRS. DARBY *and* NICHOLS *for a* PORTABLE OVEN.

A PATENT has been granted to Meſſrs. ROBERT DARBY and MORGAN NICHOLS, of the city of Bath, for a portable oven.

This invention, which is very ſimple, is intended to be applied to any circular upright flue, through which heated air will paſs, and may, therefore, occaſionally prove a ſaving of fuel. It conſiſts of a tinned iron circular box, compoſed of an upper piece that lets down upon a flat bottom plate, which forms the oven, and is furniſhed with a moveable ſtand for ſmall articles of paſtry. The box is looſely encloſed in an outer caſe of the ſame materials, and between the two there is a ſpace ſufficient for the paſſage of the heated air which paſſes in at a circular opening at the bottom of the outer caſes, and after being diffuſed on every ſide around the oven, is again collected in a ſmall flue at the top of the caſe and carried off. To prevent the unequal action of the heated air, there is a falſe bottom between the oven and the outer caſe, which in ſome degree checks the violence of the heat as it enters the oven.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR JUNE, 1800.

ON Monday the 16th of June, a new grand commemorative oratorio, entitled *Britannia*, as originally compoſed by Mr. Buſby in aid of the fund for the Naval Pillar, was performed at Covent Garden Theatre for the benefit of the Royal Humane Society. To the lovers of oratorial compoſition, ſuch muſic as that of *Britannia* muſt ever afford the higheſt gratification. The choruſſes aſſume all the ſublimity of Handel's greateſt productions, and the airs poſſeſs a ſweetneſs as captivating as they are original. It appears to be the effort of this great modern compoſer to revive among us a taſte for the excellencies of the fine old ſchool. He has evidently formed his ſtyle from the nobleſt ſpecimens in the art, and moſt profitably contemplated the beauties of Purcel, Arne, and the great German maſter. Madame Mara, Maſter Elliot, Miſs Holland, Miſs Jackſon, and the other principal performers, ſung moſt charmingly the ſeveral airs allotted to them, and Mr. Cramer led the band with his uſual point and ſpirit. A ſong, a duet, and a chorus, were univerſally encored, and the whole performance was received with the moſt rapturous applauſe.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.)

Four Prints repreſenting Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, and Welſh Peaſants. Engraved by Anthony Cardon; from Drawings by R. Weſtall, R.A. publiſhed by R. Smith, King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.

GOLDSMITH and ſome other writers, have expreſſed an apprehenſion, that from the increaſed and increaſing luxury of the times, that hardy and uſeful race, our *Britiſh peaſantry*, were likely to become extinct. We hope, devoutly hope, their fears will never be realized; but if they ſhould, theſe prints will preſerve the forms of a claſs, that were "*At once their country's bulwark and its pride.*"

The deſigns reminded us of ſome ſtanzas that were written, but, we believe, not publiſhed, to the memory of the late Mr. Gainſborough, where, after deſcribing many other ſcenes that he delighted to contemplate, it concludes with the following lines:

> "While far beneath luxuriant paſtures lie,
> And the clear lake reflects the azure ſky;
> The ſky's ſoft tinge, the light, the deepening ſhade,
> The cottage, hedge-row elm, and peaceful glade;
> The hoary ruſtic on his ſtaff reclin'd,
> The weeping-willow waving with the wind;
> The pannier'd aſs that bears on either ſide
> The auburn offspring of the rural bride;
> The blighted trunk, low bending to the ground,
> The creeping ivy fondly clinging round;
> The bloſſom'd cheſnut with its fragrant bloom,
> And the pale poplar glittering through the gloom." &c.

ENGLISH PEASANTS.

In this delineation we have a very comely woman, with a beautiful ſleeping-infant in her arms, ſeated upon an aſs, which, having an empty pannier on each ſide, may be ſuppoſed returning from market. A hale robuſt young man, holding the hand of a fine boy, walks by the ſide of it. The eaſy and happy air of all the party are extremely engaging. An attending dog, having diſturbed a bird, is well imagined; indeed the whole deſign is eaſy, airy, natural, and pictureſque. The engraver has done his part, and given a clear and characteriſtic idea of the manner of the maſter, and thus produced a very pleaſing print.

SCOTCH PEASANTS.

The piper in his plaid is a good figure, though we think the legs too large for the hands. The man ſtanding up, has not the face of a Scot, neither has the girl the air or manner of the country: for the habits of life, which from her ſituation ſhe muſt probably be engaged in, ſhe is too feminine; her ancle is too neatly turned for a laborious Scotch girl. The ſheep, ſhepherd's dog, and thiſtles, on the foreground, and the ruins of an old caſtle in the diſtance, are appropriate, and happily introduced.

IRISH PEASANTS.

We have here a village-prieſt, marked with much apoſtolic and genuine benevolence, admoniſhing his little flock, which conſiſts of three very engaging women and two children. The women appear to be very attentive to their ſpiritual guide, who, if one may judge of his diſpoſition by his phyſiognomy, is worthy of their regard; for he is not modelled from many of his country that we have ſeen here. The ſpinning-wheel, baſket of potatoes on the fore-ground, and church in the diſtance, added to the placid and engaging faces of all this little party, lead us to regret the late inteſtine broils which have involved them in ſo much miſery. The artiſt ſeems to have conſidered that, as the country has been for ſome time ſituated, the men are likely to be employed at places diſtant from their own peaceful habitations: he has therefore made up his group of females, and naturally delineated them attentive to the conſolations of religion as the beſt ſolace for their domeſtic diſtreſs.

WELSH PEASANTS.

Of Mr. Weſtall's ability in the delineation of a Welch countenance, we had an admirable ſpecimen in the figure of Owen Glendower in the Shakeſpeare Gallery. In the ancient bearded grandſire of the groupe here exhibited, keen as the wind upon his native mountains, he has been equally ſucceſsful. It is truly the countenance of a Cambro-Briton, and, as well as the two girls, would be known to belong to *the Principality*, though we met them in the deſerts of Arabia. The girl with a full face is extremely beautiful. The three goats, in the fore-ground, are properly introduced; becauſe it is generally ſuppoſed, (though we believe not exactly the fact) that this animal abounds more in Wales than any other place. This print, as well as the other three, is engraved in a clear and good ſtyle, and, upon the whole, we think, the thus exhibiting the varieties of the national phyſiognomy in the unſophiſticated ranks here choſen, is a happy thought well executed.

Llangollen Bridge on the River Dee, North Wales. Engraved from an original Picture of Walmſley's, by F. Jukes, large coloured Print, publiſhed by F. Jukes.

This bridge, and the houſe emboſomed in trees which is near to it, and the trees, and the ſky, are good as far as they go; the ſky is ſoft and delicate, the foliage tolerably natural, and the water tolerably pellucid; but we cannot help thinking that Mr. Jukes, in his very laudable attempt at making his ſcenery *ſplendid*, ſometimes renders it *gaudy*, eſpecially in the fore-ground. This may, perhaps, be pleaſing to the general eye, or poſſibly time may a little bring down the colouring; but, at preſent, it is rather more glittering than we wiſh it: the tone is fierce.

View near Dollyminyllyn, Monmouthſhire, North Wales. Walmſley pinxit. F. Jukes ſculpt.

From a ſcene which has no peculiarly leading character that may not be ſeen in that country once at leaſt in every mile, Mr. Walmſley has made a ſimple and pleaſing landſcape, which forms a very good companion print to that which precedes it.

Mount Vernon in Virginia, the Seat of the late Lieutenant General Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the United States of America. Alexander Robertſon del. Francis Jukes ſculpt.

Conſidered as having been the habitation of ſo great a character as General Waſhington, this view has an intereſt, which it would not derive from any other circumſtance; for, as a building, it is extremely plain, and has nothing except extreme neatneſs to recommend it to attention. The fore-ground, which, *trimm'd with nice art*, looks neat, ſmooth, and pretty in the vicinity of a gentleman's houſe, in a drawing or a print is unpicturesque. A bowling green, *ſhaven by the ſcythe and levelled by the roller*, is very proper for the purpoſes it is made for; but the art of Gainſborough could not make it a pleaſing fore-ground to a picture.

New-York, from Hobuk Ferry-houſe, New Jerſey. Alexander Robertſon del. F. Jukes ſculpt.

This is a neat and pleaſing companion-print to the view of Waſhington's houſe; but, at firſt ſight, would rather be taken for a view of Hobuk Ferry-houſe, than of New York, which being ſeparated from the ſpot where the view is taken by the water, we do not ſee much more than the ſite of the city, or the ſpires of the churches.

The Centurion Cornelius, engraved from a Picture painted by Rembrandt, and brought from the Continent by — Bryant Eſq. Engraved and publiſhed by George Ward, Newman-ſtreet, 1l. 6s.

From the many chalk and charcoal imitations which have been transferred from the canvas of Rembrandt to the copper of different artiſts, we have ſeldom had the power of forming a proper judgment of the merit of this great colouriſt; but Mr. Ward has contrived to give the various tints of the maſter, and the various tones of the picture, in a way which we have rarely ſeen equalled, and which does the higheſt honour to his taſte and talents. From a very fine original picture, it is one of the fineſt prints we ever ſaw.

Cupid refuſing Love to Deſire. Vierra, invent. F. Bartolozzi del. Vandromini ſculpt.

This is a very pretty print; indeed, whatever is touched by Mr. Bartollozzi muſt be marked with *taſte* at leaſt.

Venus recommending Hymen to Cupid. Bartolozzi del. et ſculpt.

This is intended as a companion-print to that which precedes it, and though not quite equal in merit, is entitled to the ſame ſpecies of praiſe.

Chearfulneſs and Innocence. Two Prints, Companions. Engraved by Vandromini.

Two ſimple figures, and very pretty.

A Nymph and Cupid, and Bacchante and Cupid. Deſigned by Vierra, and engraved by Bartolozzi.

Of Venus and Cupid, and Nymphs and Bacchante's, and ſuch ſubjects, we have had ſo much, that were it not for the faſcinating touch of Bartolozzi *burin*, we ſhould be quite ſick of the ſubjects. This print is rather an *outré* imitation of the antique gems, and unhappily it is not an imitation of the beſt of them.

Portrait of Lord Duncan, when victorious off Camperdown. Danloux del. J.R.Smith, Publiſhed by Danloux, Charles-ſtreet, Middleſex Hoſpital. 1l. 11s. 6d.

This is a very ſtrong likeneſs of the gallant Admiral; and it is alſo a very fine print. The head is the beſt part of it.

Sir Peter Parker, Admiral, and Commander of his Majeſty's Fleet in 1799. Abbott pinxit. Engraved and publiſhed by Valentine Green, No. 2, NewRoad, Fitzroy-ſquare, and Abbot, Caroline-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare. 1l. 1s.

We are pleaſed to ſee the portraits of theſe bulwarks of Britain ſo much in requeſt. They have deſerved well of their country, and are entitled to every reſpect which can be paid to them.

Mr. Thomas Holloway has publiſhed propoſals for engraving copies of Raphael's Cartoons on a large ſcale, and we wiſh him encouragement in the undertaking.

The produce of a concert at the king's theatre in the Haymarket, to be added to the voluntary ſubſcriptions for erecting a naval monument, was 693l. 16s. 4d.

A very curious and ſingular exhibition, conſiſting of various ſubjects, ſuch as imitations of flowers, ſhrubs, &c. in a ſtyle ſtrongly reſembling nature, and *wholly compoſed of fiſh-bones*, is lately opened in Cockſpur-ſtreet, Charing Croſs, by Mrs. Dards, and contains many very beautiful and cloſe imitations of various flowers, &c.

By virtue of a late act of Parliament, which ſecures the property of the publication of the works of ſculptors, in the ſame manner as the works of engravers are ſecured from being pirated, and in conſequence of the approbation which the very elegant Candelabra figures of Bacchus and Ceres, by Mr. Edm. Coffin, have received in the preſent exhibition at the Royal Academy, he has been induced to publiſh accurate caſts of the ſame, at 5l. 5l. each, made in compoſitions to reſemble marble, terra cotta, or antique bronze. They are modelled in the pureſt ſtyle of the antique, three feet high, holding one or more lights, both uſeful and ornamental, and are ſuitable for the internal decoration of the moſt elegant apartments.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of favourite ſongs, ſung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mr. Franklin, Maſter Gray, Miſs Howells, Miſs Simms, and Mrs. Cooke, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by Mr. Hook. 3s. *Bland and Weller.*

MR. Hook, who has ſo long furniſhed the vocal varieties of this favorite ſeat of ſummer amuſement, ſtill exhibits in his melodies an unexhauſted fancy, and ſtill diſplays that eaſy comic vein ſo requiſite in productions of this deſcription. We find in this collection eight ballads, the greater part of which are both novel and pleaſing, and calculated to ſupport the reputation of their ingenious author. In ſelecting the moſt ſtriking of them, we have to name, "Thour't gone awa frae me, Mary," ſung by Mr. Dignum; "A centr'y ago," ſung by Mr. Franklin; "Fair Anna that dwells by the Tyne," ſung by Mr. Dignum;" and "He's ſtole my Heart from me," ſung by Miſs Simms.

A Grand Military Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for a Violin or Violoncello. Compoſed for and inſcribed to Miſs Chalmer, by T. Eſſex. 4s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

After a cloſe examination of Mr. Eſſex's Grand Military Sonata, we find much to approve and praiſe. The outline of the piece is drawn with a ſkilful hand, and the various parts of the deſign are executed with conſiderable ability. *The SlowMarch, the*

the Signal Cannon, the Call for the Cavalry, the Trumpet Duett, and the Diſtant Cannonading, are all well managed; and the introduction of *To Arms, to Arms*, is highly judicious. The *Attack* is perfectly characteriſtic, the *Lamentation on the Field of Battle* is pathetically expreſſive; the *Quick March off the Field* is lively and animating, and the *Dance of the Wives and Children* forms a concluſion pathetically happy and novel.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte (with or without the Keys) with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, in which are introduced ſeveral favorite Airs. Compoſed, and dedicated to Lady Henrietta Somerſet, by John Lewis Hoberecht. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We find in theſe ſonatas a lively diſplay of fancy, and much uſeful and pleaſing execution. The pieces are in themſelves happily varied, and the ſeveral movements contraſt and relieve each other with an excellent effect. The ſtyle is, in general, ſufficiently finiſhed and ſcientific, without ſtiffneſs or affectation; and the accompaniments are added with a ſkilful and judicious hand. The *airs* Mr. Hoberecht has introduced, incorporate well with the original matter, and conſiderably enrich the work.

Song tranſlated from the French of Le Chevalier de Coucy. The Muſic by H. Thompſon. 1s. *Rolfe*

We find ſome extremely pretty paſſages in this ſong. The general caſt of the air is indeed remarkably ſimple and natural, and the relief produced by the digreſſion into the *minor* of the original key is happily conceived, and moſt excellently prepares the ear for the *da capo*. The baſs, we are obliged to obſerve, is not conſtructed with equal felicity, nor is the *arpeggio* accompaniment perfectly conſonant with the tenderneſs of the ſentiment.

An Ode to Charity, written by Mr. John Rannie. *Set to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, and dedicated to Mrs. James Gordon, of Craig, by* John Roſs, *Organiſt of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.* 5s. *Preſton.*

This Ode compriſes ſundry recitatives, airs, &c. and occupies twenty-one pages. We do not any where trace any ſtriking features of originality; yet the general caſt of the melodies, as well as the conſtruction of the combining parts, is far above mediocrity. The paſſages are for the moſt part ſmooth and eaſy, and the ſentiment of the words has been attended to with ſome ſucceſs. But in a work of the length of the preſent, we muſt confeſs, we naturally look for more novelty and importance of feature, and ſcarcely deem a placid eaſy flow of borrowed ideas a compenſation for the abſence of greater requiſites.

March à la Militaire. Compoſed by T. Haigh. 1s. *Rolfe.*

This March (which is perfectly *à la militaire*) is ſo conſtructed as not only to pleaſe the ear, but to be highly uſeful to the piano-forte practitioner. The paſſages lie well for the finger, and cannot fail to improve its execution.

Three Duetts for the Piano-Forte, with or without the additional Keys. Compoſed, and inſcribed to the Right Hon. Viſcounteſs Perceval, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

The movements of theſe duetts are happily imagined. An elegance of ſtyle, relieved by ſome bold and original ideas, forms their general deſcription. But they poſſeſs another merit peculiar to the *real* maſter; the parts combine and move together with that *uniſon* of character and effect which we ſeldom have an opportunity of praiſing in works of this kind; but which ſhould ever form the chief feature of duetts, whether vocal or inſtrumental. We cannot diſmiſs this article without recommending it to the notice of piano-forte practitioners, both as inviting to the ear and improving to the finger.

"*Ah! theſe were the Scenes.*" *A favorite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Written by* Mr. Rannie. *The Muſic by* Mr. John Roſs. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

"Ah! theſe are the Scenes," is a pleaſing and intereſting little ballad. The *time* and *ſtyle* of the movement is perfectly appropriate to the ideas of the poet, and the melody throughout is chaſte, neat, and expreſſive. The words we cannot paſs over without obſerving that they are elegantly conceived, and poſſeſs ſome highly poetical turns.

"*Young William.*" *A favorite Ballad. Compoſed and ſung by* Mr. Incledon. *Arranged by* Thomas Attwood. 1s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Incledon, who has ſo long charmed the town in the capacity of a performer, has added, by the preſent little effort, another leaf to his laurel. The melody of "Young William" is ſmooth, connected, and ſtrongly expreſſive of the words; and the baſs, whether Mr. Incledon's or Mr. Attwood's, is arranged with uncommon ſkill and judgment.

"*The Devil among the Taylors.*" *A popular Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by* A. Betts. 1s. *Wm. Rolfe.*

Mr. Betts has converted this well-known air into an excellent exerciſe for the piano-forte. This plan of adaptation, as far as regards the above inſtrument, we much approve. The familiarity of the ear with the ſubject matter of the piece, naturally begets the deſire of being acquainted with the adventitious part of the movement, and conſequently operates as an inducement to practice.

"*No, no, no, it muſt not be.*" *A New Song. Sung by Maſter Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by* Mr. Hook. 1s. *Bland and Weller.*

"No, no, no, it muſt not be," is one of Mr. Hook's moſt ſucceſsful efforts in the Vauxhall ſtyle. The air is highly engaging, and particularly appropriate to the words. The flute accompaniment is prettily conceived, and adds much to the general effect.

"*Yarrow Vale.*" *A favourite Scotch Song. Written by* Mr. Macdonald. *The Muſic compoſed by* Mr. Wathen. 1s. *Hodſol.*

The compoſer informs us in the margin of this ſong, that it was ſung at the Edinburgh concert with *unbounded applauſe.*—This circumſtance is adduced as a proof of the merit of the compoſition: we are ſorry we cannot admit it as an argument of the *Edinburgian* taſte.

"*Summer's Treaſures.*" *Written by* John Dell. *Compoſed, and Dedicated to Mrs. E. Henſlow, by* F. H. Barthelemon. 1s. *Riley.*

"Summer's Treaſures" is one of thoſe pleaſing little ballads which not only engage at the firſt hearing, but improve upon repetition. The air, though far from poſſeſſing any original or ſtriking ideas, is, on the whole, characteriſtic and intereſting, and does credit to the judgment of the ingenious and well-known compoſer.

In conformity to our promiſe, we take this opportunity to gratify our muſical readers with ſome account of the grand miſcellaneous concert, conſiſting of ſelections from Handel and Buſby, lately performed at the Opera-Houſe, in aid of the fund for the intended NAVAL PILLAR. This performance, the magnitude and national occaſion of which excited ſuch general attention among all ranks of people, was honoured with the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Ducheſs of York, the Duke of Clarence, and all the royal and noble parties announced in the bills and advertiſements as ſupporters of the patriotic undertaking. About eight o'clock the curtain drew up to a numerous and moſt brilliant audience; and the overture to the Occaſional Oratorio opened the nobleſt concert ever brought forward in this country, except the memorable performances at Weſtminſter-Abbey. The various airs and choruſſes were, in general, performed with great accuracy, taſte, and ſpirit: Miſs Parke, in "What though I trace," was truly charming; and Mr. Bartleman, in "Arm, arm, ye Brave," (from Handel) and "To thy brave Sons," (from Buſby) diſplayed his judgment and powers to uncommon advantage. Maſter Elliot, in Buſby's ſong of "Around the ever honoured Urn," was received with rapture, and the whole houſe demanded it again. The ſelections were ſo multifarious, that the fear of protracting the performance to too great a length, obviouſly prevented the audience from calling for a repetition of any other of the airs; but the melody and ſtyle of this compoſition were ſo elegant and irreſiſtibly impreſſive, that a univerſal and ſpontaneous burſt of *encore, encore!* ſucceeded its performance; and the loudeſt and moſt unbounded applauſe teſtified, at the cloſe of its repetition, the ſurpriſe and delight of the audience. The whole performance was in the firſt ſtyle of excellence, and "God ſave the King" concluded a concert which at once reflected honour on its patriotic ſupporters, and on every part of the band. The orcheſtra exhibited an aſſemblage of more than three hundred performers. Mr. Cramer was the leader, and Mr. Buſby preſided at the piano-forte.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE underſtand that Mr. GOOD has completed the text of his Tranſlation of Lucretius, and that his copious and elaborate Notes are nearly half finiſhed. The work will probably be publiſhed in three elegant quartos, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring. The proſe tranſlation of this work, by Guernier, is but ill-calculated to convey thoſe glowing and animated deſcriptions, that paramount perfection of the poetic art, which are to be traced in every line of the highly finiſhed original. And the verſe tranſlation of Creech, few, if any, have had patience to read through. While the learned reader diſcerns in Lucretius the baſis of almoſt every philoſophical ſyſtem, which has, from time to time, been preſented to the world as ſomething new, the man of taſte and ſentiment developes an almoſt infinite variety of paſſages imitated by poets of all ages, and nearly of every nation. The propriety of accompanying the announced tranſlation with a large body of critical and explanatory Notes is therefore obvious. Theſe will contain copies of the principal imitations by other poets, whether Latin, French, Italian, Spaniſh, or Engliſh: occaſional obſervations on the different tranſlations of Lucretius in our own as well as foreign languages; and compariſons of the doctrines elucidated or referred to by the poet, with a multitude of others which have been advanced or maintained by more modern philoſophers. The undertaking is undoubtedly great; but the tranſlator has been engaged in it for ſome years: and a more favourable period for uſhering it into the world could not eaſily occur than while the public curioſity is excited by Mr. Wakefield's very ſplendid and correct edition of the original.

Mr. T. TAYLOR, who has ſo honourably devoted his life to the ſtudy of the Greek Philoſophers, is at length enabled to put to preſs his tranſlation of *the Metaphyſics of Ariſtotle*. In tranſlating this moſt difficult work, Mr. Taylor has paid the greateſt attention to the preciſe meaning of every word in the original; the uncommon accuracy and profundity of Ariſtotle's conceptions, and the pregnant brevity of his diction, demanding the cloſeſt literal exactneſs. Copious notes will be given, which, though principally philoſophical, will occaſionally be critical; errors in the Greek text will be frequently noticed, and emendations propoſed, either from the Commentaries of Alexander Aphrodiſienſis and Syrianus on this work, or from conjectures of the tranſlator. In the courſe of theſe notes too, it will be ſhewn, that this work is wholly of the piraſtic kind; and that the objections made by the Stagirite, in various parts of it, to Plato's doctrine of ideas, are rather pretended than ſerious, rather dialectical than demonſtrative. The tranſlator ſays, he will endeavour to preſent the Engliſh reader with the *manner* as well as *matter* of Ariſtotle; to combine profundity with perſpicuity; rigid accuracy of tranſlation, with purity of ſtyle; and the conſummate ſkill of the Stagirite, with the magnificent conceptions of Plato. The names of ſubſcribers are received, accompanied by one guinea, being half the price at which the work will hereafter be publiſhed.

Dr. BEDDOES has in the preſs a collection of Obſervations in the external and internal Uſe of Nitric Acid in Siphylis. He had no intention of publiſhing another ſeparate work on this ſubject, but ſo many new and intereſting facts have been tranſmitted to him, that he very gladly complies with the deſire of his correſpondents in ſending them to the preſs.

Mr. DAVY's Reſearches on nitrous oxyd, with an account of its effects in reſpiration by a great number of perſons who have experienced them, will immediately appear.

The Rev. H. J. TODD, of Canterbury, reſpectably known to the literary world, is editing an edition of Milton, which will ſpeedily appear in ſix volumes, octavo.

Mr. HOLCROFT has announced for ſpeedy publication an Engliſh tranſlation of the famous *Memoires Secrets ſur la Ruſſie*, which have excited ſo lively an intereſt upon the continent. Mr. Holcroft now reſides in Germany, and was, we believe, the editor of *the European Repertory*, a reſpectable periodical work devoted to foreign literature, but which, from a variety of cauſes, has unfortunately been diſcontinued.

Mr. W. DUPRÉ, who has been for a conſiderable time a priſoner in France, has in the preſs and will ſpeedily publiſh *Lex-*

icographia-neologica Gallica; or, a Dictionary of New French Words, and a Remembrancer of the French Revolution: containing a definition in Engliſh of all ſuch words as have been introduced into the French language ſince the eſtabliſhment of the republic, which are not to be found in the French and Engliſh dictionaries now extant: it has been compiled and tranſlated from manuſcript and printed works, and includes all the revolutionary words added by order of the legiſlative body to the 5th edition of the Academy's Dictionary.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, having received permiſſion to make drawings from the cartoons of Raphael, for the purpoſe of engraving them, has announced his deſign to publiſh them in the ſtroke manner in prints, four of which are to be twenty-nine inches and a half, by eighteen and a half; and three of them twenty-three inches and a half, by eighteen and a half. The price to the ſubſcribers to be three guineas each plate. There can be no doubt but this grand deſign will be liberally patronized under the circumſtance of the high reputation of the engraver, and of the originals.

Mr. LATHAM propoſes to finiſh Dr. Gower's Hiſtory of Cheſhire, which, it is ſuppoſed, will extend to three volumes, quarto.

Mr. E. A. BRAY, whoſe volume of poems are mentioned in our laſt retroſpect of Domeſtic Literature, has prepared for the preſs the firſt part of Idyls, or Paſtoral Poems. He has divided them into two parts, under the titles of Arcadian and Britiſh.

A work entitled *Annals of Faſhion* has been undertaken for 1799-1800, the object of which is to record and preſerve the occurrences of faſhionable life with more accuracy and permanency than the daily prints.

The Rev. J. STANIER CLARKE is preparing for the preſs a Hiſtory of the Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery from the earlieſt Period to the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century, in which the chief object will be to connect the extenſive and at preſent detached ſubject of diſcovery.

Dr. RENDER, the induſtrious tranſlator of ſeveral German works into Engliſh, and the author of an Engliſh and German Grammar, has been preſented by the Emperor of Ruſſia with a ring of great value, as a teſtimony of his approbation of Dr. Render's labours.

A new work, intituled the Modern Land-Steward, is in hand, and nearly ready to go to preſs, by the author of the Farmer's Calendar.

Dr. SAUNDER'S, phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital, will publiſh, in a few weeks, a treatiſe on the Chemical Hiſtory and Medical Powers of ſome of the moſt celebrated Mineral Waters, together with ſome Obſervations on the Cold and Warm Bath, &c.

In a few days, Mr. CAREY intends to publiſh his "*Latin Proſody made eaſy*," a work, which, beſides the neceſſary rules and authorities for the quantity of final ſyllables and increments, contains various obſervations on the *pronunciation of the ancient Greeks and Romans*, with directions for ſcanning and compoſing various kinds of verſe. To render it more uſeful to learners, he has added a minute *analyſis* of the *hexameter*, ſhewing, in every poſſible poſition, the effects of *Cæſura* and *Seſquicæſura*, as well as of *Dactyl* and *Spondee*; and to complete its utility, he has ſummed up the entire ſubſtance of all the precepts reſpecting terminations and increments in a ſet of *ſynoptic tables*, which ſhew the quantity without the trouble of referring to the rules.

Mr. JOSEPH MOSER has in the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, five volumes of Moral Tales, conſiſting of Cara Ruſtines; the Greek Alphabet; the Adventures of Frank Fidget; the Cadi, &c.

Mr. STANCLIFFE, of Caius College, Cambridge, F. L. S. and lecturer of Chemiſtry at the Middleſex Hoſpital, intends to read a courſe of lectures on chemiſtry at the Leverian Muſeum during the enſuing month. The lectures will commence on Wedneſday, the ſecond of July, at eight o'clock in the evening; and will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday and Friday, at the ſame hour, till the courſe is finiſhed. The ſyſtem to be purſued in theſe lectures will be that which is adopted by the profeſſors in our univerſities, and by modern chemiſts; and the plan embraces the hiſtory, philoſophy, and particular applications of the ſcience, both to the arts and agriculture.

Dr. MOODY has undertaken to carry back to the remoteſt period Orme's Hiſtory of Hindoſtan. His work, like the undertaking, will be of magnitude, and extend to three quartos.

The public are led to expect ſome tranſlations from Anacreon, by the elegant pen of the late Mr. JOHN WILKES. The Journal of his Life, written by himſelf, will probably not make its appearance till after the cloſe of the preſent reign, or until after the death of many of the living perſonages, whoſe names have found a place in it.

A company has juſt been eſtabliſhed in

London, for the purpoſe of extracting every kind of ink, printed or written, from paper of every ſort, and remanufacturing it in the uſual way. Such an invention, which has long been a great deſideratum, promiſes to be of conſiderable benefit to the public, by converting to great uſe the immenſe maſs of waſte paper, which is every where to be found, and thus we hope, reducing the price of this moſt uſeful article, which has of late riſen to ſuch an extravagant height as to impede very materially the advancement of literature. A patent has been granted for this diſcovery, which we mean to give an account of in our next number.

Paper already printed on, is now regularly bought in at the rag-ſhops of foreign countries to be re-manufactured by the paper-makers. Newſpapers, old books, unſaleable books, can all be reduced to a white pulp by the proceſs of Madame Maſſon. It is thus deſcribed in a continental journal. Chooſe papers of ſimilar hues to be uſed together. On one hundred weight of paper, pour five hundred weight of boiling water. Stir it continually with indented paddles, until the whole is reduced to a pulp. Drain off the water through an opening covered with flannel, pour on freſh boiling water, and repeat the ſtirring with inceſſant induſtry. Such of the component parts of the printers-ink as are not ſoluble in water, will ſink to the bottom of the vat gradually; and the pulp will aſſume a whiter and whiter appearance, and may be removed in ſhallow pails to be ſubmitted to the uſual proceſs of manufacture. This fortunate diſcovery will be the grand defence of poſterity againſt ſuperfluous and tedious books.

The quantity of paper-ſtuff may in another manner be increaſed. Inſtead of making tinder from rags, it might be made, as in France, from the agaric of the aſh. The fungus is ſliced thin, dried, beaten with a hammer until it becomes very elaſtic, and boiled in water impregnated with ſalt-petre. In this ſtate it readily catches fire from the ſpark of a flint, and is ſold very cheap at the ſhops by the name *amadou*. If this ſubſtance were eaſily to be had, the rags now burnt for tinder might be preſerved.

C. CAMBRY, prefect of the department of the Oiſe, has written a circular letter to his colleagues, requeſting them to ſecond the deſign of making a diſplay of every thing curious or intereſting, and eſpecially of the objects peculiar to ſuch countries or departments. For this purpoſe, it is propoſed to engage a proper place, where tapeſtries, the products of other manufactures, or of natural hiſtory, as foſſils, plants, &c. may be ſhewn to ſtrangers travelling through thoſe departments. The French are taking every method to revive the arts of France; and it may be ſaid, France itſelf, and the government of that country, aids every eſtabliſhment of this nature which is calculated to raiſe their country in the eyes of foreigners; and, in ſhort, of exciting the curioſity of ſtrangers, and inviting them to viſit the republic.

A curious fragment of ſtatiſtical theology has appeared in Hungary: it is entitled, *Conſtitutio rei ſacræ Unitariorum ſive Socinianorum in M. Principatu Tranſilvaniæ; quam vir P. Rev. Stephanus Lazar, Unitariorum Tranſilvaniæ Superattendens, deſcripſit*, 1795. It thence appears that the Unitarians in Siebenbürgen have 110 pariſh-churches and 54 chapels of eaſe, which are diſtributed into ſix dioceſes, ſuperintended, according to the preſbyterian diſcipline, by ſynods and conſiſtories.

BONAPARTE was preſident of the National Inſtitute in its laſt public ſitting: in that quality he has addreſſed a very modeſt and ſuitable circular letter to the literary ſocieties and univerſities of Germany, and accompanied it by the prize-queſtions propoſed by the mathematical and phyſical claſſes.

HAAS and ſon, bookſellers at Cologne, announce their deſign to publiſh a ſeries of almanacks, the embelliſhments of which are to conſiſt of copies from the pictures of Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Michael Angelo, Rubens, and other admired maſters in the Muſeum at Paris.

The common mode of ſaturating thoroughly with carbonic acid the imperfectly ſaturated kali, has hitherto been to expoſe it for ſome time to the air. *Profeſſor Lowitz of Peterſburg* effects this by ſeparating that part of the common kali which is free from the acid, from that which contains it. *One way is by means of ſulphur.* Diſſolve a quantity of common kali in two or three pints of water, and add by degrees to the ſolution boiling, pulveriſed ſulphur till no more will diſſolve; evaporate now the fluid by a gentle fire to the point of cryſtallization, and purify the cryſtals by repeated ſolutions, filtering and cryſtallizing from the liver of ſulphur, and the adherent kali, which is not ſaturated with carbonic acid. *The ſecond mode is by means of acids.* This ſeems to be very extraordinary; but it is a known fact, that acids firſt combine themſelves with the cauſtic alkalies, before they expel the carbonic acid, as we ſee by experience in preparing the terra foliata tartari (acetate of potaſs), where no efferveſcence is perceived in the beginning, and which has been falſely aſcribed to the abſorption of the carbonic acid by the water in the vinegar. In preparing terra foliata tartari, the carbonic alkali may be got at the ſame time. Diſſolve purified common alkali in double the quantity of water; filter the ſolution, and add to it vinegar in ſmall portions, ſtirring it continually till an efferveſcence commences: filtrate now the fluid, and evaporate it by a gentle fire, till a pellicle appears on the ſurface of it: ſeparate now the carbonic alkali, which ſhews itſelf in ſmall irregular cryſtals, by putting it into a linen bag or ſtrainer; After having repeated this once or twice, purify all the ſalt, which is got in this way, by another ſolution and cryſtallization, whereby it will become quite free from the acetous acid, and from the alkali not ſaturated with carbonic acid. Sulphuric acid may likewiſe be uſed for this operation, but then the ſulphat of potaſh ſhoots firſt into cryſtals, and the carbonate of potaſh afterwards. The former method ſeems to be preferable, becauſe there is leſs occaſion for ſo many evaporations. (Vid. Crell's Chem. Annal. No. I. 1800.)

In the digging of a canal, a peaſant lately found near Vienna an urn, containing 298 gold pieces, of the value of one guinea each, and of the ſize of a ducat, but rather thicker; 224 of them have been collected for the Imperial Muſeum at Vienna. They are in general very well preſerved, and amongſt them 76 Nerva's, 95 Veſpaſians, 42 Trajans, and 21 Adrians.

Of Profeſſor HEYNE's Homer two volumes are printed, and were to be publiſhed at the laſt Leipzig fair. They contain only the firſt ſix books of the Iliad, and accordingly ſeveral volumes are ſtill to follow.

The celebrated SCHILLER has tranſlated the tragedy of *Macbeth* into German, in a iambic metre, and it is to be repreſented upon the German ſtage. His tragedy of *Maria Stuart* is not yet finiſhed.

GOETHE has written a new play, called *Mahomet*, and KOTZEBUE another, entitled *Guſtavus Vaſa*; both have been performed with great applauſe upon the German ſtage.

The celebrated M. HUMBOLDT is at preſent travelling in New Andaluſia, a Spaniſh province in South America, accompanied by M. Bonpland, a French naturaliſt. He has made already ſeveral very intereſting diſcoveries in geology and geography, for which purpoſes he had provided himſelf with the neceſſary inſtruments. The plants he has found there amount to 1100, of which 600 are quite new. The country is full of volcanoes, and intereſting in every reſpect. Among other curioſities, he ſaw a man who had ſuch an abundance of milk in his breaſts, that he ſupported his children with it.

Some very intereſting experiments have lately been made by GUYTON DE MORVEAU which have led to a diſcovery of the colouring principle of *lapis lazuli*. Being engaged in the analyſis of a gypſum loaded with iron, which is found at Montalier, he obſerved, after deoxygenating the ſulphat of lime by charcoal, and fuſing the remainder with potaſh, that the maſs aſſumed a deep blue colour, which it communicated to its ſolution in water. Having aſcertained, by various reagents, that this colour was owing to ſulphurat of iron ſlightly oxygenated, the next ſtep was to add, if poſſible, the proof from ſyntheſis; for this purpoſe, an artificial ſulphurat of iron was prepared, which exhibited the ſame phenomena with that obtained from the gypſum of Montalier. Finally, the correſpondence in chemical properties between theſe ſubſtances and the colouring matter of lapis lazuli, renders it to the higheſt degree probable, that the beautiful colour of this rare mineral is entirely owing to a blue ſulphuret of iron. The component parts of lapis lazuli, according to Klaproth, are 46 ſilex, 28 carbonate of lime, 14. 5 alumine, 6. 5 ſulphat of lime, 3 oxyd of iron, and 2 water.

Dr. GIRTANNER has publiſhed, in the Annales de Chimie, a Memoir on the compoſition of Azote; which he ſuppoſes to conſiſt of the ſame principles as water, differing only in proportion: 100 parts of water contain 85.66 oxygen, and 14.34 of hydrogen. Azote, according to Girtanner, contains per cent. 79 oxygen and 21 hydrogen. The proofs upon which this doctrine is founded are the following:

1. It was obſerved by M. Von HAUCH, that if a porcelain tube be heated red hot, and ſteam paſſed through it, the aqueous vapour undergoes no alteration; but that if it be filled with tin filings previouſly to paſſing the ſteam through, the tin becomes oxydated, and oxygen and azote paſs into the receiver. The ſame effects take place, if lead be made uſe of inſtead of zinc.

2. M. Von Hauch filled a porcelain tube with black oxyd of manganeſe, and heated it ſtrongly till no more oxygen came over;

he then paſſed ſteam through it, and obtained at firſt pretty pure oxygen, and afterwards azotic gas.

3. Dr. PEARSON, in the decompoſition of water by the electric ſpark, always obtained azote, as well as oxygen and hydrogen.

4. Dr. Pearſon, in recompoſing water by the combuſtion of oxygen and hydrogen, by means of the electric ſpark, obtained water and azote.

5. In the combuſtion of oxygen with hydrogen, when this laſt is in exceſs, nitric acid is obtained.

Theſe are the principal facts adduced by Girtanner in proof of his theory, excluſive of ſome experiments of his own, which we forbear to quote, as the name of Dr. Girtanner is not commonly aſſociated with a high degree of credibility. The enquiry is of high importance, and merits the attention of all philoſophical chemiſts.

A very eſſential improvement in the bleaching of linen has lately been made by Dr. HIGGINS of Dublin, by the introduction of ſulphurat of lime. He finds that the alternate uſe of ſteeps of oxymuriat of lime, and ſulphurat of lime, will, in the courſe of ten days, bring green linen to a ſtate of perfect whiteneſs; and he recommends this as the cheapeſt and beſt of all the known methods of bleaching.

Dr. HERSCHEL has decompoſed the ſolar rays, by means of the priſm, into viſible rays of light, and inviſible ones or heat: he finds that theſe laſt emanate from all candent bodies, that they have the property of heating other ſubſtances, and are ſubject to peculiar laws of reflection and refraction.

It is well known that VOLTA was always of opinion, that animal electricity or galvaniſm was a mere modification of common electricity; this eminent philoſopher has at length invented an apparatus that accumulates the galvanic influence in a ſurpriſing degree, and brings it ſo near in its effects to common electricity as almoſt to identify them. The apparatus conſiſts of plates of zinc and ſilver, piled up alternately on each other, with a piece of wetted card between each pair; a bit of flattened ſilver-wire is placed below the bottom plate, and another is laid upon the upper plate, which completes the machine: now if both the hands are well ſoaked in water, and one brought into contact with the lower wire, and the other with the upper one, at the moment of contact a ſenſation will be perceived in the hand exactly ſimilar to that of an electrical ſhock, the force of which depends on the number and ſize of the metallic plates. Forty half-crowns, and as many pieces of zinc are adequate to the production of very ſenſible effects. Mr. Carliſle has applied this apparatus to the decompoſition of water; alcohol has likewiſe been decompoſed by it: it affects the electrometer as common electricity does, and no doubt other coincidents will ſoon be diſcovered.

The noted magnetiſer, MESMER, has been again at Paris for ſome time paſt, and carries on a war of words with his opponents in the public papers.

The Swediſh Baron von HERMELIN is now publiſhing a ſet of new maps of the provinces of Sweden: ſeveral of them have already been engraved at his expence, and the author proceeds to complete the others with all poſſible diſpatch.—For the purpoſe of determining the true geographical ſituation of places, M. Schulten, an able aſtronomer, member of the Stockholm Academy of Sciences, has been travelling, during the laſt three ſummers, at the Baron's expence, and ſupplied with good inſtruments, through the different provinces of that kingdom.

The bookſellers, SEPP and Son, of Amſterdam, have undertaken the publication of a *Flora Batava*. All the indigenous plants of the Batavian republic are to be drawn and coloured from nature; and the text is to be furniſhed by a celebrated botaniſt.

J. D. PASTEUR, ſecretary to the ſecond legiſlative chamber at the Hague, has lately publiſhed a play in five acts, entitled *The Ruſſians in North Holland*, (De Ruſſen in Noord Holland, of Vryhart en Saertje.) A ſimilar production has likewiſe made its appearance at Amſterdam, entitled: *De Aftogt der Engelſchen en Ruſſen von de Batafschen Koſt, Tonceelſpel in 3 Bedr.* (Retreat of Engliſh and Ruſſians from the Batavian coaſt.)

In ſeveral of the ſtates of Germany, they are now zealouſly engaged in reforming and ameliorating the public ſchools: eſpecially in Pruſſia, where M. Von Maſſow, chief miniſter for eccleſiaſtical and ſcholaſtic affairs, has, with the openneſs peculiar to the Pruſſian government, ſubmitted to the judgment of the public his ideas on education, in as far as it is the affair of the ſtate, by inſerting them in Gedicke's Annals of the Pruſſian Schools.

To the different publications of LAVATER relative to the revolution of his native country, a new one has lately been added, On the ſyſtem of Deportation, on his own Deportation, &c. It contains many facts which were before unknown to the public. Among other things, it appears, that Pfenninger, Tobler, and Afsprung were the immediate inſtruments of his deportation: Lavater, however, treats even them with greater lenity than the Ex-director Ochs.

It is well known, that of late years ſeveral attempts have been made to re-eſtabliſh the order of Jeſuits, whoſe diſſolution is by a certain party held forth as the chief cauſe of the revolutions that have lately convulſed Europe. To the new Pope Pius VII. (CHIARAMONTI, a man, who during the victorious campaigns of the French in Italy ſo conducted himſelf, that he gained the eſteem of Bonaparte, and retained his biſhopric of Imola) a memorial was on his elevation to the papal throne preſented, in which the reſtitution of the order of Jeſuits is demanded as a meaſure of the greateſt utility. And it is worthy of notice, that the Ex-jeſuit Joſeph Marotti, who accompanied Pius VI. in his exile to France, has been appointed by the new Pope his ſecretary for Latin correſpondence.

J. S. SCHRÖTER, of Buttſtadt, in Germany, has offered for ſale his Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory, conſiſting of 7423 conchylia; 487 corals, ſtellæ marinæ, and ſea-urchins; 2146 kinds of ſtone; 4900 petrifactions; 2734 ores; 198 kinds of earth, and at leaſt 2000 inſects. The price is 1000 louisd'ors.

Of MUNGO PARK's Travels into the interior of Africa, two German tranſlations have appeared at the ſame time; one at Hamburg, and the other at Berlin.

In the courſe of the 7th year of the French republic, there appeared in France 1407 new publications: among theſe were 60 on legiſlation, 177 romances, 33 almanachs, and 16 philoſophical and 3 theological writings.

The French adjutant-general, QUATREMERE D'ISJONVAL, of whoſe diſcovery of the uſe of Spiders as prognoſticators of the weather an account is given in the laſt volume of our magazine, reſides at preſent in Bern, where he is publiſhing his lateſt obſervations on that intereſting ſubject, as an appendix to *Boddaert's Araneologie*.

On occaſion of the Emperor Paul I. of Ruſſia's declaring himſelf Grand-maſter of the Order of Malta, a medal was ſtruck. On the one ſide is a buſt of Paul, looking from right to left, with the hair tied after the Pruſſian military faſhion, a croſs of the Order of Malta on his breaſt, and a broad ribbon of another order, and a Ruſſian legend. The buſt is a very ſtriking likeneſs of the emperor. Under the arm are the initials of the name of the artiſt who engraved the die, viz. C. M. F. The reverſe has only the croſs of the Order of Malta, without any legend. Even in Peterſburg this coin is extremely ſcarce, as not a ſingle one came into circulation, and the die was immediately deſtroyed, as the medal did not meet with approbation.

In the preſent prevailing taſte for German literature, many who have not leiſure or inclination to peruſe a long ſeries of volumes, may wiſh to take a rapid view of the chief beauties of German poetry, ſelected from the moſt eſteemed authors, in the manner of our *Elegant Extracts*. The beſt, and indeed the only tolerable ſelection of the kind that has yet appeared in Germany, is the *Chreſtomathie teutſcher Gedichte, geſammelt und erklärt von C. Vetterlein. Köthen, Aue,* 2 parts in 1796, the 3d in 1798, in the whole 3 parts, 1600 pages. The work is divided into 8 ſections, viz. fables, tales, romances, odes, hymns, mixed poems, (elegies, epiſtles, ſatires and epigrams.) In the copious annotations, the reader is made acquainted with the plan and train of ideas of each poem, the alluſions and beauties in it are pointed out; and parallel paſſages, which were preſent to the mind of the poet, or which by compariſon may convey inſtruction, are adduced from ancient and modern languages; and throughout grammatical and metrical illuſtrations are added where required.

Italian literature.—A diplomatic work on Venice has been printed at Milan, in 2 volumes, quarto. It bears the pompous title: "*Raccolta cronologica ragionata de' Documenti inediti che formano la Storia diplomatica della rivoluzione e caduta della Republica di Venezia, corredata di critiche oſſervazioni.*" The contents however do not wholly anſwer to the title.—Of *La Vita e Pontificato del' immortal Pio* VI. the fourth edition has appeared. The *Orazione funebre* on the late Pope, held in the Conclave by the Nuncio Brancadore, is likewiſe read with much intereſt by the Italians. Of the *Storia della Campagna fatta in Italia da Principe Suwarrow, unitamente a Melas, Kray, Frölich e Klenau*, the two firſt volumes have been publiſhed by the bookſeller Pagani at Florence. The portraits of theſe generals, with which the hiſtory is embelliſhed, are good likeneſſes: and the maps are well executed. The 3d volume is in the preſs. Mallet du Pan's *Mercure Britannique*, the *Muſen-Almanach* of Gotha, the Vienna Court-Calendar, and the Memoirs relative to Egypt, are the neweſt tranſlations into the Italian language.

Pariſian literature. Tranſlation is the rage in France at this time. The beſt reaſon we can aſſign for this mania for tranſlating modern novelliſts and ancient poets, is that they feel as if they were a few years behind us in the bagatelle, and are willing to recover their ground with as little trouble as poſſible; and that with regard to the claſſics, they think it neceſſary to take off the old varniſh which has hitherto preſerved them, and to give them in its ſtead a more modiſh drapery. The French preſs, as if deſirous to make amends for inundating the literary world with frivolous romances and novels, has however announced the ſpeedy publication of ſome very important works from well known authors. Among theſe are "Travels in North America," by Volney, a production which, though it may not diſplay ſo much erudition as his Voyage in Syria, nor exceed in accuracy and fulneſs the Duc de Liancourt's recently publiſhed travels in the ſame country, will doubtleſs intereſt a great number of readers.

The Spaniards, not conſenting to be wholly overlooked in the literary world, begin to give great encouragement to the works of men of genius and talent. Several valuable productions are to be found in their notices of the laſt year, upon aſtronomy, mathematics, geography, &c. among the reſt a Spaniſh atlas or general geographical, chronological and hiſtorical deſcription of Spain, with views of the cities and even the coſtume of the inhabitants. The author is Don BERNARDO ESPINALT Y GARCIA, chief director of the poſt of Valentia. Don Juan Andres Samaniego has publiſhed an extenſive treatiſe on aeroſtation, with engravings, under the title of *Proſpecto de una nave atmoſpherica, con el ſyſtema de ſu direction.* The deſcription and relation of an expedition undertaken by order of the Spaniſh government in the year 1785 and 1786, in a frigate equipped for the purpoſe of examining the ſtraits of Magellan, has been publiſhed ſome time ſince, with five large charts, and an excellent portrait of Magellan. The Spaniards appear to have been more particular on this voyage than on ſimilar occaſions. They have extended their inquiries to the ſoil, climate, and productions of the ſtrait, and to every other object regarding the inhabitants, which might have relation to European eſtabliſhments.

The liſt, as handed about, of books forbidden by the imperial cenſor at Vienna though for the months of July and Auguſt only, appears to be pretty long. It contains both French and Latin, but a greater number of the former; there are alſo ſome tranſlations into the German. Among the Latin is *Examen et Confutatio opuſculi cui titulus: Reſponſum Facultatis theologie Freiburg de ſacramentorum quæ jurati ſacerdotes in Alſatia miniſtrant.* In the French is *Tableau Hiſtorique de la litterature francaiſe depuis ſon origine juſqu'á nos jours.* As alſo DIEU, a poem in 8 cantos. The adventures of Donald Campbell, in a journey over land to India, tranſlated from the Engliſh.

C. I. P. PAPON, formerly hiſtoriographer of Provence, has publiſhed a work upon the Plague, and the means of guarding againſt it; a ſubject which excites the intereſt and the fears of the French in an eſpecial manner.

C. CHAPTAL, committee of ſtate, and member of the National Inſtitute, has publiſhed an eſſay on the perfecting the chemical arts in France. He recommends to the government to eſtabliſh four ſchools of practical inſtruction. The firſt he would have appropriated to experiments relative to colouring and printing on linen, and to animal preparations connected with thoſe arts. The ſecond to treat of metals and their preparations. The third to make diſcoveries and ſpread the knowledge of the various earths and clays for the uſe of potteries; as alſo of what relates to glaſsmaking. The fourth, the formation of ſalts, and the extraction of acids and alkalies, diſtilling wines, aromatic plants, and combining perfumes. Theſe different eſtabliſhments cannot be united in the ſame place, their ſituation muſt be governed in a great meaſure by climate, by air, the water and earths to be found in their vicinage, with other conſiderations of a local nature. He propoſes to fix the firſt at Lyons, the ſecond at Paris, the third at Sevres, where the famous manufacture of Porcelaine has been carried on many years. The laſt, which he calls the halo-technic ſchool *(école d'halotechnie)*, he obſerves, cannot be ſo well fixed any where elſe as at Montpellier, whoſe ſoil yields wine and perfumes in abundance, and whoſe proximity to Italy and the ſea, not only affords it plenty of ſulphur and ſaltpetre, but gives it every facility which may carry the deſign to its utmoſt perfection. Citizen Chaptal obſerves that "By means of ſimilar inſtitutions, not only will the French fabricks be enriched by their own diſcoveries, but nothing intereſting which may be gained from foreigners will be unknown to them." He obſerves alſo, that, after the long and tireſome period an apprentice ſpends in a workſhop, he ſeldom acquires more than a ſmall portion of the knowledge of his maſter.

ANALYSIS *of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the* JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, *from its Commencement to the preſent Time; continued from our Magazine for May, page* 375.

IT was a leading object with the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, to obtain from time to time accurate accounts of the method of carrying on ſome of the moſt important arts and manufactures, for the purpoſe of general information, and of ſuggeſting ſuch improvements in the different proceſſes and manipulations, as the advancing ſtate of ſcience might furniſh. With this view, ſome of the moſt illuſtrious members of their ſociety were employed in publiſhing the reſults of their inquiries on the following arts, a liſt of which we are induced to give for the ſake of pointing out to our own ſcientific artiſts the moſt valuable repoſitory that they can have recourſe to. The account of each manufacture was printed ſeparately, in folio, with engravings, and ſold by Saillant and Nyon, bookſellers.

1. Preparation of charcoal, in two parts, by Duhamel de Monceau.
2. Lime burning, by Fourcroy.
3. Working of collieries, in three parts, by Moraud.
4. Smelting and forging iron, in four parts, by Courtivron and Bouchu.
5. Art of the anchor-ſmith, by Reaumur and Duhamel.
6. Converſion of caſt into bar iron, by M. Reaumur.
7. Lead-founding.
8. Braſs-making, by M. Gallon.
9. Pin-making, by M. Reaumur and Duhamel.
10. Art of ſlating, by M. Fougeroux de Boudaroy.
11. Brick and tile making, by M. Duhamel, Fourcroy, and Gallon.
12. Supplement to ditto, by M. Jars.
13. Plaſter and cement making, by M. De la Lande.
14. Tobacco-pipe making, by M. Duhamel.
15. Manufacture of Porcelain, by Count de Milly.
16. Art of pottery.
17. Glaſs-making, and painting on glaſs.
18. Paper-making, by M. De la Lande.
19. Manufacture of parchment, by M. De la Lande.
20. Paſteboad-making, by M. De la Lande.
21. Making of cards, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
22. Making of Candles, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
23. Preparation of wax, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
24. Manufacturing of gilt leather, by M. Fougeroux de Boudaroy.
25. Leather-dreſſing, by M. De la Lande.
26. Tanning, by M. De la Lande.
27. Preparing Morocco leather, by M. De la Lande.
28. Preparing Ruſſia leather, by M. De la Lande.
29. Silk-dying, by M. Macquer.
30. Art of the cooper, by M. Fougeroux de Boudaroy.
31. Sugar-baking, by Duhamel de Monceau.
32. Manufacture of hats, by Abbé Nollet.
33. Organ-building, 4 parts, by D. Bedos.
34. Making of tennis-balls and rackets, by M. De Garſault.
35. Rope making, by M. De Garſault.
36. Graduation of mathematical inſtruments, by the Duke de Chaulnes.
37. Preparation of archil, by M. Duhamel de Monceau.
38. Coach-building, by M. Raubo.
39. Preparation of indigo, by M. De Beauvais de Raſeau.
40. Linen-manufacture, by M. De Garſault.
41. Manufacturing of ſtarch.
42. Soap making.

ACCOUNT *of the* IRON MINE *in the* ISLE *of* ELBA, *by* M. TROUSSON DE COUDRAI. *Journ. de Phyſ.* VI. 52.

OF all the kinds of iron ore, none has obtained more notice than that of Elba, both on account of its ſingular beauty and richneſs, and the peculiar ſituation in which it is found. It is the general opinion that the whole of the iſland is an entire maſs of iron ore, and that in approaching it from the ſea, the compaſs is ſo much affected by it, as no longer to preſerve its polarity. Both theſe reports are, however, almoſt equally fabulous. The iron, though extremely abundant, is only found in one particular diſtrict, and the ore itſelf is not in the ſmalleſt degree capable of affecting the magnet.

The only mine that has ever been worked in this iſland, is ſituated on the weſtern ſide cloſe to the channel of Piombino, which ſeparates Elba from the main land of Italy.

The whole, indeed, of this ſide of the iſland, whenever the ſurface is laid bare by torrents, or the rain, ſhows itſelf to be fully charged with iron; all the rocks on the coaſt are interſected with veins of iron ore, more or leſs pure, and mixed with white and red quartz. The rocks themſelves are ſchiſtoſe, conſiſting for the moſt part of novaculite very hard and compact; when expoſed to the air, however, paſſing by decompoſition into a white clay of great fineneſs.

The ore is not found in veins but in detached maſſes of various ſizes, and at different depths, without any apparent order or continuity, preſenting the metal under the various forms of ochre, hematite, micaceous iron ore, manganeſe, and the cryſtallized ore: this latter is the kind that is found in the greateſt abundance, and from which the former appear to be only derivatives. The commoneſt variety of the cryſtallized is in the form of irregular pyramids and needles cluſtered together, and of a grey colour, and brilliant metallic ſplendour, like poliſhed caſt iron. The other two varieties offer cryſtallizations in the form of nail-heads and priſms, ſome as large as the finger, and of ſcales or plates fixed in each other in various directions. Theſe varieties have no uniform colour, but unite in ſplendid aſſemblage the brilliancy of poliſhed ſteel with the brighteſt tints of green, red, black, brown, yellow, blue and violet of every ſhade. Cryſtals of quartz are often found intermixed, diſplaying all the colours of the metal with which they are ſurrounded.

The ſpecific gravity of the ore is nearly ſix times that of water, its hardneſs is very great, and it is for the moſt part entirely free from earthy admixtures: it conſiſts of iron and about 40 per cent of ſulphur, on which account it is readily fuſible.

The whole mine is entirely open to the air, forming a large quarry or excavation, nearly 2000 yards in extent, and of very various depth: the ore begins to be met with thirty or forty yards below the ſurface, and ſeems more abundant and purer in proportion to the depth from which it is procured: the ſuperincumbent earth and looſe ſtones are cleared away by the ſpade and pick-axe, and the blocks of ore reduced to ſmaller pieces by blaſting.

The ſcarcity of wood in the iſland renders it impoſſible to ſmelt any of the ore on the ſpot; the whole of it, therefore, is diſpoſed of at the very moderate price of about twenty ſhillings a ton, to the founderies of Sardinia, Tuſcany, Genoa, Corſica, and the Eccleſiaſtical State. Here it is manufactured in the common manner, except that it requires no flux in the ſmelting proceſs. The produce of caſt iron is about 70, and of bar iron about 50 per cent.

The Elban iron is of the very beſt quality, equal to the fineſt Swediſh: it may be wrought both hot and cold with the greateſt facility, is remarkable tough and *ſtringy*, and entirely free from that brittleneſs when heated, which the beſt French and Spaniſh is but too apt to poſſeſs. On account of theſe valuable properties it is preferred, whenever it is known, to all other kinds for barrels of muſkets.

The property of this mine is veſted in the Prince of Piombino, who is ſovereign of the whole iſland, except Porto-Ferraio and Porto-Langone, the one being uſurped by Tuſcany, and the other by Naples. It finds occupation for about a hundred and fifty of his ſubjects, and brings in a clear annual revenue to the prince of 80,000 crowns.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diſeaſes admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The Diſtrict, in which the Patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary are viſited, comprehends the Pariſhes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Leſs; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glaſs-Houſe Yard; the Town of Iſlington; the Pariſhes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Weſtern Diſtrict of the Metropolis.

Liſt of Diſeaſes, &c. from May 20, to June 20.

	No. of Caſes.		
HÆMORRHOIDS	4	Scrophula	3
Worms	7	Jaundice	2
Prurigo	11	Paralyſis	3
		Cough and Dyſpnœa	14

Dyſpepſia	27
Chronic Rheumatiſm	12
Acute Rheumatiſm	5
Lumbago	4
Menorrhagia	10
Diarrhœa	6
Hæmoptyſis	6
Sore Throat	1
Continued Fever	10
Pneumonia	2
Dyſentery	3
Amenorrhœa	13
Leucorrhœa	9
Aſthenia	10
Phthiſis	12
Hyſteria	6
Dropſy	7
Cephalæa	5
Infantile Diſeaſes	18
Mania	3

It appears, from the above report, that the diſeaſes which have principally prevailed during the laſt month are *dyſpeptic*, or thoſe that originate from ſome fault in the organs of digeſtion.

This is, in a certain degree, to be accounted for by the alteration that has taken place in the temperature of the air, which, whilſt it has proved favourable to the relief of cartarrhal and rheumatic affections, may, by its increaſed warmth, have a tendency to relax the tone of the ſtomach, and thus prediſpoſe to thoſe morbid ſymptoms which are more peculiarly connected with that viſcus.

The diſorders of the ſtomach, which have occurred, might, in a large proportion of caſes, be clearly traced, in men, to the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, and in women, in addition to the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, (to which, after they have once paſſed over the bounds of ſobriety, they are, more than the other ſex, compleatly and irretrievably devoted,) an intemperance in the uſe of tea. Although this, in a *moral* view, is ſurely far leſs dangerous than inebriating ſtimuli; it is not, perhaps, much leſs ſo in its phyſical effects upon the conſtitution. Beſides that from the degree of debility and depreſſion which it induces, a perſon is naturally led to have recourſe to what are called *tonic* medicines, or to exhilarating cordials.

A remarkable caſe has occurred of an idiotic girl, about fifteen years of age, who is uniformly thrown into a ſtate of the moſt violent madneſs by the hearing of any kind of inſtrumental muſic, ſuch as the ringing of bells, the notes of an organ, &c. After the hearing theſe or any other ſimilar inſtrument, ſhe, for hours, endeavours to imitate the ſound with her voice. What makes this caſe ſtill more ſingular is, that, according to her mother's account, ſhe is not in any degree affected in the ſame way by *ſinging*.

There was another caſe of mania, which the ſiſter of the patient attributed to the influence of religious enthuſiaſm. But whether, in this particular inſtance, the religion gave riſe to the inſanity, or the inſanity to the religion, it was not in the power of the medical attendant to aſcertain.

One of the inſtances of cephalæa, in the above liſt, was remarkable from its alternating with an ulceration of the breaſt. Whilſt the latter, either by time, or the application of ſurgical ſkill, gradually got better, the former as gradually came on. This alternation had taken place in repeated inſtances. The pain in the head was at its greateſt violence at the period of the patient's firſt attendance at the diſpenſary, when the ſore was completely healed. As a ſubſtitute for the diſcharge thus ſtopped, an iſſue was ordered in the arm, in conſequence of which, and partly perhaps in conſequence of the Peruvian bark, which was alſo preſcribed, and the enjoyment of country air, the patient for ſome time paſt has not, in any conſiderable degree, ſuffered from either of the complaints with which ſhe had been before afflicted.

In the caſes of amenorrhœa that have occurred during the period that the drawer-up of this report has attended the diſpenſary, the preparations of ſteel have exhibited a decided ſuperiority over thoſe of the Peruvian bark, or indeed any other remedy taken into the ſtomach.

Electricity in one inſtance proved almoſt immediately ſucceſsful. It is to caſes like theſe where a *ſudden agitation* of the ſyſtem is required, that this ſtimulus ſeems peculiarly adapted. In a caſe of paralyſis in which it was adminiſtered, it produced ſome appearance of temporary relief, but the patient died on the ſucceeding day. Perhaps it may be laid down as a general rule, that *chronic* diſeaſes are not to be cured by *violent ſtimuli*, but rather by the application of thoſe gentle remedies that gradually reſtore the ſtrength of the conſtitution.

A caſe equally remarkable and melancholy has remained for a very long period under the care of the diſpenſary. It is that of a young woman who, for many years paſt, has been confined to her bed in a ſtate of univerſal ſpaſm. She lies rigid and motionleſs, with her eyes more than half cloſed, and every other organ of ſenſe almoſt completely ſhut againſt external impreſſion. The phyſician who attended her, by ſpeaking in her ear as loud as it was poſſible for him to do, ſucceeded only ſo far as to produce a motion of the lips that betrayed an ineffectual endeavour for utterance. It ſeems to be a caſe in which there is an habitual abſence of actual ſenſation, although, by ſome violently exciting cauſe, the ſenſibility may, at times, be imperfectly awakened. Lying in ſuch a ſtate, with ſcarcely any ſymptom of vitality, but a feeble reſpiration, ſhe can be regarded as little elſe than a *breathing corpſe*. Upon this curious caſe being ſtated to a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning and acuteneſs, he ſuggeſted it as a poſſibility, that conſciouſneſs might ſtill *exiſt*, although it was unable to *appear*, in conſequence of the voluntary muſcles uſually employed in expreſſing it, refuſing in this inſtance to diſcharge their accuſtomed office. This, it is to be hoped, is not actually the caſe. Nothing is more terrific to the imagination than the idea of being buried alive; and what mode of being buried alive can be conceived more truly horrible than for the *ſoul to be entombed in the body*! J. R.

Hatton-garden. W. W.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE following are the particulars of the victories at Engen and Moſkirch, which we were obliged barely to mention in our laſt number. The Imperial army marched from Donaueſchingen on the 2d of May, and arrived at Engen in the courſe of the afternoon, before the French had reached that place. Notwithſtanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining of the poſition of Stockach, yet it was not thought poſſible to proceed ſo far that day, without expoſing to imminent danger the ſeveral corps of the Archduke Ferdinand, and thoſe of Generals Ginglay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenbourg, and join the main army. On the ſame day, the French advanced the army which had, till then, occupied the north-eaſt part of Switzerland, and which was oppoſed to the Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Conſtance and Schaffhauſen in the courſe of the following night. On the 3d, in the morning, this force, united to that which had paſſed the Rhine at Schaffhauſen on the 1ſt, attacked and carried the important Auſtrian poſition at Stockach, which had been occupied by Prince Joſeph of Lorraine. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuſtained an immenſe and almoſt irretrievable loſs in men, cannon, and ſtores. The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Moſkirch, the left flank of General Kray's army was thus left uncovered. In this ſituation, and before the Archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, General Kray was attacked at Engen, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by General Moreau. A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked with different columns in ſucceſſion, and forced every part of the Auſtrian line with as much ſucceſs as could be expected. In the afternoon of the 5th, the different corps of the French being again concentrated in one point, whilſt General Kray had ſtill between thirty and forty thouſand men ſcattered on different points, General Moreau attacked the Auſtrian army at Moſkirch with his whole force, and totally defeated it, notwithſtanding the loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides. On the 6th of May, the retreating Auſtrians took a poſition on the north-ſide of the Danube, in the neighbourhood of Ulm, where, on account of the ſtrength of the poſition, they have been enabled to maintain themſelves ever ſince.

On the 8th of May the right wing of the Auſtrian army, in Italy, commanded by General Elſnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Muchi delle Pietra, and ſucceeded ſo well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory declared in his favour. The General of Diviſion, Grevier, with a great number of officers, and 1000 non-commiſſioned officers and privates were made priſoners. Fifteen pieces of cannon of different ſizes have been taken from him along the coaſt.

Upon the 16th of May the advanced guard, of the famous Army of Reſerve, commanded by General Laſnes, paſſed St. Bernard, and advanced to Aoſta. An Hungarian batalion attempted to defend the entrance into the town. It was beaten, and had ſeveral killed. St. Bernard was covered with ſnow, and the aſcent extremely ſteep; General Marmont, commanding the artillery, employed two methods: The firſt was a ſimple tree, hollowed in form of an augre, in which were placed the eight-pounders and mortars. One hundred men yoked themſelves to a cable, and dragged along the piece; and it took two days to bring it acroſs St. Bernard! The ſecond was by means of ſledges upon caſtors, which the chief of brigade Gaſſendi had conſtructed at Auxonne. The carriages were diſmounted, and carried piecemeal, except the carriages of the five-pounders, which 10 men carried upon hurdles!

On the 22d of May the Commander in Chief, Berthier, having ſent on the diviſion of Boudet to ſupport the advanced guard, gave orders for them to take Ivrea. The enemy had a garriſon in the citadel, and ſeemed determined to defend the town; they were too few to reſiſt. General Laſnes marched thither on the 23d of May, mounted by ſcaling, and carried the town and citadel; the French found ten pieces of cannon. He purſued the enemy towards Turin; and made 400 priſoners.

The advanced guard of the Army of Reſerve, after having taken Ivrea, proceeded with rapid ſtrides to the Chiuſella and the Po. On the 26th of May the troops paſſed the Chiuſella, and drove the Auſtrians from the banks of that river, towards Chivaſſo. To Chivaſſo the French advanced, and the Auſtrians retreated acroſs the Po, taking up a poſition on the right bank of that river. While the attention of the Auſtrians was occupied by the movements and march of the advanced guard under General Laſnes, the corps under General Murat entered Vercelli on the 27th of May, and proceeded towards the Teſino; the Italian Legion, under General Lechi, directed its courſe down the Seſia, which it paſſed on the 27th. General Turreau's diviſion advanced and took poſſeſſion of Suzá and the Brunette. A column of troops penetrated from the Simplon, and marching towards Domo d'Oſſola, turned the Auſtrian poſition on the 28th of May; and General Moncey's diviſion of 25,000 men, marching by Altorf, paſſed Mount St. Gothard on the 25th, and the 26th puſhed its advanced guard to Airolo, and drove the Auſtrian General, Dedovich's, corps to the Lago Maggiore. Whilſt theſe movements were executing, General Laſnes's corps continued its march to the Po, and the Auſtrians conceived that its intention was to croſs that river, and take up a poſition near Aſti, for the purpoſe of cutting off the troops on their paſſage to Turin from Nice. They were completely deceived. After reſting the whole of the 29th of May at Chivaſco, General Laſnes turned ſuddenly off on the night of the 30th, paſſed the Dorea, and, marching along the Po, proceeded to Vercelli and the Teſino to join General Murat, who, on the ſame day, had entered Novara, where, however, he did not remain; but immediately advanced to the Teſino, which he paſſed, and puſhed on to Corbetta, and afterwards entered Milan. — Thus has the Chief Conſul developed his plan. It was not to Turin, nor to the borders of the Genoeſe to raiſe the blockade of Genoa, that he meant to march; but to Milan. There would be collected on the 4th or 5th of June the whole army of reſerve, conſiſting of General Laſnes's, Murat's, and Moncey's diviſions, and the Italian Legion under General Lechi.

By intelligence, received from France, dated the 16th of June, we learn that the Chief Conſul, at the head of the army of reſerve, had alſo taken Pavia, Lodi, Cremona, Breſcia, Placentia, Stradella, and was compleatly maſter of the courſe of the Po. He has proclaimed the reſtoration of the Ciſalpine Republic, and has appointed a proviſional government at Milan. Melas was therefore obliged to concentrate his forces, and the Auſtrians having evacuated Nice, were warmly purſued by Suchet, who took great number of priſoners, and recaptured the Col di Tenda.

The right wing of the army of the Rhine has eſtabliſhed itſelf along the Lech, and entered Augſburg. The centre of the army is oppoſite Gunſburg, and the left near Ulm. On the 5th the Auſtrians attacked the French, near Ulm; but were defeated with the loſs of 2000 men and eight pieces of cannon.

General Maſſena informed the Conſuls of the French Republic, by a diſpatch, dated at Genoa the 5th of June, of a convention, which he had juſt made, for the evacuation of the city of Genoa. He ſays, "Since the 5th of April we have received no ſuccours, either from France or Corſica. Since the 21ſt of May, the people of Genoa have been without bread, and the army have received only ſix ounces *per diem*, compoſed of a mixture half bran and half maize; during the laſt ten days the maize has been replaced by cocoa, and the rations reduced to three ounces! all the horſes have been eaten, and numbers of the inhabitants have died through famine." On the 16th the garriſon began their march, with their arms, baggage, colours, and artillery, to rejoin the centre of the army under

der Suchet, and where, according to the terms, they were at liberty to enter immediately into active ſervice.

The deciſive victories gained by the Army of Reſerve on the 10th, over Ott, and on the 14th over Melas, reduce to comparative inſignificance the previous details. We ſhall fully deſcribe thoſe victories in our next, and ſhall hope to add, as their conſequence, that they have brought about a wiſe and neceſſary peace between France and Auſtria; and that they will be likely ſoon to lead to another no leſs neceſſary between France and Great Britain.

IRELAND.

Lord Caſtlereagh moved the houſe the 16th of May, to reſolve itſelf into a committee upon the Repreſentation Bill. After a ſhort converſation, in which Mr. G. Ponſonby and others propoſed to appoint a committee to examine whether the return of the hearth-money tax and the window tax (the criterions by which the three towns, which are to return members, are to be ſelected) were correct,—the houſe divided: For going into a committee 127; againſt it 66; majority 61. The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the Repreſentation Bill. Lord Caſtlereagh propoſed it to fill up the blanks with reſpect to the biſhops, who are to be returned in the following manner to ſit in the United Parliament: the firſt ſeſſion after the Union, the Primate of Ireland, the Biſhop of Meath, the Biſhop of Kildare, The Biſhop of Derry. In the ſecond ſeſſion, the Archbiſhop of Dublin, the Biſhop of Raphoe, the Biſhop of Limerick, the Biſhop of Dromore; and ſo on till the ſixth ſeſſion, the Biſhop of Offory, &c. This clauſe was agreed to. Another diviſion took place in the committee, on a clauſe of the bill: ayes 109; noes 67. Lord Caſtlereagh then proceeded to ſtate the grounds on which he ſhould propoſe to ſelect the thirty-one towns, who are to elect members to ſerve in the Imperial Parliament. The towns which he propoſed to return members were—Waterford, Limerick, Belfaſt, Drogheda, Newry, Kilkenny, Derry, Galway, Clonmell, Wexford, Youghal, Bandon, Armagh, Dundalk, Kinſale, Liſburn, Sligo, Carlow, Ennis, Dungarvon, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New Roſs, Tralee, Caſhel, Dungannon, Portarling, Enniſkillen, and Carrickfergus. The city of Dublin two members, Cork two, and the Univerſity one.

A debate on Lord Caſtlereagh's motion took place in the Houſe of Commons on the 23d of May, for bringing a Bill of Union between the two kingdoms, when the houſe divided, and the numbers appeared to be ayes 160; noes 130; majority 30.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 26th of June, James Hadfield, who fired a piſtol at the king at Drury Lane theatre, was brought to trial for high treaſon, and acquitted on proof of his inſanity.

The Houſe of Commons in a committee on the Income Tax, on the 19th of May Mr. Roſe moved a reſolution, empowering commiſſioners to ſurcharge perſons whom they ſhall detect in fraud; to tax, according to their deſcription of income, perſons who reſide occaſionally in this country; and to reſtrict to perſons making 200l. per annum the right of appeal to the commercial commiſſioners, which ſeveral reſolutions were, after a converſation between Meſſrs. Tierney, Alderman Curtis, Baſtard, M. A. Taylor, Jolliffe, and Sir W. Geary, agreed to. The houſe, in a committee on the Income Bill, on the 20th of May, reſolved, 1ſt. That it is the opinion of the committee, that the rules preſcribed in the ſeveral acts for granting duties on income, as far as relates to the mode of aſcertaining income ariſing from land occupied by the owner, or by a tenant at rack-rent, ſhall be repealed. 2. That in lieu thereof, ſuch income ariſing from land occupied by the owner, or by a tenant at a rack-rent, ſhall be taken in the proportion herein after ſpecified to the aggregate amount of the following articles, viz. rent for one year payable to the landlord; parochial and other rates and aſſeſſments charged on the ſaid lands, or upon the occupiers in reſpect of ſuch lands, on the average of three years, ending on the 25th day of March preceding, if payable by the occupier; the value of all tithes, when taken in kind, or the ſum paid or payable for the ſame, or agreed to be paid in ſatisfaction for the ſame, within or for the laſt preceeding or current year. If ſuch aggregate amount be under 300l. a year, then the income ſhall be taken at three-fifths of ſuch amount; and if at 300l. or upwards, then at three-fourths of ſuch amount; and in caſe of lands occupied by the owner, the income ariſing therefrom ſhall be taken at the aggregate amount of the rent at which the ſame are worth to be let by the year, according to the ordinary rent of lands of the like quality, and under the like circumſtances, in the ſame neighbourhood, and two-third parts of what would be computed to be the income of the tenant at rack-rent, as above mentioned. 3d. Reſolved, that it is expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid acts, which exempt any perſon from the ſaid duties, who ſhall be reſident in this kingdom for a temporary purpoſe ſhall not exempt any perſon reſident for more than ſix months. 4. Reſolved, that in all caſes, where the commiſſioners appointed to execute the ſaid acts, ſhall aſſeſs any perſon at any greater amount than the ſum delivered in his ſtatement, or ſhall increaſe ſuch aſſeſſments, ſuch commiſſioners ſhall be authorized to charge ſuch perſons, for every ſuch increaſe beyond the ſum delivered in his ſtatement, with a proportion not exceeding double the amount, by which the duties with ſuch perſons would otherwiſe have been chargeable, under or by virtue of the ſaid acts, or either of them, ſhall be increaſed.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Income Bill, the 26th of May. Mr. Pitt moved ſeveral amendments, and verbal alterations, which were agreed to. On the clauſe relative to farmers, a debate aroſe, that laſted nearly three hours, whether, in the aſſeſſment of their income tax, they ſhould be charged three-fifths, when the groſs amount of tithes, pariſh-rate, and rent, made 300l. At length, Mr. Vanſittart moved, that the word "tithe" ſhould be omitted.

For his motion 23; againſt it 88.

The houſe again divided on the clauſe which gave a diſcretionary power to commiſſioners to make out Schedules: for the clauſe, 61; againſt it 8. On the clauſe which limits to income 2000l. thoſe who are to be amenable to their ſeveral diſtrict commiſſioners; the houſe was occupied a conſiderable time: at length, it was agreed, that it ſhould be reduced to 200l. The reſolutions, and the reſt of the clauſes were agreed to.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ANSTEE, W. Dunſtable, ſtraw-hat manufacturer. (Parker, Gray's-inn)
Anderſon, A. and D. Robertſon, Coleman-ſtreet, merchants. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Bennett, T. Butcher-hall-lane, glazier. (Crompton, and Lys, Took's-court)
Berthoud, H. Adam's-court, merchant. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-ſquare)
Brice, J. Trowbridge, clothier. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)
Bell, W. Baſinghall-ſtreet, baize-factor. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare)
Carden, W. Briſtol, merchant. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's-inn)
Croſsley, C. Warrington, inn-keeper. (Topping, Warrington)
Davis, O. Vine-ſtreet, brewer. (Harman, Jermyn-ſtreet)
Davis, A. W. George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, portrait-painter. (Dunns, Threadneedle-ſtreet)
Dye, W. Great Yarmouth, ſhip builder. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Edwards, J. Kennington, taylor. (Patten, Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton Garden)
Evans, E. Exeter, dealer in ſalt. (Trigg, St. Thomas, near Exeter)
Freethy, J. Strand, jeweller. (Biſhop and Thompſon, Eſſex-ſtreet)
Frome, J. P. St. Stephens, Walbrook, merchant. (Moore, Johnſon's Court)
Frederic, V. Sloane-ſtreet, book and muſic ſeller. (Comrie, Fleet-ſtreet)
Godwin, J. Naillſea, dealer. (P. Lewis, Temple)
Greenly, W. St. Martin, Hereford, hop merchant. (Bird and Nicholls, Hereford)
Guy, W. Little Bell Alley, victualler. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare)
Holloway, D. Aylesbury, inn-holder. (Roſe, Mannings, and Roſe, Gray's-inn)
Hookway, W. St. John-ſtreet, baker. (Smith, Villier's-ſtreet)
Hobſon, J. Moorgate, in Netherthony, dealer. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Hawkins, J. ſen. and jun. Rotherhithe Wall, boat builders. (Shepherd and Cooke, Dean-ſtreet, Southwark)
Hayes, J. M. Ludlow, woollen draper. (Price, and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Hanſard, P. Briſtol, baker. (Lewis, Gray's-inn)
Jones, D. Pontypool, draper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Jacobs, J. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Kemp, S. Catherine-ſtreet, Tower Hill, cheeſemonger. (Dawes, Angel-court)
King, E. London, merchant. (Coſte, Wincheſter-ſtreet)
Lowe, J. Finsbury-place, merchant. (Willis, Warnford-court)
Latimer, R. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Royle, Cheſter)
Lea, H. College Hill, merchant. (Brown, Friday-ſtreet)
Liveſey, T. Hippings, grocer. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn)
Morley, J. Huddersfield, woolſtapler. (Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn)
Maſterman, T. H. Bucklersbury, warehouſeman. (Brown, Friday-ſtreet)
Moſes, L. Abergavenny, ironmonger. (Price, Abergavenny)
Mallett, R. North Tawton, ſhopkeeper. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Mead, H. South Bruham, dealer in cheeſe. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)
Neale, W. Frome Solwood, innholder. (Davies, Warminſter)
Oldfield, J. Leeds, cloth merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Paterſon, A. Falmouth, ſurgeon. (Shepherd and Addington, Gray's-inn)
Panten, L. Alderſgate-ſtreet, goldſmith. (Wild. Warwick-ſquare)
Parker, G. Strand, victualler. (Welch and Lee, Alderſgate-ſtreet)
Roche, R. Rocheſter, draper. (Scott and Landen, Mildred's-court)
Stevenſon, W. King's Row, Pancras, ſcrivener. (Batchellor, Clement's-inn)
Sharland, G. South Moulton, ſcrivener. (Fairbank, Ely Place)
Slater, W Baſinghall-Street, warehouſeman. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court)
Sherwood, J. Birmingham, ſadler. (Hunt, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)
Skurry, J. G. Threadneedle-ſtreet, merchant. (Wodeſon, Hardy, and Barlow, Auſtin Friars)
Thompſon, H. D. Crewkerne, ſurgeon. (Willet and Anneſley, Finsbury-ſquare)
Tankard, J. and R. Birmingham, factors. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn)
Turner, T. Gee Croſs, inn-keeper. (Lingard and Dale, Stockport)
Winter, T. W. Kingſton, Hull, innholder. (Sykes, New-inn)
Whitchurch, R. Cambridge, brewer. (Allens, Clifford's-inn)
Whiffin, T. Stroud, ſhopkeeper. (Sudlow and Richardſon, Monument Yard)
Whitaker, J. Doncaſter, wine-merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
Yarker, W. Lancaſter, merchant. (Chambre, Gray's-inn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, M. Paternoſter Row, bookſeller, July 1.
Atkinſon, W. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, linen-draper, June 21.
Aldred, G. and J. B. Fowler, Ipſwich, coal-merchants, July 9.
Barren, W. Sculcoates, grocer, June 15.
Bevan, T. R. Baſinghall-ſtreet, ſcrivener, July 29.
Bainbridge, J. Briſtol, linen-draper, June 14.
Booth, W. T. Dutton, and S. and R. Booth, Royſton, cotton manufacturers, June 24
Biſhop, J. and E. Pickering, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers, July 7. (final.)
Bancroft, J. jun. Derby, mercer, July 5.
Cook, T. Whitwell, dealer, June 18.
Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan, Swithen's-lane, merchants, June 3.
Carr, B. Heckmondwicke, carpet manufacturer, June 30.

Carlton, J. Holbeck, Hull, cotton-ſpinner, July 12. (final.)
Cliffold, W. Stroud, linen-draper, July 7. (final.)
Cragg, J. Loughborough, linen-draper, July 22. (final.)
Cook, J. Ringwood, clothier, July 23.
Cazalis, J. and H. Canton, Sherborne-lane, merchants, July 29. (final.)
Cooke, A. and M. Beſancon, Kennington, ſchool-miſtreſſes, July 8. (final.)
Cole, H. Bell's Buildings, warehouſeman, July 5. (final.)
Dodſon, J. jun. Milnthorpe, horſe-dealer, June 19.
Dix, J. Falmouth, mariner, July 4.
De Gurchy, J. P. and P. Gavey, London, merchants, June 28.
Denton, R. Liverpool, linen-draper, July 1 and 3.
Drought, T. F. Ilminſter, druggiſt, July 5.
Dalton, W. Deptford, potter, July 5. (final.)
Davis, G. Ilminſter, draper, July 7.
Dawſon, J. Strand, linen-draper, Auguſt 2.
Ellwood, J. and T. Iſmay, Briſcoe, calico-printers, June 26.
Elbon, J. Walford, leather-breeches maker, July 9.
Emmott, J. Buſh-lane, merchant, July 7.
Farquhar, J. Cavendiſh-court, merchant, July 15.
Figgins, R. Devizes, ſeedſman, July 7.
Fletcher, T. Fair Coats, dimity manufacturer, July 10. (final.)
Gordon, A. Snowhill, cordwainer, June 21.
Galt, T. Whitehaven, merchant, June 25.
Gardiner, G. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper, June 28.
Gotty, J. St. Dunſtan's Alley, wine and brandy merchant, July 1.
Grindale, T. Bolton-le-Moors, muſlin manufacturers, July 11.
Gadd, A. Briſtol, brewer, July 2. (final.)
Gentzen, H. Sherrard-ſtreet, taylor, July 8.
Harris, C. Briſtol, fruiterer, June 23.
Hewitt, J. G. Biddeford, merchant, June 17.
Haigh, J. Low Whitley, factor, June 23.
Huntſmem, W. and R. Asline, Atterſliff, button makers, June 30.
Hughes, S. Charles-ſtreet, Soho, perfumer, July 1.
Hatton, H. Weſt Houghton, and J. Maſon, Mancheſter, fuſtian manufacturers, July 8.
Hardcaſtle, J. Birmingham, grocer, July 7. (final.)
Howgrave, J. Leeds, victualler, July 23. (final.)
Jenkins, J. Exeter linen-draper, June 28.
Kolme, N. A. Boyſon and J. C. Schalck, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchants, June 17.
Knight, E. Brick-lane, cloth-manufacturer, June 28.
Kirkpatrick, G. Halifax, linen-draper, July 3. (final.)
Linley, F. Holborn, muſic-ſeller, July 5.
Mark, G. Liſle-ſtreet, woollen-draper, June 21.
Mead, C. Charlotte-ſtreet, builder, June 21.
Meyricke, J. C. M. Eyre, and F. Fulford, St. Paul's Church Yard, warehouſemen, July 5.
Mayſon, R. High-ſtreet, Whitechapel, oil and colourman, July 5.
Marſhall, J. and J. Trewinnard, Cherry Garden-ſtreet, brewers, July 15.
Mathiſon, D. and J. Patteſon, Mancheſter, builders, July 5. (final.)
Morton, J. Liverpool, ironmonger, July 7.
Nicholſon, T. Sculcoates, and S. Nicholſon, Kingſton, woollen-drapers, June 18.
Nightingale, W. and G. Lombard-ſtreet, bankers, July 1.
Owl, E. jun. Falmouth, mariner, June 23
Pomfret, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, July 7.
Parker, J. Clithero, cotton-ſpinner, July 8.
Poole, J. Preſton, grocer, June 30.
Perks, G. Alceſter, mercer, June 27.
Pain, E. Piccadilly, wax-chandler, July 7.
Paſcoe, J. late of the Sir Stephen Luſhington Indiaman, July 12.
Roſevear, J. Lyncombe, builder, June 18.
Rothwell, W. Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer, July 1.
Roberts, J. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, upholſterer, July 29.
Robinſon, F. Gracechurch-ſtreet, woollen-draper, July 29. (final.)
Richardſon, B. Long Acre, coach-maker, July 8. (final.)
Smart, J. P. Hanover-ſtreet, taylor, July 12.
Sayers, J. Slough, inn-keeper, July 7.
Taylor, J. Maiden-lane, warehouſeman, June 14.
Townſend, J. Cheſterfield, mercer, July 15.
Tompſon, J. Craven-ſtreet, Strand, July 1. (final.)
Thompſon, E. Eaſtoft, merchant, July 4.
Tovey, W. jun. Bridge Road, Lambeth, grocer, July 29. (final.)
Vale, W. Bunhill Row, watchmaker, July 12.
Wright, T. Eaſington, coach-maſter, June 10.
Wright, A. Market Raiſin, Hawker, July 15.
Watts, N. Stone Houſe, clothier, June 23.
Willans, W. Batley, woolſtapler, June 30.
White, J. Strand, hatter, July 1. (final.)
Wilkins, W. Wapping Wall, grocer, July 1.
Warner, W. Hazle Hill, clothier, July 7. (final.)
Walker, J. Lawrence-lane, warehouſeman, July 8. (final.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] W. Cook, eſq. of Clerkenwell, ſolicitor, to Miſs Mary Ann Lowe, daughter of Mr. James Lowe, of Pentonville.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Lieut. Col. Howard, of the Coldſtream Regt. to Lady Charlotte Primroſe, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Roſeberry.

Mr. W. F. Whiſtinghauſen, of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfryars, merchant, to Miſs M. A. Schneider, youngeſt daughter of J. H. Schneider, eſq. of Southgate.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Enock, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Naylor, daughter of J. Naylor, eſq. of James-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare.

At St. Magnus Church, Benjamin Outram, eſq. of Butterly Hall, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Anderſon, daughter of Dr. Anderſon.

At Greenwich, Henry Wilſon, eſq. to Miſs Lowe.

Captain Butt, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sykes; and on the ſame day, Mr. Thomas Moore, of Norfolk-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Sykes, daughter of Mr. Sykes, of Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Capt. Harcourt, of the 20th regt. to Miſs Harcourt, daughter of R. Harcourt, eſq.

J. R. Miller, eſq. of Caſtle Court, Budge Row, to Miſs Harriet Brown, daughter of Mr. W. Brown, merchant, Billiter-ſquare.

Mr. Gibſon, of Cateaton-ſtreet, to Miſs Charlotte Field, daughter of W. Field, Eſq. of Cannonbury.

Lieut. Col. Anſon, of the 15th light dragoons, to Miſs Hamilton of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.

At St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Rev. J. Shaw, of Everington, Berks, to Miſs Agnes Iſabella Benge, of Park Place, St. James's.

Mr. Samuel Mendham, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet, youngeſt ſon of John Mendham, eſq. of Highgate, to Miſs Field, only daughter of J. Field, eſq. of Lower Thames-ſtreet.

Died.] In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, James Moneypenny, of Maytham Hall, Kent.

In Scotland Yard, Whitehall, S. Pegge, eſq. one of the grooms of his majeſty's privy chamber.

Mrs. Suſan Towry, wife of G. P. Towry, eſq. of the Victualling Office.

In Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, Mr. Tho. Whittle, firſt clerk to the Alderman's Juſtice Room, Guildhall; this gentleman united a moſt amiable diſpoſition, and an excellent heart, to a ſound and well cultivated underſtanding. He has died in the prime of life, poſſeſſed of the eſteem of a numerous and diſcerning acquaintance.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, aged 43, W. Boſanquet, eſq. partner in the houſe of Forſter, Lubbock, and Co. and brother of J. Boſanquet, eſq. one of the bank directors. The unhappy fate of this gentleman holds out another inſtance of the inſtability of human happineſs. In the higheſt health and ſpirits, he had been playing ſeveral hours with a friend at a game of cheſs, when deſigning to walk out upon a balcony on the firſt floor, which had unfortunately been removed a few days before, and which circumſtance he had forgotten, he fell to the ground. The conſequences were, a diſlocation of the ſpinal vertebræ of the back, and his death, after the courſe of three days. He married Miſs Ives of Norwich, and by her has had ten lovely children, all living, two of them twins, but a few months old. Their happineſs was a theme of pleaſure to all who knew them, and Mr. Boſanquet was not only a moſt affectionate huſband, a moſt fond and affectionate father, an excellent ſon and brother, but likewiſe a gentleman of the fineſt literary attainments. Under all the circumſtances of this tragical cataſtrophe, few accidents of ſuch a nature, have been attended with circumſtances more deeply affecting.

At Camberwell of a decline, Mr. Stephen Day, partner with Mr. Bunwell, Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, aged 39 years. He was diſtinguiſhed by extraordinary talents for buſineſs, by a clear and diſcriminative underſtanding, unremitting induſtry, unyielding perſeverance, and active enquiry, joined to the ſtricteſt integrity and the moſt ſacred regard to truth. He was gentle, friendly and benevolent, exemplary in all the relations of life, and firmly attached to the principles of religion. At twelve years of age he came an errand-boy to Bedford-ſtreet, where his good qualities gradually raiſed him to a ſhare in the buſineſs, in the management of which he had for many years taken a leading part. He has left a wife and one daughter.

Sir Godfrey Webſter, Bart. and M.P. for Wareham; in a paroxyſm of phrenzy, he put an end to his exiſtence, by ſhooting himſelf through the head, at his houſe in Hanover-ſquare. Seven thouſand per ann. reverts to Lady Holland, in conſequence of the death of Sir Godfrey. That Lady's property produced 17,000 laſt year, and this year it will produce nothing. The ſudden change of fortune is ſuppoſed to have embarraſſed Sir Godfrey exceedingly, and together with his domeſtic afflictions, to have been the cauſe of his committing ſuicide.

At the age of 83, Mr. Benjamin Kenton, one of the wealthieſt citizens of London. He formerly kept a tavern, in Whitechapel; he then became a wine merchant in the Minories, and went very largely into the trade of exporting Porter. By his induſtry and frugality he had accumulated a fortune of nearly 300,000l. He has left no immediate deſcendant, but one grand-ſon, who was but little in his favour. His legacies were as follow:—

To John Coles	20,000
Mr. Till, Executor	2,000
Mr. Baldwin, ditto	2,000
Mr. Watts, ditto	2,000
Mr. Holford ditto	2,000
Mr. Uſher	2,000
The Chamberlain of London .	1,000
Alderman Harley	1,000
Mr. Wall	500
Mr. Vaughan	2,000
Mr. Smith (the grandſon) per ann.	800
The Vintners Company . .	4,000
Blind Charity of Chriſt's Hoſp.	20,000
Chriſt's Hoſpital	5,000
St. Bartholomew's	5,000
Bethlem and Bridewell . . .	5,000
Lying-in-hoſpital	2,000
Philanthropic	1,500
Aſylum	1,500
Foundling	1,500

Suddenly at his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, on the 4th of June, the Hon. Sir Francis Buller, Bart. in the 55th year of his age, one of the judges of the court of King's-bench. In his death the profeſſion has loſt a worthy and learned member, one whom it has been ſaid nature deſigned for a lawyer. He was promoted to the dignity of the coif, and elevated to the magiſterial bench at a very early period of his age, we believe in a manner unexampled: but this is the age of *young men*, whether ſtateſmen, generals, or lawyers. Judge Buller was the ſecond ſon of James Buller, eſq. of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, a repreſentative for that county, by Jane, daughter of Allen, earl Bathurſt. The parliamentary intereſt of his father was well known, and may very well account for the ſon's rapid riſe to an eminent rank in his favorite profeſſion. After being educated at Wincheſter ſchool, he entered a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in Eaſter Term 1772. In November 1777 was appointed a King's Counſel, and the 27th of the ſame month was made judge of the Cheſter circuit. Upon the death of Sir Richard Aſton in 1778, he was, at the inſtance of Lord Mansfield, made a judge of the Court of King's-bench, which ſtation in June 1794 he reſigned on account ill health, and was removed to the court of Common Pleas, from which place we underſtand he was about to reſign alſo; having his Majeſty's leave on the ſcore of his declining health. His profeſſional *debut* did not in any manner foretel his future elevation, his proſpect, except for the extraneous aid abovementioned, appeared as dull as his ſtudy at the time, which was that of the ſcience of a ſpecial pleader. In this he had for maſter the preſent judge Aſhhurſt, who for profeſſional erudition has been placed on the higheſt ſcale. If therefore it is become the faſhion to make ſpecial pleading an introduction to the better part of the profeſſion; theſe two great men may be ſaid to have eſtabliſhed that faſhion. Mr. Erſkine, after laying down his ſword, wielded a pen at this gentleman's deſk. The conduct of this diſtinguiſhed magiſtrate has generally had the air of inflexibility of opinion and ſentiment, but it cannot be forgotten that he once wanted that calmneſs and firmneſs which greatly become and adorn the magiſtrate, diſpenſing and explaining law and juſtice from the bench. It was at the famous trial of the Dean of St.

Aſaph, when after carrying his oppoſition to Mr. Erſkine even to threats and commands, he felt conſtrained to withdraw them. Mr. Erſkine had put a queſtion to the jury relative to the meaning of their verdict: Mr. Juſtice Buller objected to its propriety: the counſel repeated it, and perſiſted in demanding an anſwer, the judge again interpoſed his authority in theſe emphatic words—"Sit down, Mr. Erſkine; know your duty, or I ſhall be obliged to make you know it."—Mr. Erſkine with equal animation replied "I know my duty as well as your lordſhip knows *your*'s; I ſtand here as the advocate of a fellow citizen and *I will not ſit down.* The judge after this remained ſilent, and the advocate perſiſted in his queſtion. Judge Buller was never in parliament; his relation, Francis Buller, a major in the Cornwall Militia, was choſen a repreſentative for the Borough of Weſtlooe, at the general election in 1762, and this circumſtance has occaſioned many miſtakes, by one of theſe perſons being taken for the other.

The political world has loſt one of its beſt champions in the death of Monſieur Mallet du Pan, who expired on Saturday, the 10th of May, at the houſe of his intimate friend the Count de Lally-Tolendal, in Ormond-place, Richmond, Surry. Soon after his arrival in England, nearly three years ago, he experienced an alteration in his conſtitution, which he aſcribed to the change of climate; and this indiſpoſition terminated in that diſorder, which in this Iſland appears more inexorable than elſewhere, a conſumption. He was born in 1749, at Geneva, that city which gave birth to the celebrated philoſopher Rouſſeau, and the no leſs celebrated financier Necker, of which republic like many of his anceſtors, he was a citizen. M. Mallet du Pan, according to the cuſtom of his countrymen, and eſpecially of the Swiſs, went early into the world to ſeek his fortune, and fixed upon Paris as the great market on the continent for talents of every rate: we do not however hear much of him as a man of letters till his concern with the *Mercure Francois*, a publication of conſiderable celebrity and of which the direction at length fell into his hands. The leading article in this print was always underſtood to be from his own pen, and in this he ſhewed more modeſty than the editors of ſimilar publications, in other countries, for he did not direct the ſubject matter to be diſplayed in larger types, or with leads and ſpaces to give it conſpicuity, but had it printed in a ſmaller letter than that which compoſed the body of the work. His conduct on the firſt burſt of the revolution ſhews him to have been little more than what we in England denominate a Whig, and a little leſs than we now underſtand by the character of a Tory. In the courſe of this great political conteſt he was often aſſailed by thoſe whoſe views and intereſts he oppoſed, and through this, and other cauſes, he contracted an acerbity of temper, which no profeſſions of philoſophical moderation and impartiality could conceal. We do not pretend to know what was his political *profeſſion de foi* in his laſt moments; but we may ſay, without fear of contradiction, it being known to all anatomiſts, that by looking *too earneſtly* on an object and then ſhutting the eye, the figure and form of the object remains on the retina, but is nevertheleſs found to aſſume a *different hue.* His *Mercure Britannique*, which he ſet up ſoon after his arrival in England, was diſcontinued a ſhort time before his deceaſe. Its effect as an *Anti-jacobin* we believe, did not altogether gratify the hopes of its moſt ſanguine ſupporters. In the laſt literary campaign he made in France, his banner was inſcribed with the words *les parliamentaires*, but on the aſcendancy of the *Briſſotines* he was compelled to retreat from the republic after making a fruitleſs attempt to rally with the Malouets and Lallys. The political horizon grew more and more cloudy, and the *Mercure* fell into the hands of Poultier, with whom he has ſince had a literary and political quarrel. The new combatant on the ſame ſide endeavoured to preſerve the keen edge of this once powerful weapon, but it was now found too impotent againſt the numerous literary adverſaries who ſtarted up every day: the valor therefore of our modern Patrocles, tho' clad in Achilles' armour, could not terrify his *ſans culottes* enemies, and he was himſelf, after the memorable 10th of Auguſt, obliged to flee from the field of battle. In the next year (1793) Monſieur Mallet du Pan took up his quarters at Bruſſels, where he publiſhed, *Conſiderations ſur la Nature de la Revolution de France, & ſur les Cauſes que en Prolonge la Durée.* Here again he experienced the fate of many great warriors, being compelled to fall back upon Holland. At Leyden the next year 1794 he ſent another tract from the preſs in the way of a *trumpet of Alarm*, and called it, *Les Dangers qui menacent Europe.* His quarters a third time were beaten up, and he took poſt at Vienna, where he with more ſafety to himſelf, but with leſs annoyance to the foe, let off ſeveral political opuſcules. In the capital of Germany he was not quite at his eaſe, and was beſides too far from the ſcene of action to wield his pen with full effect. He had ſome thoughts of taking up a permanent reſidence in Switzerland, near his native place; but Bonaparte occaſioned his expulſion with that of a few others, by expreſs deſire. London appeared now the only ſafe garriſon left for the proſecution of his pen-and-ink defence of the *old cauſe.* It is ſaid that Lewis XVI. when near his end, repoſed confidence in him, and once entruſted him with a ſpecial commiſſion to Germany: he was however far from enjoying the good opinion of thoſe who had been moſt about the perſon of that unfortunate monarch. When the partizans of Royalty were preparing to fly in all directions, thoſe who reſolved to ſtay behind complained of the inefficacy of M. Mallet du Pan's reaſoning, which could not keep the fugitives at their poſts. *Cur non remoratur Iturus?* It muſt however be acknowledged, that M. Mallet du Pan has from the commencement of this unexampled conflict, been indefatigable in the employment of his talents, which were unqueſtionably enviable for their brilliancy and variety. Nor ought we to arraign him for the tendency of his labours, if they were directed, as he affirmed, to the ſupport of *ſocial order* and the defence of *national rights*: for what good citizen would not join in an endeavour to maintain the doctrine of the independency of ſtates. If he believed the peace of Europe to be in danger from the machinations of Jacobins, then may he be excuſed for his intemperate ſallies at times, and for the inveterate hatred he has uniformly manifeſted againſt every act bearing the name or even *ſuſpicion* of Jacobiniſm. Mr. Flood, the Iriſh Orator, ſome years ago was called over to England to aid an Engliſh oppoſition; he failed. M. Mallet du Pan, a Swiſs writer, was invited to England alſo to ſilence the political reformers of the preſent day: thoſe who allured him here muſt have ſaid with Ulyſſes ——*tibi ſe peritura reſervant* JACOBINS. How happily or ſucceſsfully he might have compleated the deſign of his coming, had he lived longer, or what ſhare of praiſe is due to his memory, for what he has actually performed, it is impoſſible to ſay, becauſe of the number of his well deſerving rivals in the taſk. As a gentleman he was, we believe much reſpected, and in nothing can that reſpect be more ſincerely ſhewn than in the proviſion now making for his widow and four children, who, as it ſhould ſeem, are left unprovided for by his death. M. Mallet du Pan has exhibited in the laſt part of his life one of thoſe ſingular circumſtances which has ſomething paradoxical in it: for, tho' born a republican, and bred a proteſtant, he has been enrolled theſe ten years paſt with thoſe fighting for the reſtoration of a Monarchy, and the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Religion. It may be thought not leſs remarkable that M. Mallet du Pan was acquainted with Voltaire in the latter days of that great man's life, and had often expreſſed the higheſt admiration for his writings. His friend M. Malouet, the celebrated orator in the *aſſemblée conſtituente*, was with him at his death, and with the following perſons of diſtinction attended his funeral, viz. The Prince de Poix, formerly captain of the body guards to Louis XV, and Lord Sheffield, pall-bearers. M. Rigaud and his eldeſt ſon, chief mourners. M. Fagel, Greffier to the ſtates general of the United Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Trevor, formerly the Britiſh Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin; Sir John Macpherſon, and Mr. Whitſhead Keene, members of the Houſe of Commons; and the Count de Lally Tolendal, deputy to the ſtates general of France in 1789. The Corpſe was followed by two lines of Swiſs and Geneveſe, and by a conſiderable number of Engliſh and French gentlemen: among the former were Mr Baron Maſeres, Mr. G. Penn, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Bowles, Mr. John Gifford, Mr. Flint, the Rev. Meſſrs. Sparrow, Young and Wollaſton. He was buried on Thurſday the 14th of May in the New Church Yard, Richmond, and as we are informed ſeveral Swiſs gentlemen have ſignified their intention of erecting an unadorned monument over the grave of their celebrated and eloquent countryman.

[The Rev. Daniel Phillips, of Hapton, in the county of Norfolk, whoſe death was announced, page 409, in our Magazine for May, was the ſon of the Rev. Daniel Phillips, a diſſenting clergyman, who reſided at Gwinfryn, near Pullheli, in North Wales. He received his claſſical education in the ſchool at Pullheli, from whence he was removed by his father to the academy at Caermarthen. He finiſhed his ſtudies with Dr. Latham, who conducted, for many years at Finbern, near Derby, a ſeminary devoted to the education of young men for the miniſtry, amongſt Proteſtant-diſſenters, with diſtinguiſhed and deſerved reputation. On leaving this academy, Mr. Phillips accepted the office of paſtor to a ſmall congregation. It was here, that he firſt rejected a very liberal offer in the eſtabliſhed church, which was made by a near relation, and which was afterwards repeated, both for himſelf, and with a view to his ſon. On theſe occaſions, he might have exchanged the narrow income of five and thirty pounds per annum, which he received as a miniſter among the diſſenters, for two hundred and fifty in the eſtabliſhed church; but he could not conform, with an approving conſcience. He had the greater merit in relinquiſhing all proſpect of preferment in the church, on account of his circumſtances in life, for he had a young and numerous family; and when the patronage of his friend was preſſed upon him for the laſt time, he had loſt the greater part of his wife's fortune by a bankrupt. From Ripley, Mr. Phillips removed to Eaſtwood, and afterwards to Sowerby, in Yorkſhire, where he officiated at miniſter, more than forty years. On the death of Dr. Stanton, he was appointed ſucceſſor to that gentleman, at Hapton. Here he ſpent in retirement and independence, the laſt twelve years of his life. He was a man of conſiderable talents, both as a ſcholar and a divine. His knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages in particular, was extenſive; the former he could both write and ſpeak with elegance and fluency, and after he had paſſed his ſeventieth year, his correſpondence with his ſon was often carried on in that language. He was much reſpected in his neighbourhood by churchmen, as well as by diſſenters; for his ſeparation from the eſtabliſhment originated not in party principles, but in the conviction of his own mind; and while he exerciſed the right of private judgment for himſelf, he allowed and maintained that right to its greateſt extent, on behalf of others. He died at the advanced age of 84; and, till his laſt illneſs, which was lingering and painful, had been rarely prevented from fulfilling the duties of his profeſſion.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[*⁎* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Schoolmaſters Aſſociation in the Northern counties, lately held their annual meeting at Newcaſtle; when the members preſent had the ſatisfaction to find, on an examination of the accounts, that their funds were in a flouriſhing ſtate. Several reſpectable names were added to the aſſociation, and a conſiderable addition was alſo made to the liſt of thoſe public-ſpirited noblemen and gentlemen, who aſſiſt in carrying into effect the benevolent purpoſes of this inſtitution, by their annual ſubſcriptions.—The Rev. John Farret, vicar of Stanwix near Carliſle, was re-elected Preſident; and the Rev. Edward Prowitt, Mr. Hugh Johnſon, and Mr. Ralph Dees, were reſpectively elected to fill the offices of vice-preſident, treaſurer, and ſecretary.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Wm. Embleton, merchant, at Berwick, to Miſs Braidwood. Mr. Joſ. Carr, to Mrs. Scaife.

The Rev. Wm. Addiſon, rector of Middleſex, St. George's, to Miſs Fountain, of Leeds.

At Corbridge, Mr. Wm. Thompſon, of Dyke-houſe, near Hartlepool, to Miſs Iſabella Snowball, of Dilſton, near Corbridge.

At Barnard Caſtle, Mr. Jacob Rabler, Tanner, to Miſs Steele.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Robert Barkas, grocer. Mr. Tho. Barkas, formerly a ſlater, and latterly of the cuſtoms of this port. Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr. J. Richardſon; and a few days afterwards Mr. Joſ. Richardſon, their ſon; another of their ſons had alſo died a few weeks before. Aged 99, Mrs. Robinſon, a maiden lady. Miſs Mary Weſtmorland, daughter of the late Mr. Weſtmorland of the cloſe. Aged 66, Mr. Matthew Prior, ſilverſmith, and aſſay-maſter. Mr. Jno. Barron, ſtay-maker.

At Spital, near Hexham, Mrs. Featherſtonhaugh, relict of the late Wm. Featherſtonhaugh, eſq. of Hexham.

At Hexham, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Midford.

At Barnard Caſtle, aged 42, Mrs. Alice Ewbank, wife of Mr. W. Ewbank, Tanner.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Dobſon, bookſeller. At Biſhopſwearmouth, Mr. Robert Richardſon, ſhip owner.

At North Shields, Mr. Wm. Robſon, watch and clock maker.

At Witton Gilbert, aged 27, Miſs Dixon, daughter of Mr. Ralph Dixon.

At Ravenſworth Caſtle, Mary Brown, aged 100 years.

At Playſworth, aged 76, Mrs. Coates.

At Bankfoot, near Brompton, aged 94, Mr. Edward Bendle.

At Brompton, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, of the Packhorſe. Mrs. Bell, widow, aged 96.

At Weetſlade, aged 56, Wm. Alder, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Married.] At Heverſham, Wm. Malling, eſq. of Sunderland, to Miſs Haygarth, of Kidſoe.

At Carliſle, Mr. James, ſurgeon, to Miſs Byers. Mr. Fra. Stoddart, manufacturer, to Miſs Eleanor Beaumont, daughter of Mr. J. Beaumont, ſpirit merchant.

Mr. Tho. Holt, to Miſs Elizabeth Handſome.

At Workington, Captain Henry Thompſon, to Miſs Hodgſon. Captain Henry Haſtings, of the Favourite, to Miſs Smith.

At Dean, Captain John Bell, of the Hope of Workington, to Miſs Lancaſter, of Deanſcales.

At Kendal, the Rev. Wm. Luſhington, fellow of Jeſus' College, Cambridge, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of Jas. Wilſon, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices for the County of Weſtmorland.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 70, Mrs. Graham, widow. At an advanced age, the Rev. Robert Miln, A. M. paſtor of a diſſenting congregation, and author of ſome ingenious publications. Mr. Geo. Dixon, Calico-printer, in Caldewgate. Aged 41, Mrs. Eliz. Park, wife of Mr. Cha. Park, of the Globe Inn. Aged 82, Margaret Blacklock, of Botchardgate. Aged 87, Mary Nicholſon.

At Appleby, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Thompſon, ſurgeon.

At Morpeth, Mr. Laidman, ſurgeon.

As Whitehaven, the Rev. Allan Chambre, whoſe death was occaſioned by his being thrown out of an open carriage. Aged 73, Mrs. Piper, widow of the late Captain Martin Piper.

At Workington, Mr. Wm. Marrs, aged 56.

YORKSHIRE.

During a late very heavy thunder ſtorm, a loaded waggon from York to London was ſtruck by the lightning, near Doncaſter, and entirely deſtroyed, together with nearly the whole of its lading, and one of the horſes.

A Humane Society has lately been eſtabliſhed at Hull, for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned, ſtrangled, &c. under the patronage of the mayor and aldermen, the Trinity Houſe, and Dock Company of that place; all of whom have ſubſcribed liberally towards a fund for that benevolent purpoſe.

Five men have lately been convicted by the magiſtrates of Hull, in the penalty of 20l. each, for plundering a ſhip, ſtranded in th

Humber, of ſundry ſtores, contrary to the late *Humber Pilot Act.*

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Tho. Scott, Brandy merchant, to Miſs Brookſbank. Mr. Naylor, of Cleckheaton, woolſtapler, to Miſs Armitage, of Woodhouſe Hill. Chriſtopher Heaps, jun. plumber and glazier, to Miſs Coates.

At Pontefract, Mr. Richard Hepworth, attorney at law, to Miſs Chamberlain.

At Thirſk, John Bell, eſq. to Miſs F. B. Barnett, third daughter of the late honourable William Barnett, of Arcadia in Jamaica.

At York, Mr. Robinſon, chemiſt and druggiſt, to Miſs Mary Watſon, of Kirby Grindal. Mr. Wallis Dunn, tea dealer, to Miſs J. Heſlop, of Gatenby.

At Hull, Mr. W. M. Willett, of Ruſhforth-hall, near Bradford, to Miſs Maria Bromby, of Hull, merchant. John Haxley, M. D. of Pontefract, to Miſs Kirkman, only daughter of John Kirkman, eſq. of Hull. Mr. Edward Robinſon, to Miſs Yeoman. Mr. John Hay, merchant, to Miſs Walker, of Birmingham.

At Kirkburton, Mr. Lockwood, of Farend, near Huddersfield, Woolſtapler, to Miſs Booth.

At Halifax, Mr. Roſs, liquor merchant, to Mrs. Waller, of Skipton, in Craven.

Mr. Butter, linen draper, to Miſs Croſs, of Louth, Lincolnſhire.

At Preſton, Dr. Wm. St. Clare, to Mrs. Gardner.

At Barnſley, Mr. James Liſter, merchant, to Miſs Hall.

At Kirby-Moorſide, Mr. Edward Soulley, merchant, of Malton, to Miſs Harker, of Keldholde.

At Salton, Mr. R. Shepherd, of Douthwaite Dale, to Miſs Taylor.

At Wakefield, Mr. Fiſher, attorney at law, of Rotherham, to Miſs Jackſon. Mr. Lambert, currier, to Miſs Garlick, of Dodworth, near Barnſley.

At Tollerton, Sam. Banks, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Lucy Wright, youngeſt daughter of the late John Wright, eſq. of Nottingham.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Perch, ſon of Mr. Perch, of the Angel Inn, Sheffield, to Miſs Clarke, of Barnby Moor. Mr. Sam. Pearce, to Miſs Barraclough. Mr. Wm. Andrews, grocer, to Miſs Martha Haſlehirſt, of Whittington, Derbyſhire. Mr. Tho. Saunderſon, factor, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Smith, ſilverplater. Mr. Joſ. Hawkſworth, to Miſs Eliz. Parker. Mr. Sam. Revell, ſugar baker, to Miſs Aſhforth.

At Farend, near Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Lockwood, Woolſtapler, to Miſs Mary Booth, of Kirkburton.

Henry Silvertop, eſq. of Hardwick, Durham, to Miſs Witham, of Cliff, in this county.

Mr. John Croſsley, of Scaicliff, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Lockwood, of Ewood in this county.

At Wheldrake, Eaſt Riding, the Rev. John Dixon, A. M. curate of Methley, to Miſs Savage.

At Whitby, Mr. Henry Bennim, to Miſs Craven.

At Knareſborough, Mr. John White, Mercer, to Miſs Ann Thompſon, of Algakirk, in Lincolnſhire.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mr. Smith, ſurgeon, to Miſs Waſney, of Hull.

At Warmſworth, near Doncaſter, J. H. Maw, eſq. to Miſs Liſter, of Tetley, Lincolnſhire.

At Selby, Mr. Howcroft, ſkinner, to Miſs Blakey, of Gilderſome, near Leeds.

Died.] At Sheffield, Mr. W. Field, floriſt; who dropped down and expired as he was taking an early walk in his garden. This ſudden and unexpected event made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on the mind of his wife, that ſhe ſurvived him only 19 days.

At York, Mrs. Cayley, widow of the Rev. John Cayley, late rector of Brompton. Aged 83, Mrs. Buckle, widow of the late Mr. Buckle, woolſtapler. Aged 87, Mr. Cha. Harriſon, of the London waggon warehouſe, which he had attended upwards of 50 years. Aged 64, Mrs. Jefferſon, wife of Captain Robert Jefferſon. Aged 66, Mr. Tho. Goodhill; though born deaf and dumb, he poſſeſſed extraordinary talents. He could write and read writing, was an excellent card player, and in his youth was a good ſhot.

At Hull, aged 46, Mrs. Thorp, wife of Mr. William Thorp, builder. Aged 45, Mr. John Crompton, landing waiter, of that port. Aged 67, Colonel George Thompſon. Aged 39, Mr. Corney, of the Fleece Inn. Aged 71, Mr. R. Rennard, merchant. Aged 75, Mrs. Howard, relict of the late R. Howard, merchant. Miſs Parker, daughter of Mr. Parker, merchant. She had been many years helpleſs, and falling from a window, was killed on the ſpot.

At Doncaſter, aged 83, Mr. Tho. Seaton, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Kirklees Hall, aged 11 years, the eldeſt ſon of Sir George Armytage, bart.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Hargreaves, builder.

Mr. W. M. Kendall, of Kirbymoorſide, whoſe death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, but a few yards from the ſpot where his brother met with a ſimilar fate a few years before.

At Beverley, Mrs. Lundie, wife of Timothy Lundie, eſq. mayor of Beverley. Mrs. Plumpton, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Plumpton, formerly of Sproatley. Aged 48, Mr. John Watſon, butcher.

At Pontefract, Mr. B. Earnſhaw, aged 80.

At Market Weighton, Mr. R. T. Biaſs, cornfactor and coal merchant.

At Barnſley, Mrs. Mence, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mence.

At Tickhill, Mrs. Parnell, wife of the Rev. P. Parnell.

At Ardſley, near Barnſley, aged 74, R. Michlenwaite, eſq.

At Burnley, Mr. Wm. Kirk, dyer.

At Swene, in Holderneſs, aged 82, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. J. Eaton. It is remarkable, that at different periods of her life, ſhe ſtood in the following degrees of relationſhip, (by marriage) to a gentleman in Hull, viz. aunt to his father, ſiſter to his mother, and mother to himſelf.

At Mowthorp, near Malton, aged 25, Markenfield Kirby, eſq. late captain in the 85th regiment.

At the Grange, near Darlington, George Allan, eſq. F. A. S.

At Tadcaſter, aged 74, Mr. Shaw, ſurgeon.

At Saltah-Grange, in Holderneſs, Miſs Ombler, daughter of E. Ombler, eſq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Barff, wife of Mr. Barff, woolſtapler. Aged 68, Mr. Stephen Northouſe, formerly of Leeds. Mr. Linnecar, relict of the late Mr. G. Linnecar, brandy merchant.

Miſs Lucy Nicholſon, daughter of Mr. Nicholſon.

At Sheffield, Mr. Ellis, a portrait painter of diſtinguiſhed talents. Miſs Ann G. Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. Wood, confectioner, aged 12 years.

At Braithwaite, near Doncaſter, Mrs. Greaves.

At Swarland, Mrs. Stephenſon, wife of Mr. R. Stephenſon.

At Snaith, aged 86, Mrs. Tyas.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Wm. Furley, wharfinger.

At Scarborough, aged 65, John Halley, eſq. one of the common councilmen of that place.

At Bardſey, near Leeds, Miſs Elizabeth Iſſott, youngeſt daughter of Mr. M. Iſſott.

At the Rev. Miles Wrigley's, at Oldham, aged 72, Mrs. Barlow.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mrs. Heelis, wife of Mr. Heelis, of the caſtle.

LANCASHIRE.

By the regiſter of the collegiate church of Mancheſter, it appears, that from January 1 to December 31, 1799, there were chriſtened males 1390, females 1316. Buried, males 695, females 662, and married 1275 couples.

Upwards of 700 lumps of butter, ſhort of weight, were ſeized on a late market day at Mancheſter, and diſtributed amongſt the poor inhabitants.

The Liverpool library lately publiſhed propoſals for erecting a new library and news room, at an expence of 3600 guineas; and in one week the ſubſcription was full! No other town in the kingdom can produce a ſimilar inſtance of public ſpirit.

At Preſton, on Saturday the 7th of June, wheat and potatoes were ſold, upon an average of little more than half the prices of the preceding market day. The crop is uncommonly great.

Married.] At Liverpool, J. P. Machell, eſq. of Penny-bridge, to Miſs Penny, of Liverpool. Mr. Wm. Windſor, merchant, to Miſs E. Hawthornthwaite, of Fortune Lodge, near Lancaſter. Mr. R. Pulſton, of Overton, Flintſhire, to Miſs Ann Porter of Spon Green. Mr. James Siddon, merchant, to Miſs Worrall. Chriſtopher Harvey, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Robinſon.

Grantham Hodgſon, eſq. captain in the royal North Lincoln Militia, to Miſs Dench.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Henry Driver, to Miſs Iſabella Potter.

Mr. Wm. Tideſwell, to Miſs Whitney.

J. Chew, M. D. to Miſs Clayton, daughter of Major J. Clayton, of Little Harewood. Mr. Shackles, cotton merchant, to Miſs Bull, of Wilton, Cheſhire.

A. Blackburn, Mr. J. Leach, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs Dawſon, of Hall Foot, near Clithero.

At Wray, Mr. Tho. Fiſher, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Wm. Fiſher, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs Whalley, of Lancaſter.

At Ulverſton, Mr. Wm. Atkins, attorney, of Dalton, in Furneſs, to Miſs Jane Jackſon, of Ulverſton.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Wm. Lancaſter, of Colegate, to Miſs Lee.

At Cartmel, Mr. Geo. Dixon, carrier, to Miſs Butler, of Flookborough.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 86, Mr. J. Banniſter, the oldeſt attorney in the town.

At Blackburn, Mr. Carr, attorney at law. Within a few days of each other, the two youngeſt daughters of R. Cardwell, eſq.

At Bolton, Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Mr. Stephen Faulkner.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Ridgway, wife of Mr. J. Ridgway.

The Rev. Richard Aſheton, D. D. warden of the collegiate church, and rector of Middleton.

In the neighbourhood of Cartmel, captain John Wilſon, of Kendal.

At Preſcot, Mrs. Yate, wife of Mr. Yate, and daughter of Miles Maſon, eſq. of Sedbergh.

At Hollin's Green, near Harrington, aged 83, Mr. John Peers.

At Little Woolton, aged 93, Mrs. Woods, mother of Mr. James Woods, tanner.

At Wavertree, Mr. Francis Holland.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, the Rev. Dr. Landon, provoſt of Worceſter college, Oxford, to Miſs Ready, only daughter of John Ready, eſq. of Oakhanger-Hall. Mr. John Hookenhull, of Nantwich, ironmonger, to Miſs Ann Betteley. Mr. Whitehouſe, of Holywell, to Miſs Griffiths, daughter of captain Griffiths, of the garriſon in this city. Mr. John Walker, to Miſs Eliz. Chamberlain, of Gilden Sutton.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Clark Clegg, to Miſs Eliza Seddon of Preſton.

Chriſtopher Palace, Eſq. to Miſs Wilbraham, of Boughton.

At Peover, C. Boody, eſq. of Demerara, to Miſs Phœbe Dannett, daughter of the late Rev. Tho. Dannett, rector.

Tho. Wright, eſq. of Knutsford, to Miſs Higginſon.

At Witton, Mr. Walker, wine merchant, of Cheſter, to Miſs S. Bradburne, of Harford-Breach.

At Aſtbury, Mr. Wm. Swindells, aged 57, to Miſs Collier, aged 21.

At Eaſtham, Joſeph Booth, eſq. of Stoke-upon Trent, Stafford, to Miſs Butter, niece of Mrs. White, of Childers Thornton.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Rowlance, mother of Mr. Rowlance, at the three crowns. Mr. Barker, taylor. Almoſt ſuddenly, Mr. John Croughton, formerly a joiner there. Mr. Owens, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Maſterton, at the very advanced age of near 100 years. She was lineally deſcended from Thomas Maſterton, who had a command in France, under the Black Prince, and was knighted on the field of battle by that illuſtrious hero.

At Macclesfield, Wm. Ayton, eſq. In the bloom of life, Mrs. Tunnicliffe, wife of Mr. Tunnicliffe, button-maker.

At Hooton, aged 20, Sir Wm. Stanley, bart.

At Much-Wenlock, Mrs. Tinklar, wife of the Rev. Mr. Tinklar, curate.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Peak Foreſt Canal, forming a communication with the interior of Lancaſhire, has been lately completed at 10 per cent leſs than the original eſtimation.

Married.] James Langham, eſq. to Miſs Burdett, eldeſt ſiſter of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. of Foremark.

At Mappleton, after a courtſhip of 25 years, Mr. John Timm, blackſmith, to Mrs. Woodhouſe, of the Gate Inn.

At Youlgreave, Mr. Prime, of Middleton, grocer and druggiſt, to Miſs Ann Millington, of Woodhouſe, near Derby in the Dale.

At Gloſſop, Mr. Peter Maſhiter, of Upper Cliff, near Heafield, to Miſs B. Bradbury, of Bankhead.

Died.] At Derby, aged 77, whilſt walking in his garden, Vigors Havey, eſq. Mr. H. Pratt, hoſier, aged 63.

At Denby, aged 85, Tho. Stafford.

At Repton, Wm. Bagſhaw Stevens, D. D. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, rector of Seckington, and vicar of Kingſbury, in Warwickſhire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The extenſive works upon the London Road at the entrance into Nottingham proceed now with rapidity. Flood bridges are to be erected to carry off the Trent floods, the avenue into the town is to be widened, &c.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Topley, of Bull-bridge, to Miſs Ann Brown. Mr. John Croſland, jun. hoſier, to Miſs Smith, only daughter of Charles Smith, eſq. of Burbage Lodge, Leiceſterſhire. The Rev. Edward Ward, of South Scarle, to Miſs Doncaſter, of Nottingham. Mr. Cha. Smith, of London, to Miſs Bromley, of Houndſgate, Mr. Wyer, pipe maker, to Mrs. Radford, of Baſford.

Mr. G. Smith, of Bromley Houſe, Nottingham, to Miſs E. M. Davis, daughter of the late Wm. Davis, of Guildford-ſtreet, London.

At Newark, Mr. R. Hepworth, of Pontefract, to Miſs Frances Chamberlain. Mr. Pren Baker, clock and watch maker, aged 28.

At Rollſton, near Newark, Mr. Jalland, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Lilley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. J. E. Harriſon. Aged 52, Mrs. Crofts.

At his ſeat at Wollaton, in the 74th year of his age, greatly lamented in his neighbourhood, the Right Honourable Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, of Middleton, in the county of Warwick. His Lordſhip has uniformly ſupported an independent, generous and honourable character. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his only ſon.

At Newark, Mr. Samuel Lacy, an eminent grocer and chandler.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Thirty one of the bakers of Leiceſter diſtributed a handbill, on the 29th of May, ſignifying their determination *to diſcontinue the ſale of bread* after the 2d of June. They were, however, prevailed upon by the magiſtrates to forego their reſolution.

Married.] At Lutterworth, Mr. Watſon, attorney, to Miſs E. Arnold.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Byng to Miſs Harding. Mr. Stone, coachmaker, of Nottingham, to Miſs Hind. Mr. Hilditch, of Tamworth, to Miſs Marſhall.

At Loughborough, Mr. Harriſon, of Leiceſter, butcher, to Miſs Olderſhaw, of Kegworth.

At Tilton-on-the-Hill, Mr. Thomas Fulſham, of Kirby Mallory, to Miſs Hawkins of Halſhead.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Boon, of the Gallows-tree-gate. Suddenly Mrs. Brooks.

At Market Harborough, aged 78, Mr. Wartnaby, attorney.

At Lutterworth, ſuddenly, Mrs. Perkins, wife of Mr. W. Perkins.

At Kegworth, Mr. Thomas Mee, jun. grocer, &c.

At Belton, aged 30, Mr. Robert Ruſſell.

At Claybrooke, Mrs Sawbridge, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Sawbridge.

At Melton-Mowbray, aged 70, Mr. Bright, an eminent ironmonger, cutler, &c.

At Burley, almoſt ſuddenly, on her way home from Oakham, Mrs. Rudkin, of Exton.

At Evington, aged 88, Mrs. Coltman.

At Thringſtone, aged 77, Mr. Thorp.

At Hinckley, aged 65, Mr. W. Millward, many years letter carrier at that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sir Nigil Bowyer Greſley, bart. and the Hon. Capt. Paget have declared themſelves candidates to repreſent the city of Litchfield in the next parliament.

Thirty-ſeven farmers, who attend Wolverhampton market, have undertaken to furniſh, when required by the managing committee for the poor, a load of wheat each, at 15s. per buſhel, to be retailed in flour to the laborious claſſes; and ſeveral farmers, near Stourbridge and Kidderminſter have followed this laudable example.

Married.] At Allſtonefield, Mr. J. Fernihough, of Ipſtones, to Miſs E. Gould, of Longnor.

Died.] At Walſall, in a coughing fit, Mr. John Bentley. Aged 76, Mrs. A. Brooks.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Tho. Raven, ſaddler.

At Newcaſtle, aged 88, Mr. R. Robiſon, who for three weeks previous to his death would not take any animal food, nor taſte any liquid but water.

At Tutbury, aged 31, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, ſurgeon.

At Tythe-barn, near Leek, Mr. Richard Wood.

At Cheadle, aged 60, Mr. Charles Young, mercer, a venerable and much reſpected character.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Col. Sibthorpe, who was lately elected one of the members for Lincoln, made a preſent of two guineas to each poor freeman of that city, to enable them to enjoy themſelves on his majeſty's birth-day.

Further improvements of conſiderable extent, in draining and incloſing the Fens, are now in contemplation.—Deeping, Langſtoft, Boſton, Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Cowbit Commons, are the immediate objects of attention, as connected with the Welland drainage.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Franks, of the Green Farm, St. Ives, to Miſs Searſon.

At Faldingworth, Mr. Oſborn, of Frieſthorp, to Mrs. King.

At Morton, near Bourn, Mr. Rodgers, butcher, to Miſs Baker, of Great Hale.

At Whaplode, the Rev. Mr. Moſſop, to Mrs. Robinſon; the latter aged 75.

At Helpringham, Mr. James Durrance, butcher, to Miſs Taylor, of Donington Ings. Mr. John Preſgrave, to Miſs Spencer.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Nixon, ſaddler, to Miſs Briggs.

At Algarkirk, Mr. John White, mercer, of Knareſborough, to Miſs Ann Thompſon.

At Thurlby, Mr. W. Maſon, farmer, and grazier, to Miſs Marvin.

At Market Deeping, Mr. W. Butler, to Miſs Bland, of Gretford.

Died.] At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. John Bernard, carpenter, &c. Aged 41, Mr. George Hutchinſon, cabinet-maker. Advanced in years, Mr. James Aſhley.

At Stamford, Mr. R. Aſkren, plumber and glazier, one of the aldermen of that borough, who had ſerved the office of mayor in 1793. Alſo Mr. Dove, horſe-dealer.

At Pickworth, aged 70, Mrs. Wells.

At Caſwick Lodge, near Stamford, aged 91, Mr. W. Dennis.

At Deeping, St. James's, aged 69, Mrs. Sanderſon, wife of Mr. T. Sanderſon.

At Thickencote Warren, near Stamford, aged 17, Miſs Catherine Lupton, daughter of Mr. Lupton.

At Caſterton Magna, aged 26, Mr. E. F. Warry, farmer.

At Allington, near Grantham, Mr. R. Lynn, grazier, late of Newark.

At North Collingham, Mrs. Higgins, wife of Mr. Higgins, farmer and grazier.

At Corby, Mrs. Williamſon, wife of Mr. Williamſon, tanner.

At Walcot, aged 53, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. P. Long, fellmonger.

At Boſton, aged 61, Mr. Joſeph Ellard, who had been a diſſenting preacher twenty-three years.

At Ayſton, near Uppingham, aged 81, Mr. F. Hillam, farmer; he was the fourth perſon of that age who had died there within a ſhort time.

At Uppington, ſuddenly, Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. Hubbard, carpenter.

At Sleaford, Mr. James Gibſon, nurſery and ſeedſman, aged 38.

At Barton, Mr. Jervis Thorpe.

At Louth, Mrs. Martha Green, ſiſter-in-law to the late Biſhop of Lincoln. Alſo Miſs Willows, milliner.

At Ryal, near Stamford, Mr. Hambleton, relict of the late J. Hambleton, eſq. of the navy.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Adams, to Miſs Skelding. Mr. H. Armfield, to Mrs. Burdett. And, at the ſame time, Mr. Stephen Armfield, jun. to Miſs Howlett.

At Sheldon, Mr Edward Jackſon, of Ingen, near Stratford upon Avon, to Miſs Jackſon.

At Ayleſtone, Mr. Wm. Horton, of Burton-Overy, to Mrs. Barton.

At Coventry, Mr. Lines, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Mary Johnſon. Mr. Taylor, to Miſs Eagle.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wiggin, confectioner. Aged 69, Mr. John Webſter. In the prime of life, Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. John Hewitt, druggiſt. Aged 68, Mr. Ambroſe Mainwaring, ſen.

At Ilmington, Mrs. Hobday.

At Coventry, advanced in age, Mr. Rippet. Mr. Shute, partner with John Haines, ſilkman.

SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. Yates, the maſter and proprietor of a canal-barge, at Coalbrook Dale, lately went all the way, which is upwards of four hundred miles, by water, from that navigation to Hambro' Wharf, near London Bridge, in fourteen days. He touched at Worceſter, Glouceſter, and other towns, with part of his cargo. This is the firſt barge that ever made the entire paſſage.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Phypps, to Miſs M. Jones. The Rev. J. Gibbons, rector of Aſhton Butterel, to Miſs Dana, daughter of the Rev. E. Dana, and niece of Lord Kinnaird, and Sir W. Pulteney, bart.

At Bridgenorth, Plowden Preſland, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare, London, to Miſs Stanier, of St. James's, near Bridgenorth.

At Ludlow, Mr. T. Hand, ironmonger, to Miſs Brown.

At Ruyton, Mr. E. Birch, of Fennymore, to Miſs Baſſnet, of Wikey.

At Lanver, Mr. W. Davies, of Manaughty, to Miſs E. Parr, of Pitchford.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Platt, to Miſs Cliff.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. E. Jones, to Miſs Parker, of Malpas.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. John Humphries, poulterer; he went to bed at night quite well, and was found dead next morning.

Mr. John Evans, bookſeller. Edward Phillips, eſq. late a captain in the firſt Shropſhire regiment of militia. Mrs. Rodbery, wife of Mr. Rodbery. Mr. W. Thomas, of the Bridge Tavern. Aged 33, Mrs. Bryan, wife of Mr. Bryan, brazier. Miſs Baxter, of the Broadway.

At Mrs. Bather's, at Great Neſs, aged 78, Mrs. Menlove.

At Redbrook, near Whitchurch, aged 79, Mr. Lee.

At Wem, aged 70, the Rev. John Houghton, formerly a diſſenting miniſter there.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The mayor and corporation of Worceſter have offered a premium of 1s. 6d. per buſhel for the firſt one hundred buſhels of new potatoes brought to that market before the firſt of July. They have alſo given notice, by advertiſement, that they will puniſh all foreſtallers, regraters, and ingroſſers of Proviſions of any kind with the utmoſt ſeverity.

Married.] At Worceſter, J. Farrell, of Lower Wick, to Miſs Hammond. Mr. Spilſbury, dyer, to Miſs Corbett, daughter of Mr. Corbett, of Sidbury. Mr. John Room, japanner, of Birmingham, to Miſs Pemberton.

At Eckington, Mr. T. Mullins, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Turner, of Ridgeway.

At Eveſham, in an advanced age, Charles Welch, eſq.

At Hagley, Mr. H. Wood, of Wykin, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Jane Oliver.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. John Reece, of Birmingham, to Miſs Parſons, of Wribbenhall.

At Old Swinford, Capt. Edwards of the 23d, or Welch Fuzileers, to Miſs Savage of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. John Rutty, a quaker.

Hugh Paine, eſq. at the Tything, near Worceſter; who having alighted from the ſtage-coach, to walk up the hill between High Wycombe and Oxford, expired immediately as he had reſumed his ſeat upon the box. This gentleman ſerved the office of mayor of Worceſter, in the year 1797.

At Northleach, Mrs. Hammond, wife of the Rev. A. Egerton Hammond.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Shipley.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke Bliſs, Mr. Edward Holder, of the Wylde, in Puddleſtone, to Miſs Winton, of the Perry.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Joſeph Morris, cork-cutter. Mrs. Rowley. Mr. Whitehall, maltſter, aged 89.

At Roſs, Mrs. Sarah Bird, relict of Thomas Bird, gent. late of Townhope.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Weſbury-upon-Trim, Mr. H. Grace, of Barrow Court, Somerſet, to Miſs Mill of Bourton.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Gorges, relict of R. Gorges, eſq. of the Eye.

At Cheltenham, the Hon. Stephen Digby, brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent, Earl of Digby, and ranger of Richmond Park.

At Cheltenham, G. Ramſay, eſq. Francis Renaldi, eſq. a native of Piedmont.

Near the Marſh Common, Old Paſſage, Mr. Sheppard, farmer.

At Eveſham, at an advanced age, C. Welch, eſq.

At Doddington, Mr. John Goulding, ſteward to Chriſtopher Codington, eſq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Auguſtine W. Batt, ſurgeon, of Witney, to Miſs Hyde.

At Iſlip, Mrs. Mary Bridgewater, widow of the late Mr. Bridgewater, of the Red Lion-inn.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. R. E. Tawney. Lieut. Birch, of the royal navy.

At Windſor, aged 65, Dr. Pearſon.

At Banbury, aged 80, John King, eſq.

At Borough Marſh, Sunning, Mr. Piercey, whoſe death was occaſioned by the kick of a young colt.

At Headington, near Oxford, Mrs. Mary Curtis, wife of Mr. William Curtis, of Abingdon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Abington, near Northampton, the Rev. G. A. Thurſby, rector of that place, to Miſs Pelham, daughter of Creſſet Pelham, eſq. of Cound, in Salop.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Spolding, wife of Mr. Spolding, ſurgeon. The Rev. W. Drewry Skeeles, rector of Polebrook, and minor canon of Peterborough cathedral.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The grand junction canal has lately been opened from the Thames at Brentford to Fenny Stratford, in this county, from which place onward, through Bedfordſhire, to Tring in Hertfordſhire, it was before navigable.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Woburn Sheep-ſhearing.—Firſt-day.

On Monday, June 16, the Anniverſary of the Duke of Bedford's ſheep-ſhearing and ſhew of cattle commenced, and this truly laudable inſtitution attracted ſeveral hundreds of agriculturiſts and breeders from all parts of the country, among whom were ſeveral gentlemen, members of a well known ſociety of breeders from Leiceſterſhire, a Baron from Germany, who is at the head of an agricultural eſtabliſhment in that country, and four gentlemen from Ireland.

His Grace gave a public breakfaſt at the Abbey, at nine o'clock.

At about eleven his Royal Highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter arrived, attended by Sir George Oſborne; ſoon after which the company proceeded in a grand cavalcade to the new farm-yard, in the park, for the purpoſe of inſpecting the ſheep-ſhearing, at which five of the beſt hands that could be procured were employed; they then proceeded to the building lately erected for examining the *Ewes* that are to be let for next ſeaſon, which were to be ſhewn again on Tueſday with the prices fixed on them.

The certificates were then opened by his Grace and a committee, of the different candidates for the prize of fifty guineas to be given by his Grace (for encouraging the introduction of the Leiceſter and South Down breed of ſheep into Bedfordſhire,) to the perſon in Bedfordſhire who ſhould, between June 1799 and Chriſtmas, expend the largeſt ſum of money (not leſs than 60 guineas) in the purchaſe of breeding Ewes, or Theaves of the new Leiceſter or South Down breed. Theſe were taken into conſideration, but the ſucceſsful candidate was not announced.

About three o'clock the company adjourned to dinner, and his Grace entertained near two hundred noblemen, gentlemen, and yeomen in the large hall, in the ancient part of the Abbey, where tables were laid, which branched out in three directions, and ſo contrived as to have but one head, at which his Grace preſided. Prince William of Glouceſter, ſat at his right hand, and Lord John Ruſſell ſat as Croupier.

About ſix o'clock they left the Abbey, and proceeded to the farm-yard again, when a very fine hog, the property of Mr. Pickford, waggon-maſter, in Market-ſtreet, was ſhewn, which was ſuppoſed to weigh about a hundred ſtone: during the whole of this time, the men continued ſhearing the ſheep in a place conveniently adapted for the whole of the meeting to ſee them. His Grace then conducted the company to a paddock near the evergreens, to ſee ſome ſelect, Devonſhire oxen, and from thence they proceeded to the water-meadow, near Bitchmore-houſe, in Crawley-lane, where there were ſome very fine Devonſhire cows.

Second-day.

On Tueſday the Duke of Bedford, attended by his company, proceeded from the Abbey on horſe-back to the New farm-yard in the park, where they were met by great numbers who had arrived from different parts.

The ſweepſtakes of five guineas each, made by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Winchelſea, Lord Somerville, and Mr. Bouverie, to produce, at this ſheep-ſhearing, the beſt two years old heifers, of the Devonſhire breed, (the Duke of Bedford's being dead, and Mr. Bouverie not producing one,) reſted with Lord Winchelſea and Lord Somerville; and a committee was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Smith, of Titmarſh, in Northamptonſhire, Mr. Stone, of Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire, and a Mr. Warren; who, after a conſiderable examination, declared in favour of Lord Winchelſea's.

Mr. Garrard, the modeller of cattle, from London, exhibited the models of the famous exhibition of cattle that took place at Smithfield laſt Chriſtmas, which were highly approved of; he likewiſe exhibited a number of other well know cattle. Several improved implements in huſbandry were ſhewn, particularly a chaff-cutter, ploughs, harrows, &c. At three o'clock the Duke again entertained about two hundred of the company in the great hall of the Abbey with an elegant dinner, conſiſting of 160 covers.

The buſineſs of letting the *Tups* took up the whole afternoon, till near dark, during which time ſeveral bets were made about cattle.

Third-day.

Wedneſday there was a greater number of perſons aſſembled than on the former days, and the weather proving fine, the ſight of ſo many opulent men, aſſembled upon ſo laudable and rational an occaſion, was highly gratifying.

His Grace gave a public breakfaſt at the Abbey at nine o'clock.

About eleven the company began to move in a grand cavalcade from the Abbey, and were met in the park by a number of others of the firſt reſpectability, who had come from different parts; when they proceeded to the New-farm-yard.

Nine ſouth-down two-ſhears, and one three-ſhear, were exhibited in the exhibition-room, and were examined by the hirers of tups.

Two remarkable fine and fat cows, which had been fatted by poor feed, under certain management, the property of Mr. Maxey, of Knotting, in this county were exhibited.

A machine for dreſſing corn in an expeditious way, was exhibited in the yard, for which Mr. Cooch, of Malſton, in Northamptonſhire, has lately obtained a patent.

As ſoon as the inſpection of the rams and exhibition were over, the company, headed by the Duke, proceeded to a fallow field, near Birchmore-houſe, where experiments were made by five different ploughs, namely, a Northumberland, a Surry, or Duckets, a Bedfordſhire, a Norfolk, and a Scotch one; theſe uſeful experiments were tried in ſowing turnips, by making the furrows wide apart. The manure was then regularly diſtributed in them; after which a roller was drawn by an ox, and to the roller was attached a drilling machine, ſo contrived as for the roller to cover the manure with the ridges of earth, and the ſeeds to fall on the earth which had fallen on the manure; and the machine was ſo conſtructed as to cover the ſeed with earth, ſo that the ſeed lay as on a hot-bed. After the inſpection of the ploughs, the company proceeded to Ridgmont-fields, where experiments were made with Mr. Leiceſter's ſcuffling harrows, for the improvement of which he has lately obtained a patent. Experiments were alſo made on Mr. Pott's improved harrows.

Theſe experiments were made in conſequence of his Grace having offered a premium of 20 guineas to the perſon who ſhould produce, at this ſheep-ſhearing, the beſt and moſt uſeful newly-invented implement in agriculture. It was left to a committee to decide which implement produced ought to have preference, and whether any of them merited the reputation that the acquiſition of a premium would confer: This was to be made known by the committee on Thurſday. About three o'clock his Grace entertained about 200 gentlemen with an elegant dinner at the Abbey, at which he again preſided.

A challenge was made by ſome Herefordſhire gentlemen, to produce better cattle than any county in England, which was taken up by Sir Thomas Carr, High Sheriff for the county of Suſſex, who undertook to produce as fine from Suſſex.

Fourth-day.

Thurſday morning his Grace gave another public breakfaſt at nine o'clock, and about eleven his Grace and the company arrived at the New Farm Yard, when the following Leiceſterſhire breed of Tups were exhibited in the exhibition-room.

Shearhogs.

No. 1. by a ſon of Diſhley L lett for 10 gs.
No. 2. by ditto, lett for 10 guineas.
No. 3. by ditto, lett for 10 guineas.
No. 4. by ditto, lett for 10 guineas.
No. 5. by ditto, lett for 15 guineas.
No. 6. by ditto, lett for 15 guineas.

Two Shears.

No. 7. by a ſon of Diſhley L lett for 12 gs.
No. 8. by ditto, lett for 12 guineas.
No. 9. by ditto, lett for 15 guineas.
No. 10. by ditto, lett for 20 guineas.

Three Shears.

No. 11. by Breedon's L lett for 15 guineas.
No. 12. by K 4 ſhear, lett for 15 guineas.
No. 13. by L 3 ſhear, lett for 20 guineas.

The following South Down Tups were then exhibited, and put up to be lett:

No. 1. at 10 guineas.
No. 2. at 40 ditto.
No. 3. at 30 ditto.
No. 4. at 25 ditto.
No. 5. at 30 ditto.
No. 6. at 80 guineas.
No. 7. at 50 ditto.
No. 8. at 40 ditto.
No. 9. at 120 ditto.
No. 10. at 25 ditto.

All of which were lett, except No. 7. and No. 9.

At three o'clock they adjourned to the Abbey to dinner.

When the cloth was removed, the cups to be given by his Grace as premiums, were put on the table, and his Grace informed the company, in an addreſs, of the determinations of the committee which had been appointed to inveſtigate the different claims. He began with the premiums offered for the diſcovery of implements of huſbandry; and ſtated that the committee had examined the corn-dreſſing machine belonging to Mr. Cooch, and the ſcuffling harrows belonging to Mr. Leſtor, both of which they highly approved.

The next premiums were for encouraging the introduction of the new Leiceſter and South Down breed of ſheep into Bedfordſhire.

His Grace ſtated that the candidates were Mr. Parkins, of Dunſtable; Mr. Bayley, of Marſton; and Mr. Runciman, of Woburn; and the committee, on inveſtigating their claims, found that Mr. Parkins had expended 168l. Mr. Bailey 126l. and Mr. Runciman 102l. He was ſorry to ſay that they had not ſtrictly complied with the conditions: however, under all the circumſtances, the committee determined that Mr. Parkins was entitled to the premium of fifty guineas, and Mr. Bailey to the premium of twenty guineas.

His Grace then concluded by congratulating the company upon the progreſs in agricultural improvement which had been made, and by exhorting them to perſevere in their laudable exertions.

Died.] At Toddington, Mr. J. Potts, formerly an upholſterer, in King ſtreet, Covent Garden.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. Dickenſon, butcher, to Miſs Rawlinſon, of Leighton, near Oundle.

Mr. Franks, of the Green Farm, St. Ives, to Miſs Searſon, of Stamford.

Died.] At St. Ives, aged 40, Mr. Samuel Oſborne, grocer. Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. Page, merchant.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Ann Farrer, aged 68.

At Abbot Rippon, Miſs Cranwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cranwell.

In the Iſle of Jerſey, where he had reſided many years, J. R. T. Huſke, eſq. of Granſdon in this county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The privy council has lately recommended to his majeſty, to grant a charter for the incorporation of Downing College, conformable to the ſcheme of the truſtees and the court of chancery.

Married.] At Wiſbech, Geo. Brown, eſq. of Trewerdale, near Bodmin, to Miſs Meers.

Mr. Tho. Clay, of Coveney, farmer, to Miſs Ware, of Witcham, Iſle of Ely.

Mr. Weſt, miniature painter, of Wiſbech, to Miſs Pearcy, of London.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Braſhier, cook of Pembroke College. Aged 69, Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Turner, cabinet maker.

Miſs Ann Tooke, a maiden lady; ſhe was a character of ſome notoriety reſpecting dreſs and manners. Mr. John Cornell, ladies hair dreſſer and perfumer. Mr. John Hobſon, aged 75, ſtage coach maſter. Mrs. Short, wife of Mr. Short, taylor. Mrs. Helen Stukes, daughter of Mr. T. Stukes, aged 56.

NORFOLK.

An ewe, the property of Mr. J. Dew, of Swanton Novers, has, this ſeaſon, had four lambs, one of which ſhe yeaned on the Tueſday, and the other three on the Sunday following.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. H. Gardiner, merchant, to Miſs Wooldridge. Mr. Joſ. Holding, of Beccles, to Miſs Johnſon. Mr. Wm. Weſt, of Forncet St. Peter, to Miſs Gill. Mr. Youngman, ſcarlet dyer, to Miſs Sophia Paul, daughter of Mr. Paul, merchant. Mr. Charles Weſton, to Miſs E. A. Smith. Mr. Joſ. Scott, to Miſs Baſely.

At South Town, Norfolk, Mr. Robert Cory, jun. of Yarmouth, to Miſs A. Preſton.

At Eaſt Harling, Mr. R. Roper, of Wickenhall, in Bardwell, Suffolk, to Miſs Cath. Rodwell.

At Swanton Morley, Mr. Geo. Furneſs, to Miſs Emms.

At Rolleſby, Mr. Wm. Rix, of Lingwood, to Miſs Bridget Sowells.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Hurry, merchant. Mrs. Fraſer, wife of Mr. Fraſer, ſaddler. Mrs. Cath. Wilſon, aged 26. Miſs E. S. Stone, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. Stone. Mr. Brown, many years a tallow chandler in this town.

At Bath, Mrs. Coke, wife of T. W. Coke. eſq. of Holkham, M. P. for Norfolk, and ſiſter to Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Glouceſter. In all the ſacred relations of life, as wife, mother, and friend, her conduct was moſt unblemiſhed and endearing. She was affectionate, faithful, and ſincere.

At Norwich, aged 84, Wm. Baker, eſq. B. C L. regiſtrar of the dioceſe, official of the archdeaconry of Norwich, and ſteward of the biſhop's manor courts. Aged 70, the Rev. John Houghton, of this city. Aged 72, whilſt at dinner, Mr. J. Beckwith, ſen. 64 years a member of the cathedral at Norwich.

Aged 85, Mrs. Mary Twiſs, relict of Fra. Twiſs, eſq. late of this city, and formerly of Rotterdam. Aged 78, Mrs. Martha Neale. Aged 57, Mr. Fra. Brett, taylor and draper. Miſs Louiſa Squire, daughter of Mr. Edward Squire, merchant. Aged 68, Mrs. Clarke.

At Thetford, aged 78, Stephen Helder, ſen. who had been employed 52 years as rider and letter carrier to the poſt office, in that town.

At Thorpe, aged 70, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. J. Smith, tanner of Heigham.

SUFFOLK.

The Board of Agriculture has lately preſented to Mr. Joſiah Rodwell, of Livermere, their gold medal, value twenty guineas, as an honorary reward for having improved 1400 acres of land, in his own occupation.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Captain Chamberlain, of the 24th foot, to Miſs Ruſſell.

At Wrentham, M. Daw, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs Primroſe. The Rev. Robert Roſe, A.M. rector of Palgrave, to Miſs Jacob, of Eye.

At Stratford, St. Mary, Charles Payne Crawfurd, eſq. of St. Hill, Suſſex, to Miſs Proby, daughter of the Rev. N. C. Proby, rector of Stratford.

At Sudbury, William Barſton, eſq. captain of the 27th foot, to Miſs Strutt, of Sudbury. Mr. John Goldſmith, draper, to Miſs Spurgin.

Died.] At Ipſwich, Mr. Joſeph Fill, block and maſt maker.

At Beccles, William Reed, labourer; who in a fit of paſſion dropped down and expired.

At Woodbridge, Mr. John Moor, an eminent land ſurveyor.

ESSEX.

The 85th of regiment of foot, now at Colcheſter, with their wives and children, have been inoculated with the cow-pox, by Dr. Jenner, at the requeſt of the Duke of York. So mild was the effect that ſcarcely a man was off duty during the whole proceſs; and ſo effectual, that though many of the men have ſince been expoſed to the ſmall pox by inoculation and otherwiſe, not the leaſt ſymptom has been produced.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. Weſthorpe, to Miſs Ravens.

At Widford, Mr. John Taylor, to Miſs Ann Marſhall, of Galleywood Common.

At Woodbridge. Mr. Baſs Studd, grocer, to Miſs Barker, of Winſton, Suffolk.

At Rochford, John Barrington, eſq. to Miſs Swayne.

At Halſtead, Mr. Heard, to Miſs Bloſs. Mr. Thomas Nokes, to Mrs. Davey, of Sible-Hedingham. Mr. D. Kemp, of London, to Miſs Mary May, youngeſt daughter of Mr. May, of Gladfield Hall.

At Great Waltham, Mr. James Quinney, of Chatham Green, to Miſs Smee.

At Felſted, Mr. Miles, leather-cutter, of Hare-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Searle. Mr. William Stock, of the King's Head, Stebbing, to Miſs Elizabeth Sewell.

Died.] At Harwich, Mr. Robert Culpack, officer of exciſe.

At Seaford, Lieut. James Cook, who ſerved his country forty years, under admirals Howe, St. Vincent, &c.

At South Minſter, Mr. William Paſſel, ſurgeon.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Joſeph Howes, aged 30. He poſſeſſed the moſt ſhining abilities, joined to an happy equanimity of mind, and a moſt amiable diſpoſition.

At Willingate, Mr. Tanner, of the Bell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

On Friday the 13th, his Majeſty, attended by the Queen, and royal family, reviewed the different volunteer corps of this county, at the reſidence of the Marquis of Saliſbury, at Hatfield, conſiſting of five troops of yeomanry cavalry, two troops of volunteer cavalry, ten companies of volunteer infantry, and the county militia, excluſive of the Loyal Hampſtead Aſſociation, who kept the ground; making in the whole, 75 officers, and 1482 privates; all of whom were afterwards regaled, on the lawn before the houſe, with a profuſion of choice and ſubſtantial viands, tarts, porter, wine, &c. while their Majeſties and the royal family, with their ſuite, were moſt elegantly entertained within. The number of ſpectators were computed at 10,000.

KENT.

Mr. James Simmons has benevolently directed a meal ſhop to be opened at Abbot's Mill, near Canterbury, and flour and meal to be retailed there at as low a price as the coſt of the wheat and the labour of the mill will permit. He has alſo cauſed large diſtributions of meal to be made to the induſtrious poor, at eighteen pence per gallon, and this way has relieved from eight to nine hundred families per week.

Mr. William Briſtow, of Canterbury, has lately publiſhed a large catalogue of books, indicative that the patrons of literature are numerous in the county of Kent. The ſhops of bookſellers are always a certain barometer by which to judge of the progreſs of mental improvement in a provincial diſtrict, and Kent appears to ſtand as high, in this reſpect, as any county in the kingdom.

The Earl of Thanet, after his late ſevere impriſonment in the Tower, was affectionately greeted on a viſit to his ſeat at Hothfield, by an immenſe concourſe of moſt reſpectable perſons from every part of the county. His horſes were taken from his carriage at Larkfield Heath, and he was drawn through Maidſtone, &c.

At a general meeting of the Hop Planters, &c. lately held at the Star Inn, Maidſtone, the Rev. R. Warde, in the chair, it was reſolved that the bill pending in Parliament for the importation of hops till the 1ſt of January, 1801, duty free, would be productive of the moſt injurious conſequences to all perſons intereſted in the plantations of hops. A committee was appointed to oppoſe the progreſs of the bill, and a ſubſcription was entered into for defraying the expence; at the head of which ſtand the Lords Camden, Darnley, and Sondes.

A meeting, at Canterbury, of the planters, &c. in the eaſtern diſtrict, has been held for the ſame purpoſe as above, when ſimilar reſolutions were entered into: G. Fauſſett, eſq. in the chair.

Mr. Philpot's iron foundry, at Chatham, has been deſtroyed by fire.

Margate, Ramſgate and Broad Stairs begin to aſſume their wonted ſummer gaiety. They have ſeldom had more company, ſo early in the ſeaſon, and already offer every pleaſant accommodation and relaxation which the invalid or the man of buſineſs can deſire.

Mr. Dodd, the engineer, has begun to ſtake out the line of the Thames and Medway Canal, which promiſes to be of great local and public utility, and though but eight miles and a half in length, will ſupercede the neceſſity of going forty-ſeven miles about by ſea, between London and Rocheſter.

Married.] At Lyminge, Mr. J. Cooper, of Barham, to Mrs. S. Hart, of Standford.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Young, ſurgeon in the navy, to Miſs Bremar, of Troy Town.

At Sandwich, Mr. H. Woodruff, to Miſs Bimdock, of Rocheſter.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Wimble, to Mrs. Martha Palmer.

At Aldington, Mr. W. Sonders, of Dymchurch, to Miſs M. Keeler.

Died.] At Smerden, Mr. John Hopper.

At Wingham, Mr. Robert Beale, of the Red-lion Inn. He was a man generally reſpected, and has left a wife and ſix infant children to lament his loſs.

Mrs. Holneſs, of the Eight Bells.

At Eaſtry Court, aged 79, Iſaac Bargrave, eſq.

At Whitſtable, Mr. Daniel Brook, ſen.

At Margate, Mrs. Thornton. Mrs. Stone.

At Maidſtone, Mr. John Hills.

At Tinderden, aged 75, Mr. Tho. Mercer.

At Staplehurſt, Mr. Thomas Bowes, a reſpectable farmer.

At Rodmerſham, Mr. W. Denne.

At Mereworth, the Rev. Robert Style, rector of that place.

At Town Sutton, aged 78, Mrs. Pope.

At Ramſgate, Mr. Atherden, of the Royal-Oak Inn.

SURREY.

A dreadful affray lately happened at Farnham, between ſome Iriſh ſoldiers and the inhabitants of the town, which ended in the death of three of the ſoldiers and one of the town's people. Theſe frequent affrays in all parts of the kingdom between the ſoldier's and town's people, require the ſerious attention of government.

Died.] Mr. R. Smith, of Chertſey.

At Stoke Park, near Guildford, William Alderſey, eſq.

At Egham, C. T. Kerby, eſq. ſerjeant at law.

At Walton-upon-Thames, Mrs. Horton,

widow of Mr. Solomon Horton, of Little Shelford, Cambridgeſhire.

At Peterſham, near Richmond, John Cranke, eſq.

At Putney Hill, Godſchall Johnſon, eſq.

SUSSEX.

A numerous meeting has been held at Northiam, at which ſome reſolutions were paſſed, preparatory to the improvement of the navigation of the river Rother, from Rye to Robertſbridge. It was alſo reſolved that it would be of great utility to render thoſe branches navigable which extend from Blackwall to Smallhithe, and from the Strand at Rye to Sidleſcomb.

At a late meeting of the Battle Agricultural Society, it was reſolved to offer premiums to the breeders of the beſt bulls, heifers, working oxen, rams, ewes and ſtallions. And rewards to the moſt induſtrious and deſerving labourers in huſbandry.

The Suſſex Agricultural Society has excited a laudable and beneficial ſpirit of emulation among ſheep-ſhearers, to whom they lately offered and have ſince diſtributed handſome premiums for the quickeſt and beſt performances. The man who gained the firſt prize uſed the ſnap-ſhears.

Married.] At Haſtings, Mr. Jaſper Cox, of Cheapſide, London, to Miſs Ann Thwaites.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. Lloyd, mother of James Martin Lloyd, eſq. of Steyning.

At Newhaven, aged 82, Mr. Burley, many years maſter gunner of the fort.

At Malling, near Lewes, aged 85, Luke Spence, eſq. who had been upwards of ſixty years an acting magiſtrate for this county.

BERKSHIRE.

The man with the black beard, who ſome months ſince, beſtowed his money, in great profuſion, among the poor at Reading, Witney, and other places in that neighbourhood, is diſcovered to be an inhabitant of King's Cliffe, in Northamptonſhire, and a hawker of wooden-ware. He is an eccentric character, not of the moſt rational caſt, and a ſudden acceſſion to £2000 in hard caſh, is ſuppoſed to have had a violent effect on his mind. His behaviour is ſometimes brutal, even to thoſe who ſupplicate his bounty.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Bolt, wharfinger.

At Chaddleworth, aged 101, Mr. Thomas Winkworth, formerly a ſhoemaker of that place, he enjoyed all his faculties to the laſt.

At Newbury, Mr. Jolly, butcher.

At Theale, Mr. Higham.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Thomas Pipon, eſq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Corbin, daughter of Mr. Alderman Earle, of this city. Mr. Jonville, of the Sun Inn, to Miſs Mony, of the Soke. Mr. Earle, fell-monger, to Miſs Lucas, alſo of the Soke.

At Goſport, Thomas Stares, eſq. [of Fareham, to Miſs Eliza Parker, youngeſt daughter of vice-admiral Sir William Parker, bart.

Died.] At Portſmouth, Joſ. Davis, eſq. clerk of the cheque in the dock yard.

At Lymington, Mrs. Skrine, relict of the late Richard Dixon Skrine, eſq. of Warley, near Bath.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, aged 37, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of James Kirkpatrick, eſq. banker.

At Romſey, aged 86, Mr. Savage, formerly a carpenter, at Beaworth, near Wincheſter.

WILTSHIRE.

At a late great market at Saliſbury, three oxen were ſold by weight at eleven pence per pound; ſheep at the ſame price, with their wool on, and ſhorn at ten pence.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Thomas Davis, ſon of Mr. Davis, of Horningſham, to Miſs Hodding, daughter of Mr. Hodding, town-clerk of Saliſbury. Mr. Daw, of Clarendon Park, to Miſs Yelf.

At Sutton Veny, Mr. William Miles, of Biſhoptrow, mealman, to Miſs Ann Randall.

Died.] At Saliſbury, aged 73, Mr. M. Cottom.

At Everley, the Rev. E. Polhill, rector of Milſton and Brigmaſton, aged 65.

At Stanton Barnard, aged 78, the Rev. Francis Rogers, many years curate of that place, and rector of Headington, near Devizes.

At Middle Hill Houſe, near Box, Mrs. Bumſted, wife of the Rev. J. H. Bumſted, vicar of Bramſhaw, Hants.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shafteſbury, Dr. H. Bowles, of Wincheſter, phyſician to his Majeſty's forces, and inſpector of the military hoſpitals in the ſouth-weſt diſtrict, to Miſs P. Ogden, ſiſter of E. Ogden, eſq. of Shaſton.

At Dean's Leaze, H. P. Collins, eſq. to Miſs Lethbridge, daughter of J. Lethbridge, eſq. of Sandhill Park.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Chafy, wife of James Chafy, eſq.

At Shroton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Andrews.

At Wimborne, aged 75, the Rev. H. Good, D.D. one of the miniſters of Wimborne Minſter, and rector of Shroton and Cam.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Holloway, of St. Pancras, London, to Miſs Gye, daughter of Mr. Gye, printer. Jenkin Davies Berrington, eſq. to Miſs Morgan, both of Swanſea. E. Williams, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs E. Curre, of Itton Court, Monmouthſhire. Mr. T. Hobbs, muſician, to Miſs Coleman, daughter of Mrs. Coleman, grocer. Mr. W. Hughes, coachmaker, to Miſs Eleanor Goldney. Mr. Shewring, aged 83, to Miſs Watkins, aged 55. Mr. Robert Smith, brewer, of this city, to Miſs E. Bewley, of Lydiard, Wilts.

At Frome, Capt. O'Connor, of the royal navy, to Miſs M. A. Vincent, of Innox Hill. T. W. Ledyard, eſq. of Road Hill, to Miſs Sheppard, daughter of W. Sheppard, eſq. of Bath.

At Clifton, the Rev. W. Milton, to Miſs

Sarah Partington, eldeſt daughter of the late T. W. Partington, eſq. of Offham, Suſſex.

At Briſtol, Mr Clement Jackſon, draper, to Miſs Fry, daughter of Mr. Robt. Fry, clothier. Mr. Thomas Leek, bookſeller, to Miſs Mary Slade. Mr. C. Jones, maſon, to Miſs H. Hippiſley. Captain Handfield, of the army, to Miſs Pritchard of College Green.

Died] At Bath, aged 18, Miſs Theodoſia Coxhead, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Coxhead, ſoap-boiler. James Lloyd, eſq. of Mabus, Cardiganſhire. Aged 86, Thomas Coward, eſq. late of Spargrove, Somerſet; he was upwards of 60 years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

May 24, at Bath, aged 54, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. W. Ayſcough, an opulent and reſpectable undertaker at Cripplegate, and many years clerk of that pariſh, for which office he never received any ſalary, but held it merely as connected with his buſineſs. Perhaps no man in that part of the city was more univerſally reſpected than Mr. Ayſcough. From his general benevolence, and friendly diſpoſition, he was a bond of union between jarring factions, and diſcordant ſects. From the well known integrity of his character, he was employed in various poſts both public and private, which he diſcharged to the ſatisfaction of all parties. He was a ſteady friend, and left nothing undone, upon any occaſion, to ſerve thoſe for whom he profeſſed an attachment. He was ſincerely pious and devout, and his religion was not debaſed by ſourneſs, or miſled by narrow or uncharitable principles. Ardent in his private attachments, he was yet the univerſal friend of mankind; and as Providence had bleſſed his induſtry with great ſucceſs, the fruits of it he was ever ready to impart to others. An immenſe concourſe attended his funeral, and among this vaſt crowd of all ranks and conditions, there were few who were not real mourners.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Jacob Watſon, linen-draper, to Miſs Oſtler, both of Bridgewater.

At Plymouth, Mr. Bellamy, ſurgeon of his majeſty's ſhip, Spencer, to Miſs Cremer.

⁂ *Several Marriages, Deaths, and Paragraphs of News in Engliſh Counties, and in Wales and Scotland are deferred till our next, for want of Room.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN addition to the difficulties which we obſerved in our laſt, the *woollen-trade* in the weſt of England at preſent labours under the want of raw-wool has become very great, from the ſupply not being equal even to the ſmall demand which now exiſts: the price of chains is advancing, and the difficulty of purchaſing them at all, it is feared, will increaſe, as the wool dealers in this part of the country are out-traded by their rivals in the north, by whom, it is well known, the fleeces of a flock of ſheep are frequently bargained for a long while before the ſhearing ſeaſon begins. The greater advantages derived from machinery by the manufacturers in the north, is the chief cauſe of their ſuperiority, as it enables them to ſell goods of the ſame quality cheaper than they can be made on the ſpot where the wool is grown. The union with Ireland is conſidered both by the merchants and manufacturers in the woollen trade as threatening them with new evils; they accordingly petitioned parliament againſt it, on which occaſion it was ſtated that "the growth of wool in Great Britain is not more than adequate to ſupply the manufacturers with a quantity equal to the preſent demand, and therefore, if any wool in the raw ſtate is permitted to be exported, they and their labourers muſt ſuffer very material injury."

The diſcovery lately made by Mr. Thomas Foden, of a chryſtalline *ſize* and *paſte* from vegetable and mineral ſubſtances, as a ſubſtitute for wheat flour in all purpoſes of manufacture where wheat flour is uſed, appearing likely to be attended with important advantages, and that it may ſave the uſe of wheat flour to a very conſiderable extent, the Houſe of Commons have addreſſed his Majeſty to requeſt that he would direct ſuch further enquiry to be made on the ſubject as ſhall be neceſſary for aſcertaining whether the ingredients for making this ſubſtitute can be furniſhed in ſufficient quantities and at ſuch reaſonable prices, as to afford a ſupply equal to the conſumption which may be required for the various manufactures in which it may be uſeful; and in caſe it ſhall appear that the diſcovery can be carried to ſuch an extent as to be of conſiderable national advantage, to order ſuch ſum to be advanced to Mr. Foden for that purpoſe, as his Majeſty ſhall judge proper, which will be made good by parliament.

Another diſcovery, which promiſes to be of much importance, is that of extracting ink from printed and written paper, and making other *paper* therefrom, fit for writing, printing, and other purpoſes. A bill has been brought into Parliament for incorporating a company for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a manufactory for carrying this ſcheme into execution, and another bill has been brought in to exempt from duty waſte paper imported into the kingdom for the purpoſe of being re-manufactured, except the duty impoſed by the convoy act.

Several other commercial ſubjects have lately claimed the attention of Parliament, in conſequence of which an act has been paſſed for repealing part of the duties and drawbacks of cuſtoms on *kid ſkins* imported, and the exemption of imported kid ſkins from Exciſe duty on being dreſſed in Great Britain; alſo an act for repealing ſo much of an act paſſed in the ſecond year of James I. as prohibits the uſe of *horſe hides* in making boots and ſhoes, and for the better preventing the damaging of raw hides and ſkins in the flaying thereof. The ſtamp duties impoſed on *perfumery* and on licences for ſelling the ſame, by 26 Geo. III. having fallen off very conſiderably, have been repealed. A bill has been brought in for permitting the free importation of *linſeed cakes* and *rape cakes* in neutral ſhips; and likewiſe a bill for continuing and amending the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion for enabling his majeſty to prohibit the exportation, and permit the importation of *corn*, and for allowing the importation of other articles of proviſion, without payment of duty.

The total quantity of wheat and other kinds of *grain* imported into England from the 28th of December laſt, to the 17th of June has been as follows; Wheat, 419,804 qrs. Wheat-flour, 51,448 cwt. Rye, 55,410 qrs. Rye-meal, 2,157 cwt. Barley, 10,878 qrs. Oats, 108,966 qrs. Oatmeal, 1,657 cwt. Peaſe, 5,190 qrs. Beans, 5,444 qrs. Notwithſtanding the arrival of theſe conſiderable quantities and the knowledge that much more is on its paſſage, almoſt every kind of grain continues to advance, and till a reduction takes place it may be uſeful to endeavour to introduce more generally the conſumption of *rice*, which has lately fallen five or ſix ſhillings per cwt. the importation thereof having been very conſiderable; good Carolina rice is at preſent from 27s. to 31s. and Eaſt India, from 26s. to 29s. per cwt.

Raw ſugars are higher ſince our laſt, being at preſent at the following prices, St. Kitts, 59s. to 80s. Montſerrat, 58s. to 78s. St. Vincents and Nevis, 58s. to 77s. Jamaica, 55s. to 76s. Grenada, 56s. to 75s. Dominica and Antigua, 56s. to 76s. Barbadoes, 56s. to 75s. Martinico, 56s. to 74s. and St. Domingo, 55s. to 74s. Grenada clay'd, from 64s. to 102s. Barbadoes clay'd, 66s. to 104s. Martinico clay'd, 63s. to 102s. and St. Domingo clay'd, 63s. to 100s. Lumps are from 97s. to 112s. ſingle loaves 108s. to 118s. and powder loaves, 110s. to 126.

Coffee has riſen three or four ſhillings per Cwt. Fine coffee is from 154s to 163s. good, from 142s. to 153s. and middling from 130s. to 141s.

Cotton-wool continues to advance a little, although the quantity imported has been conſiderable. Cayenne is from 3s. to 3s. 2d. Berbice, Surinam and Pernambuco, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. Demerary 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. St. Domingo, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. Grenada and Carriaco, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. Barbadoes, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. Martinico, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d. South Carolina and Georgia, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. and Surat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.

The *Bank of England* have given notice that they intend to publiſh in the month of December next, a liſt of proprietors of unpaid dividends on bank ſtock, and all the government funds tranſferable at the Bank of England to the 5th of July, 1797. All perſons entitled to ſuch dividends, who are not willing that their names ſhould be publiſhed, ſhould therefore receive the ſame on, or before the 1ſt of October next, as all dividends remaining on the books after that day muſt neceſſarily be included in the liſt.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITH the exception of a week or ten days in the beginning of the month, the weather has been favourable for bringing forward the different crops; in moſt of the ſouthern diſtricts of the kingdom the ſpring corns look healthy and promiſe to be good crops, but in a few inſtances the wheats are thin, and not of ſo good an appearance. In Cumberland the commencement of the month was marked with ſo great a ſeverity, as to threaten the deſtruction of every fruit of the field; but the injury ſuſtained from the keen froſts and eaſterly winds, has been in ſome meaſure repaired by the more genial rains and breezes which have ſince ſucceeded, though the long continuance of wet and cold has conſiderably hurt the greateſt part of the county. The wheat crop in general has a ſickly appearance, and is very thin on the ground:—Barley, on fed off turnip land, looks well, and at preſent promiſes a good crop, wherever the ſeed has been early ſown:—Oats, except on dry free ſoils, have failed much, and on many lands have entirely diſappeared; a circumſtance which, in this county, can only be attributed to one cauſe, that of the earth having been ſo completely ſaturated with wet as to allow no grain to vegetate upon it; a caſe too general on lands of a firm clay bottom, or ſubject to any kind of running ſprings. The growth of the grain on ſome rich loamy ſoils has alſo ſuffered greatly from the depredations of the white ſnail, or ſome other deſtructive inſects; in which caſes, the diligent farmer ſhould immediately have recourſe either to night-rolling, or ſprinkling quick-lime on the land ſo infeſted during the night-time; the latter practice has been found more efficacious, by either deſtroying them at once, or cutting off their retreat, and two Cumberland buſhels of good lime, are quite ſufficient for an acre. The hay ſeaſon has been ſo far very good, and much graſs in the ſouthern parts of the iſland has been already cut and made into hay, the crops being for the moſt part good, but not ſo full as there was eaſon ſome time ago to ſuppoſe they would be. The paſtures are in general good, but the keep of lean ſtock and Milch Cows has been in many places unuſually ſcarce, probably from the circumſtances of paſture land being converted to hay in many inſtances from the high prices it fetched laſt year.

Potatoes have in different places been conſiderably injured by an inſect of the grub kind, which has eaten off the ſtems even when of conſiderable ſize, and thereby completely ſtopped the vegetation of the root. Where this has not been the caſe, they look extremely well, and in many inſtances are certainly unuſually forward. Larger quantities than in common years have unqueſtionably been planted.

Peas and *Beans* where the ſeed was good, are in general abundant crops and pretty full in the pod, but in ſome caſes they have failed on account of the ſeed having been bad.

Artificial or ſown graſſes are we believe almoſt every where very full crops.

The hop plantations are in general in a thriving condition, full of bine and forward in growth; but all infected with the fly, and in the ſtrong grounds, the lice are numerous.

But although the crops of the preſent year may on the whole be ſafely pronounced to be favourable; the prices of all ſorts of grain ſtill keep up. Throughout England and Wales, wheat averages 120s. 5d. Rye, 83s. Barley, 63s. 10d. Oats, 46s. 10d. Beans, 75s. 2d. and Peaſe, 78s. 4d.

Nor has the abundance of graſs yet had much influence in reducing the prices of butcher's meat. In Carliſle market, Beef ſells from 5d. to 9d. per lb. Mutton from 4d. to 8d. and Veal from 3½d. to 6½d. In Smithfield by the ſtone of 8lb. Beef averages 4s. to 5s. 4d. Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. Veal 4s. to 6s. and Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.

Lean ſtock is ſomewhat lower in ſome of the provincial markets.

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

A WORK has juſt been preſented to the public which at the preſent period is peculiarly intereſting: "The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy, in two quarto volumes, by JOS. PLANTA, Eſq. Sec. R. S. and Principal Librarian of the Britiſh Muſæum." Mr. Planta is known to be a gentleman of extenſive knowledge and acute diſcrimination, and his acquaintance with modern languages peculiarly well qualifies him for an undertaking like the preſent, the materials for which were chiefly to be furniſhed by German and other continental works. The author divides his Hiſtory into two books; the firſt, beginning with the origin of the Helvetic nations, extends to the complete eſtabliſhment of the confederacy in the year 1412; the ſecond decribes its progreſs, decline and diſſolution. In ſo very rapid a retroſpect of literature as ours muſt neceſſarily be, we are forbidden to dwell ſo long on curious and intereſting works as our inclination would prompt us; in the preſent inſtance we muſt content ourſelves with paſſing a general encomium on the author, and can merely give our readers the ſatisfaction of knowing whence the materials for the preſent volumes have been principally taken. For the foundation of his hiſtory, our author has taken Muller's "Hiſtory of the Swiſs Confederacy," which proceeds no further than to the year 1443: Lauffer's "Exact and circumſtantial Relation of Helvetic Hiſtory," Meiſter's "Principal Scenes of Helvetic Hiſtory," Meiner's "Letters on Swiſſerland," Leu's "Dictionary of Swiſſerland," and our countryman, Mr. Coxe's publication on that country, have largely contributed to the completion of the work. The account of the laſt revolution, is drawn from public documents, acknowledged by the French themſelves to be authentic, from Poſſelt's European Annals, and from the narrative of Meiſter.

Dr. HAWEIS, a diſtinguiſhed miniſter of the church of England, and a leading member of that body of its clergy which aſſumes to itſelf the title of Evangelical, has publiſhed, in three octavo volumes, "An Impartial and Succinct Hiſtory of the Riſe, Declenſion and Revival of the Church of Chriſt, from the Birth of Our Saviour to the preſent Time, with faithful Characters of the principal Perſonages, Ancient and Modern." We certainly do not agree with this author in many of his religious tenets; but it is impoſſible to peruſe his work, without giving him the higheſt praiſe for induſtry, ſkill, knowledge, piety, and liberality. Dr. Haweis was countenanced by Lady Huntingdon, enjoyed the friendſhip of Mr. Weſley and Mr. Whitfield, and was principal agent, it ſeems, in the plan for ſending Miſſionaries into the South Seas.

"Fragments of Scottiſh Hiſtory." The title of this very curious volume ſufficiently indicates the random unconnected nature of its contents. The author is a man of various and recondite reading, who has explored the antiquities of his country with an eagle eye, and has evinced uncommon talents in the illuſtration of them; although, to uſe his own words, "it is doubtleſs more eaſy to complete a hiſtory of any civilized country in Europe, than to elucidate one obſcure century of the hiſtory of Scotland." Theſe Fragments conſiſt of I. Deſultory reflections on the ſtate of Ancient Scotland, with a curious appendix of characters and other original documents. II. The diary of Robert Birrel, from 1532 to 1605. III. The expedition into Scotland by the Earl of Hertford in 1544. IV. The expedition into Scotland by the ſame perſon when Duke of Somerſet. Of theſe the firſt only is an original compoſition; which, we are informed, is a ſelection from notes which occurred during the peruſal of ſome volumes of hiſtory. The object of the author was to notice what other writers had not remarked, or had applied to a different purpoſe: the ſubjects chiefly touched upon in theſe deſultory reflections are the Ancient ſtate of women in Scotland—Manners in time of war—Commerce—Navigation—Barbariſm of England, and cauſes of Scottiſh barbariſm—Feudal law—Royal minorities—Slavery—Clergy—Titles of honour—Officers of State, and Scottiſh muſic. The diary of Robert Birrel may be uſeful for its chronological exactneſs, and ſerves to illuſtrate the temper of the times in which it was written. The accounts of the two expeditions into Scotland are reprinted with exact copies of the old plates from pamphlets which the author aſſerts to be extremely rare and of high price.

We cannot ſpeak in very commendatory terms of the Rev. EBENEZER MARSHALL's "Hiſtory of the Union of Scotland and England;" it bears ſtrong marks of being a mere party production, intended to reconcile the Iriſh to their Union with this country. Mr. M. in ſtating the circumſtances which brought that event to a concluſion, and the advantages which reſulted from it to the Scots, aſſerts that they are indebted to it for the vaſt increaſe of their commerce;—this is a raſh unſupported aſſertion: we have often been told from the higheſt authority in the Houſe of Commons, that the commerce of *England* is daily and hourly extending itſelf: will the author contend that this extent of *our* commerce is attributable to the connection of this kingdom with that of Scotland? The aſſertion is as eaſy, and the proof perhaps as difficult in the one caſe as it is in the other: the commerce of Scotland has increaſed, no doubt, ſince the æra of the Union, but the laſt hundred years have worked a change in the commercial character of Europe; and before Mr. Marſhall can eſtabliſh the fact which he has aſſerted, it is incumbent on him to ſtate what peculiar commercial advantage Scotland has enjoyed ſince her connection with England which ſhe might not have enjoyed without it.

Mr. TURNER has publiſhed "The Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons from their firſt Appearance above the Elbe, to the Death of Egbert; with a Map of their Ancient Territory." The curious portion of our hiſtory which is here treated of demanded a far more patient inveſtigation than the author of the preſent volume has beſtowed on it: Mr. T. appears to have been very inſufficiently qualified for the taſk he undertook; in his authorities are confuſed the good, the bad, and the ſuſpicious—he quotes with equal confidence all three. To throw light upon any portion of early hiſtory, requires various knowledge, mature judgment, and acute penetration. Mr. Turner's knowledge, however reſpectable, is too confined for the occaſion. Though writing a hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons, he ſeems to be utterly unacquainted with their language, their monuments, and coins: as to Mr. Turner's want of judgment and penetration, it is perpetually rendered conſpicuous by his raſh and indiſcriminate credulity.

M. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, whoſe "Private Memoirs of the Laſt Years of Louis XVI," have been ſo generally read, has permitted Mr. DALLAS to tranſlate and publiſh, from his original manuſcript, "Annals of the French Revolution, or a Chronological Account of its principal Events, with a Variety of Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpubliſhed." The high official ſituation of M. MOLEVILLE, as miniſter of ſtate, made him neceſſarily take an active part in the events of the French revolution, and gave him an opportunity of being as thoroughly acquainted with the characters who contributed to promote it as any one could be; he is a man of intelligence and deep penetration, and loſt not the opportunities which were preſented. Strongly prejudiced in favor of royalty, and perſonally attached to the King, his narratives are not to be read without ſome caution: ſtill, however, as a man of honor and reſpectability, the general truth of his ſtatements is, we believe, liable to no impeachment. The preſent, we underſtand, is not to be conſidered as a ſequel to the miniſter's former publication, but is rather the chief work from which the chapters that form thoſe "Private Memoirs" are extracted: the Annals, it is added, in a preliminary note, contain a faithful account of the principal events of the French revolution, and form with the Memoirs a *complete* hiſtory from its commencement to the death of the King.—We have had numerous anecdotes evincing the humanity of the King of France's diſpoſition; in the preſent volumes are enumerated many others, equally illuſtrative of his firmneſs and preſence of mind in caſes of danger. The name of the Baſtile never paſſed the lips of an Engliſhman without horror; and his imagination pictured the loathſome dungeons as ever crowded with victims, of whoſe myſterious deſtiny no one knew. M. Bertrand relates the attack and reduction of this caſtle of deſpotiſm: there were in it but ſeven priſoners, four of whom were accuſed of forging bills of exchange; one confined at the requeſt of his family on charges of the moſt ſerious nature, and two who were ſo deranged as to be confined among the mad people at Charenton the day after their liberation from their former impriſonment! In the Provinces there were ſeveral ſtate priſoners, particularly in Brittany; and our author tells us, that when he was intendant there, he received an expreſs order from the King to viſit every one, and to receive from each priſoner a ſtatement reſpecting himſelf, and to tranſmit an account of it to the miniſter, the Baron de Breteuil. The circular letter, containing ampleſt inſtruction reſpecting the motives of juſtice and humanity by which it had been dictated, was addreſſed to all the intendants: "I obeyed it," ſays M. Bertrand, "as was my duty, with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs; and I atteſt, upon my honor, that there was not in Brittany a ſingle ſtate priſoner whoſe confinement was not an act of juſtice, and in many inſtances an act of benevolence and mercy." The preſent work contains a great deal of very curious matter, and will be read with much pleaſure by all who intereſt themſelves in the events of that revolution, whoſe influence is felt in every quarter of the globe.

Of the laſt work which we have to notice under the head of Hiſtory, we ſhall merely tranſcribe the title-page, which will be found ſufficiently indicative of its contents: "An Index, drawn up about the Year 1629, of many Records of Charters, granted by the different Sovereigns of Scotland, between the Years 1309 and 1413, moſt of which Records have been long miſſing. With an Introduction, giving a State, founded on authentic Documents ſtill preſerved, of the Ancient Records of Scotland, which were in that Kingdom in the Year 1292. To which are ſubjoined, Indexes of the Perſons and Places mentioned in thoſe Charters, alphabetically arranged. Publiſhed at the deſire of the Right Hon. Lord Frederic Campbell, Lord Clerk Regiſter of Scotland, with a View to lead to a Diſcovery of thoſe Records which are miſſing. By William Robertſon, Eſq.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A work containing more extraordinary ſtatements, has not, we conceive, been preſented to the public for many years than Mr. COLQUHOUN's "Police of the Metropolis." This magiſtrate, encouraged by the reception of his volume, has ſubmitted it to a reviſal, and has juſt publiſhed another edition, corrected and enlarged. The eighth chapter in the preſent edition treats on the ſubject of the plunder which has ſo long and ſo ſucceſsfully been carried on upon the river, and explains the advantages which have already reſulted to trade and the revenue by the eſtabliſhment of the Marine Police inſtitution. The ninth treats of the plunder in the public dock-yards: Mr. Colquhoun ſtates the allowance of chips to the artificers to coſt Government 140,000l. a year! The eleventh chapter treats on the origin of criminal offences, which the author imputes to an ill-regulated police, principally as it regards public-houſes: "the quantity of beer, porter, gin, and compounds which is ſold in public-houſes in the metropolis and its environs has been eſtimated at near 3,300,000l. a year." After deſcanting on the indigence, debility, and contamination of morals produced among the lower claſſes of people by this enormous conſumption, Mr. C. remarks that, however unpopular it may appear to thoſe who have not conſidered the ſubject, if a triple duty were impoſed on malt ſpirits, and a much higher on ſtrong beer and porter, it would be an act of the greateſt humanity on the part of the legiſlature. He makes the following curious and alarming calculation: ſuppoſing the exceſs in which 200,000 of the laboring people in the metropolis indulge ſhortens the natural period of their exiſtence five years each on an average, the labor of one million of years is loſt in the lives of this claſs of men after the expenſe is incurred in rearing them to maturity, which during a period of thirty-ſix years of adult labor at 25l. a year, eſtabliſhes a deficiency to the community of 25 millions ſterling! In the twelfth chapter of the preſent edition is diſcuſſed the important ſubject of female proſtitution. The magnitude of this evil in the metropolis almoſt exceeds belief; it admits of no common remedy, and cannot be materially diminiſhed by any efforts of private benevolence; with conſiderable diffidence Mr. Colquhoun has ventured to propoſe ſome ſpecific regulations for the purpoſe at leaſt of leſſening this melancholy and increaſing evil. It would exceed the reaſonable limits of our article to ſtate the particulars of the plan which is here laid down, or to enter into an examination of its merits; we muſt refer our reader to the book itſelf, and at the ſame time expreſs a moſt ſincere wiſh that the ſubject may not ſlumber, but that ſome ſcheme may be deviſed and adopted for the reclamation of that unfortunate claſs of females, who live by proſtitution, and for the prevention of thoſe public enticements to immorality, which are nightly exhibited in every ſtreet of the metropolis. We have no doubt but that a large proportion of thoſe females, who earn their bread by the proſtitution of their bodies, are driven into this melancholy and humiliating way of life, by an inability to find ſome honorable employment: when we ſee a man, qualified by the alertneſs and muſcularity of his limbs for the labor of a gladiator, meaſuring lace, or ſorting ribbons behind the counter, we are diſguſted at the meanneſs of his encroachment; for it is impoſſible to avoid conſidering him as a tyrant, walking in thoſe paths of induſtry which ſhould be ſacredly appropriated to the female ſex. The publication of Mr. Colquhoun's Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis, rouſed the legiſlature to a ſenſe of the inefficiency of that police to the prevention of crimes, or the detection of criminals: a ſelect committee was in conſequence appointed, who preſented a report, in which they adviſed either the conſolidation of the two offices of hawkers and pedlars, and of hackney-coaches; or that they might both be aboliſhed, and their duties reſpectively aſſigned to the office of ſtamps, and to the magiſtrates of the metropolis; or laſtly, if the hackney-coach office ſhould ſtill be retained, that a material retrenchment might take place in its expenſe. Since the preſentation of this, the committee has ſitten again and publiſhed another "Report," dated June 26th, 1798, in which they declare their opinion, that much more ſalutary effects with reſpect to police may be derived from a plan drawn up by Meſſrs. Colquhoun and Poole, (which is annexed to their diſcuſſion) than from any of the ſchemes which the committee ſubmitted in their report of the preceding year.

The outline of this plan is, that one great board of police revenue formed by a certain number of commiſſioners with handſome ſalaries be eſtabliſhed, and that it ſhall diſcharge the duties of the preſent offices of hawkers and pedlars, hackney-coaches, &c. That two new officers of police be moreover eſtabliſhed, and that all of them have concurrent juriſdiction over the whole metropolis, and the counties of Middleſex, Kent, Eſſex, and Surrey. It is thought adviſable that the attorney-general ſhall be empowered to appoint counſel for the crown with moderate ſalaries, to conduct all criminal proſecutions; that all lodging-houſes in the metropolis be regiſtered, and the proprietor pay a ſmall fine annually. The committee recommend the adoption of Mr. Bentham's plan for employing convicts in ſolitary confinement; this plan was ſubmitted to government five years ſince, and approved by them; but the difficulty of finding a proper place for the erection of his Panopticon has hitherto delayed its execution: this difficulty we underſtand is likely to be ſoon removed In the report before us, it is ſtated that the whole annual diſburſements attending the criminal police in Great Britain amount to 234,153l. 14s. 7¼d. that the annual coſt of each convict employed in the hulks, deducting the value of his labor, is 12l. 13s. 7d.; and the annual expenſe of each convict ſent to Botany Bay 44l. 19s. 1d.! How little the public is compenſated for theſe enormous expenſes by a general reformation of the offenders who are either impriſoned in our ſeveral places of confinement, who are working in the hulks, or tranſported to Botany Bay, we are alas, but too well acquainted! In the indiſcriminate aſſociation with each other, they deviſe deep plans of plunder which are too frequently executed on the recovery of their liberty.

An intereſting "Account" has been publiſhed of the proceedings of the acting governors of the Houſe of Induſtry in Dublin for two years, from which it clearly appears how eſſential is the *perſonal ſuperintendence*, as well as money of men of opulence and reſpectability, for the economical and comfortable management of a Houſe of Induſtry. Previouſly to the appointment of the acting governors the average expenſe of maintenance with other incidental charges in relieving the poor was annually at the rate of 7l. 1s. 1d. per head; in the firſt half year of the ſuperintendence of the acting governors the average per annum for the ſame purpoſes was 5l. 4s. 11d.; the charges for the enſuing year were only at the rate of 4l. 15s. 3d. Various objections have ariſen and been pointed out by thoſe who have written on the ſubject againſt *any* public eſtabliſhment for the poor: aſſuming, however, the eligibility of ſuch eſtabliſhments in general, the plan of the Houſe of Induſtry of Dublin is ſo excellent, that it may well ſerve as a model for ſimilar inſtitutions.

On a former occaſion we noticed with great pleaſure COUNT RUMFORD's propoſals for forming by ſubſcription in the metropolis of the Britiſh Empire a public inſtitution for diffuſing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of uſeful mechanical inventions and improvements, &c. To the honor of the Nation theſe propoſals were embraced and ſupported with a degree of ardor, which nothing could have ſo generally inſpired, but a real eagerneſs for the propagation of ſcience, and the application of it to the common purpoſes of life. A "Proſpectus" is now printed "of the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain incorporated by Charter, M,DCCC., Patron, the King; with a Copy of the Charter, and a Liſt of Subſcribers." This magnificent inſtitution, which has ſcarcely been twelve months before the public, is already under the direction of nearly 150 proprietors, ſubſcribers of 50 guineas each; 126 life ſubſcribers at 10 guineas each; and 114 annual ſubſcribers at 2 guineas each: 5000l. has been raiſed on voluntary loan for the conſtruction of a theatre for public lectures; and a ſplendid and convenient houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet, has already been taken for the purpoſes of the ſociety: under ſuch munificent patronage and ſuch wiſe directors, there cannot be any doubt of the ſucceſs and proſperity of this national eſtabliſhment.

The 7th, 8th, and 9th "Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increaſing the Comforts of the Poor" are publiſhed: they relate a variety of very intereſting experiments for the relief of our fellow creatures in diſtreſs, and evince the activity and indefatigable attention of thoſe gentlemen who ſuperintend its concerns. A few pamphlets have been written on the ſubject of the high price of corn, but they do not, in general, poſſeſs much information as to the cauſes of it; or propoſe other remedies than thoſe which have been offered to the public a hundred times before. "The Queſtion of Scarcity plainly ſtated, and Remedies conſidered, with Obſervations on permanent means to keep Wheat at a more regular Price, by ARTHUR YOUNG." This writer conſiders the ſcarcity as real, but not ſufficient to authorize the high price which has been demanded for corn; his propoſed remedies are to encourage the cultivation of potatoes; to prohibit the feeding of horſes kept for pleaſure, on oats; to convert every ſcrap of waſte land into little poſſeſſions for the poor, and to aſſign gardens and graſs lands to labourers for one or two cows. The author of "A Word for the Poor, &c. &c. &c." contends eagerly, and we think ignorantly, that the preſent ſcarcity of bread corn is artificial: he writes in a pert manner and ſeems not very competent to impart information. Mr. Brooke, in a pamphlet entitled "True Cauſes of our preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions, &c." has diſcuſſed the ſubject with more ſobriety and good ſenſe, than either of the authors whoſe works we have juſt mentioned: he conſiders the principal cauſes of the preſent ſcarcity in grain of every deſcription, butchers' meat, poultry, &c. to be "monopoly of farms; the immenſe number of horſes kept in this kingdom; the neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, aſſes, and goats; the almoſt diſuſe of fiſh, and careleſſneſs of our fiſheries; the preſent method of ſupporting the clergy; too extenſive hop-grounds; neglect of orchards, &c." "Excluſive of theſe general cauſes of ſcarcity," ſays Mr. B. "there are others which have operated in a leſs degree; theſe ſecond cauſes are extenſive parks, and pleaſure grounds; the common mode of ſowing grain; the extravagant manner uſed by the poor in dreſſing meat; the ridiculous waſte of ſtraw, &c." Mr. B. enlarges on each of theſe topics, particularly the firſt; namely, the monopoly of farms, which he conſiders as the great ſource of the evil complained of, and interſperſes a number of uſeful hints for the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of fiſheries. The anonymous author of "Curſory Remarks on Bread and Coals," diſplays much judgment, acuteneſs and philanthropy: his obſervations on the unneceſſary and unnatural ſcarcity of coals particularly merit attention. The laſt work which we ſhall notice under the head of Political Economy is, "The Reports" of two Committees who were appointed by the Houſe of Commons, one in 1798 and one 1799, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the beſt mode of levying and collecting the duties upon the diſtilleries and corn ſpirits in Scotland: the Right Honourable Sylveſter Douglas in the chair. Theſe Reports contain a maſs of information relative to the diſtilleries of Scotland, which does great credit to the induſtry and accuracy of the gentlemen who compoſed them. There are two ſyſtems which have been ſucceſſively adopted in the collection of theſe duties, namely the *licence* ſyſtem and the *ſurvey* ſyſtem: the former of theſe leaves the diſtiller unmoleſted by the exciſeman, previouſly exacting the duty on ſuch a quantity of ſpirits as it is calculated the diſtiller *might poſſibly* produce in a given time; on the payment of this duty the diſtiller gets a *licence* to carry on his buſineſs. The *ſurvey* ſyſtem conſiſts in an actual reckoning and account taken by the revenue officer of the quantity really produced by the diſtiller. The obvious defect in this latter ſyſtem is the difficulty, or to ſpeak more accurately, the abſolute impoſſibility of aſcertaining that real quantity. The *licence* ſyſtem, therefore from its facility of execution and apparent certainty of adequate receipt ſeemed in every reſpect preferable: it was not, however long in uſe before its imperfection was moſt ſtrikingly exhibited; for the preſent rapidity of diſtillation far exceeds whatever had before been practiſed or conceived. The legiſlature had been taught to believe that the proceſs could not be completed in leſs than 24 hours; whereas modern improvements have carried that art to ſuch perfection that, inſtead of 24 *hours*, not more than five, probably not more than three, *minutes* are now required for the proceſs of diſtillation! This wonderful rapidity in the operation, effected by a ſeries of inventions which were prompted, no doubt, by the *licence* ſyſtem, has been found productive of very ſerious evils; it is ſaid to create a waſte, not only of fuel, but of grain; it injures moreover the quality of the ſpirit and renders it more noxious. The committee therefore have propoſed a combination of the two ſyſtems as a ſubſtitute for both: they have ſketched the outline, which they conceive, if properly filled up, will in a great meaſure unite their advantages and avoid their defects. As it was no part of the inſtructions of the committee that they ſhould conſider how far in a moral and political point of view the diſtilleries ſhould be encouraged, they have but ſlightly touched upon that important inquiry: they ſeem to be of opinion however, that if it were thought proper to attempt a total ſuppreſſion of the manufacture, its practicability is very queſtionable; ſtill they think ſuch a duty ſhould be impoſed as to prevent the exceſſive uſe of ſpirits among the poor.

POLITICS.

Mr. REEVES, whoſe well-known pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Engliſh Government, &c." was proſecuted as libellous by order of the Houſe of Commons, has undertaken a defence of his publication, in a "Second Letter" on the ſame ſubject. The political tenets of this author are generally known, and the doctrine which he attempts to eſtabliſh is generally execrated. It often happens that, in order to bring about the ſame end, oppoſite meaſures are ſucceſsfully purſued, and the ſame meaſures occaſionally adopted to effect very different and contradictory purpoſes. No one will ſeriouſly queſtion Mr. Reeves's loyalty or the ſincerity of his attachment to our conſtitution; he expreſsly ſays, indeed, in this preſent publication, that *all is now right in this country, and he would have nothing altered*; Mr. Reeves is in the notorious enjoyment of ſo many ſinecures that there can be no doubt of his indiſpoſition to any alteration. Still however had we been diſpoſed—which we certainly are not—to excite diſaffection againſt the government of this country and bring the parliament into contempt, we could have deviſed no more effectual method, in our eſtimation, than to have written ſuch another pamphlet as that which is before us. We ſhould have told the people, as Mr. Reeves has done, that the Engliſh government is a ſimple monarchy; that the monarch creates the two houſes of parliament; that they (the people) were utterly deſtitute of all claim to ſovereignty, and of courſe that they appointed no part of the legiſlature: that the King might rule without any parliament, and yet violate no law, and finally that he is the ſole maker and executor of the laws! Theſe are preciſely the doctrines which, in our opinion, have the ſtrongeſt tendency to promote diſaffection among the people againſt the perſon and high office of the Sovereign: theſe moreover are the exact doctrines which Mr. Reeves with very unſucceſsful aſſiduity, labors to eſtabliſh. He contends—conſiſtently indeed—that in no inſtance where the ſucceſſion of the crown has been interrupted by any violent change, has the people or the parliament appointed a King: on every ſuch occaſion the reigning monarch *has either made himſelf or been made by ſome other king!* This poſition, ſays he with becoming gravity of countenance, ought to ſtartle nobody, when it is conſidered "that a ſettlement of the crown has no force, unleſs it is made in parliament; and the King, *being the maker of law,* AS HAS BEEN PROVED, he muſt of courſe make the limitations and ſettlements of the crown, whether upon himſelf or upon others: further, in order to ſuch parliamentary ſettlements where the deſcent is interrupted there muſt be previouſly an acceptance and aſſumption of the crown. Mr. Reeves then endeavours to ſhow that the acceſſion of Henry IV. of Henry VII. and of William III. all proceed upon the ſame principles.

The hypotheſis of Mr. Reeves has been controverted in all its parts by the Vinerian Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford, Dr. WOODDESON, in a pamphlet entitled, "A brief Vindication of the Rights of the Britiſh Legiſlature, &c." In this pamphlet the learned author has fully refuted the letter-writer, even from the authorities which himſelf has adduced, and contends that the very words of the acts of Parliament, in expreſſing that each law is enacted not only by and with the advice, but by the *authority* of that body, directly and peremptorily oppoſe the doctrine of Mr. Reeves. This latter gentleman has expoſed himſelf to public ridicule and diſcredit in a "Third and Fourth Letter" which are chiefly employed in replying to Dr Wooddeſon's vindication: This reply is weak and contemptible to the laſt degree.

Sir FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS has again blown the trumpet of war: he has publiſhed in one octavo volume a "Hiſtorical and Political Survey of the Loſſes ſuſtained by the French Nation, in Population, Agriculture, Colonies, Manufactures, and Commerce in conſequence of the Revolution, and the preſent War." A ſober calculator, one who had really the good of his country at heart, would not, we ſhould imagine, have confined his ſurvey to the loſſes ſuſtained by our enemy; he would have directed his attention alſo to the loſſes we have ourſelves ſuſtained in this terrible and ferocious conflict: he would have examined the effects of the war on *our* colonies, commerce, manufactures, &c. and have balanced the immediate and certain advantages to be derived from peace againſt the remote and precarious ſucceſſes of war. Sir Francis D'Ivernois, however, becauſe he finds out that the French finances are dilapidated; that is to ſay, that the expenſe of the government exceeds its income, fancies that the reſtoration of monarchy is a very feaſible project, and calls amain for a coalition of the European powers to re-eſtabliſh the throne.

Mr. HERBERT MARSH, the able and learned tranſlator of Michaelis, has publiſhed in two octavo volumes, "The Hiſtory of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the time of the conference at Pilnitz to the declaration of war againſt Great Britain; with an Appendix, containing a Narrative of the Attempts made by the Britiſh government to reſtore Peace." In this work the author has indefatigably laboured to throw the odium of the preſent war on France: he has ſtudied with much minuteneſs all the public documents which could be procured relative to the ſubject, and examined the condition of both countries within the period of his hiſtory. Numerous publications have appeared on the origin of the war by writers of high reſpectability who have maintained very oppoſite opinions with arguments plauſible and ſtrong. But with whomſoever the culpability reſts in the firſt inſtance, there can be little doubt of the guilt of the Miniſter in refuſing to treat for peace at one time, and in commencing an equivocal negotiation at another.

Of theſe notorious facts, we have the Miniſter's avowal in his "Speech in the Houſe of Commons, February 3d, 1800, on a Motion for an Addreſs to the Throne, approving the anſwers returned to the Communications from France relative to a negotiation for Peace." This labored ſpeech has paſſed through ſeveral editions: it is a ſpecimen of ſplendid captivating oratory—mere oratory—*ſatis eloquentiæ, ſapientiæ parum,* for its ſtatements were invalidated and its concluſions reduced to abſurdity, in a ſpeech—ſuch an one as the houſe ſcarcely ever heard before but from the ſame orator—in a "Speech" of the Hon. CHAS. JAMES FOX which has alſo been publiſhed. We will not ſuffer ourſelves to enlarge on the comparative excellencies and demerits of theſe two juſtly celebrated productions, for reaſons which it is unneceſſary to ſtate: they who feel intereſted in the ſubject may at an eaſy expenſe indulge themſelves with both publications and form an unbiaſſed judgment for themſelves. The "Speeches" of Meſſrs. Dundas and Erſkine on the ſame occaſion have alſo been publiſhed.

JOHN BOWLES, Eſq. has given the public his "Reflections on the Political State of Society at the commencement of the year 1800." The voice of Mr. Bowles like that of Sempronius, "is ſtill for war"—interminable war! may the ſound of it never reach our ears again.

A fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in a ſmall pamphlet compreſſed ſome ſenſible "Conſiderations concerning Peace:" the author gives it as his opinion, that France is fully competent to maintain the relations of peace and amity; nay, that ſhe *muſt* maintain thoſe relations whenever a peace is concluded, for the people of France will feel their intereſt ſo deeply involved in it, that the government cannot renew hoſtilities without an appeal to them, which he contends muſt be ineffectual.

The author of a pamphlet entitled "The Queſtion Stated as it reſpects Peace and War" adopts the ſame opinion with the preceding writer as to the expediency of an immediate pacific negotiation, and the probable permanence of peace: he argues with ability and fairneſs.

The ſame may be ſaid of Mr. CROSS of

Lincoln's-Inn, who has publiſhed a ſquib entitled "Peace or War! which is the beſt Policy?" The writer is of opinion that we ought to reject all offers of immediate pacification, and wait until the iſſue of the late revolution be aſcertained and identified. This would be altogether a reſpectable publication, had not the author committed himſelf by perſonally abuſing the Chief Conſul of the republic.

In a former retroſpect we noticed M. RAMEL's narrative of the deportation to Cayenne: a ſequel to that intereſting work is now publiſhed, entitled "Secret Anecdotes of the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor, &c." There is but little additional information in the preſent volume, which relates ſome new and horrid barbarities of the French towards their unfortunate countrymen.

A very intereſting "Memoir" has been publiſhed "of the Operations of the Army of the Danube, under the Command of GENERAL JOURDAN, 1799, taken from the Manuſcripts of that Officer." In this publication are detailed without any boaſt and pompoſity the operations of the troops under the command of this moſt able general, who clearly proves that every thing which it was poſſible for them to do was done. The plan of this campaign was formed by Jourdan himſelf, but the Directory, who acted in the arrangement of military operations according to his advice, deſerted him, he roundly aſſerts, with the deſign of ruining both himſelf and his army. Scantily ſupplied with proviſions, horſes, and with troops, the general would have declined the attack of the Auſtrians: by the *command* of the Directory, however, he met the enemy in the field when nearly double his numbers oppoſed him. This memorable engagement earned the Frenchman high military honors: he maintained his ground, brought off his troops, and ſlept on the field of battle after having engaged with ſixty-ſix thouſand men an enemy whoſe number amounted to one hundred and twenty thouſand!

"The Dutch Expedition vindicated, with brief Obſervations on the Emigrants. To which is added a Poſtſcript, containing the Supplement to the Account of the Armiſtice concluded between his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and General Brune." The author of this pamphlet ſeems to be very inſufficiently informed as to the ſubject on which he writes.

Not ſo Dr. E. WALSH, whoſe "Narrative of the Expedition to Holland in the autumn of the year 1799," is a work which muſt univerſally intereſt its readers now, and will be conſulted by the hiſtorian in future times for its pertinence of remark, its accuracy and impartiality. Every one muſt feel a pride, and glow with ſatisfaction in hearing from ſo reſpectable an eye-witneſs as the preſent a teſtimony to the honorable conduct of the Britiſh troops: "their intrepid valor in the field," ſays Dr. W. "their moderation and humanity when victorious, and their calm fortitude under adverſe circumſtance muſt reflect a permanent luſtre on the Britiſh arms, and render even misfortune reſpectable." The preference which the Dutch evinced towards the French our author accounts for on the ſcore of commercial jealouſy and national rivalry, in as much as the United Provinces are indebted to England not only for their origin, independence, and ſubſequent proſperity, but for her unremitting friendſhip and protection to preſerve them in that ſtate. We are afraid it is not hiſtorically true that the Dutch are ſo deeply indebted to us for their original independence: and as to our unremitted friendſhip to preſerve them in that ſtate, it is tolerably well known that they hated the houſe of Orange, that they were driven into a war which, as it was decidedly againſt their inclination, they took the firſt opportunity of finiſhing: and that in conſequence of their fraternization with the French, their fineſt colonies were loſt, and their ſhips ſeized by the Engliſh. Is it ſo very wonderful that when we affected to reſcue them from the embrace, however bear-like, of their new friends, they ſhould puniſh us for an interference, which they would conſider as impertinent?

A third part has been publiſhed of "Copies of Original Letters from the Army in Egypt." There ſeems to be but little doubt entertained of the authenticity of theſe letters, which contain much curious information. We dare not venture to make any comment on the part which the Britiſh miniſtry has acted in this buſineſs, by permitting the publication of theſe private letters! The introduction to them abounds with the ſame ribaldry and inſolence which diſgraced the two former parts.

It has excited ſome pertinent and acute "Obſervations" from the pen of an anonymous writer whoſe notice does more honor to his antagoniſt than he merits. GEORGE WATSON, Eſq. has preſented the public with his "Thoughts on Government, &c.:" they have alſo received a very handſome preſent of "Thoughts" from another gentleman whoſe ſubſcription is anonymous, "on the Interference of Great Britain with the political concerns of the Continent."

IRISH POLITICS.

The fate of Ireland is now decided! all oppoſition againſt the Union has proved ineffectual, and the publications which have lately appeared in favor of it breathe the language rather of victory than conteſt. The pamphlet, which we are happy to believe has no ſecond for party violence, is entitled "A fair repreſentation of the preſent Political State of Ireland, &c. by PATRICK DUIGENAN, LLD." The object of this work is to annihilate every feeling of commiſeration for the ſufferings of the Iriſh Catholics, who, according to this *fair* repreſentation, are of all people the moſt proſperous and the moſt happy, enjoying all the privileges to which free men and citizens are entitled!

PATRICK LATTIN, Eſq. has publiſhed ſome "Obſervations" on Dr. Duigenan's pamphlet; particularly with reference to his ſtrictures on a former publication of Mr. L. which we have before noticed, entitled "The Caſe of Ireland reconſidered;" wherein Mr. L. with ſpirit and temper defended his brethren, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, againſt the calumnies which have been induſtriouſly propagated as to their political and religious tenets. We underſtand with much pleaſure, that in conſequence of ſome of thoſe perſonalities with which Dr. D. indulges himſelf, Mr. L. has had recourſe to the laws of his country for redreſs, and has obtained a verdict with conſiderable damages.

An anonymous writer has publiſhed a "Refutation of Dr. D's. Appendix, &c." In this publication the author has attempted to invalidate the Doctor's ſtatements as to the population, the comparative extent, and the relative numbers and property of the proteſtant and catholic ſubjects in Ireland.

GEORGE MOORE, Eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, has publiſhed ſome "Obſervations on the Union, Orange Aſſociations, and other ſubjects of domeſtic Politics, with Reflections on the late Events on the Continent." This pamphlet has ſome eloquent paſſages to recommend it: the writer however has advanced no new argument in favor of the Union, and muſt diſguſt every reader by his egotiſm. On the ſubject of the Union, DR. JOHN GRAY, the gentleman, we conjecture, whoſe pamphlet on the wealth of nations we have ſo repeatedly mentioned with approbation, has publiſhed ſome "Practical Obſervations on the propoſed Treaty of Union between the Legiſlatures of Great Britain and Ireland." The ſame ſolidity of judgment which marked the former publication of this able economiſt diſtinguiſhes the preſent performance. As ſome alteration will be requiſite in the King's title when the propoſed Union takes effect, the author recommends the omiſſion of the words *King of France*, and that the inſignia in the armorial bearings which have relation to that title ſhall be ſubſtituted by ſuch as are emblematical of the Union. He adviſes the eſtabliſhment of a land-tax in Ireland, and that the whole of it be expended in erecting a royal dock-yard at Kerry, or ſome more eligible ſituation on the ſouth coaſt. He moreover recommends a land-tax for the whole empire: this it will be recollected is a favorite plan with Dr. Gray; he conſiders land to be the true ſource of wealth, and conſequently the moſt proper object of taxation. We recommend this pamphlet as a calm argumentative performance.

"The Speech" has been publiſhed of the EARL OF CLARE in the Houſe of Lords of Ireland on a motion in favor of the Union made Feb. 10, 1800. The noble orator diſplays conſiderable ardor and eloquence in favor of the meaſure, though from the number of ſpeeches which had been made on the ſame occaſion it was not likely that any new matter ſhould be advanced. LORD CASTLEREAGH'S "Speech on delivering to the Houſe of Commons of Ireland his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Meſſage on an incorporating Union, &c." has alſo been publiſhed: it contains but little to intereſt the attention or convince the underſtanding. MR. GRATTAN'S "Speech" is not merely eloquent but argumentative: if the animated effuſions of this orator will not kindle the flame of patriotiſm, every ſpark of it muſt be extinct. "The Speech of the Right Hon. JOHN BERESFORD on his moving the Sixth Article of the Union," the ſubject of which relates to manufactures and commerce, is an argumentative compoſition, which does honor to the author's abilities and knowledge.

The Biſhop of KILLALA himſelf is the reputed author of "A Narrative of what paſſed at Killala in the county of Mayo and parts adjacent, during the French invaſion in the ſummer of 1798." This very intereſting narrative, the authenticity of which is not to be queſtioned, ſhows us that the aſſociation is not neceſſary between bravery and Britons, between Frenchmen and ferocity. The French officers, it ſeems, who were engaged in this expedition were men of honor and military ſkill, actuated by principles of humanity where there was no abſolute neceſſity to deal deſtruction around them: the ſoldiers are repreſented as men of indefatigable exertion, bidding defiance to fatigue under the moſt meagre diet, ſtrict to an extreme in diſcipline, free from licentiouſneſs and the luſt of plunder. Of the Catholic volunteers and inſurgents who joined the French arms a character is given diametrically oppoſite; ignorant of arms and rapacious of plunder, they were kept only under tolerable reſtraint by the firmneſs of the French. Of ſome of the Engliſh troops we bluſh to relate that they were little leſs ſanguinary, and even more prompt to depredation than the inſurgents! The French infidels openly laughed at the Catholic creed of their aſſociates, and at firſt ſight it ſeems a little ſurpriſing that the latter ſhould have ſo cordially joined the invaders: it appears, however, from the tenor of the narration, that the Iriſh Catholics—who, according to the *fair repreſentation* of Dr. Duigenan, are as happy and proſperous people as any upon earth—were almoſt periſhing with hunger! This tract, coming from a gentleman of the higheſt reſpectability for talents and humanity, who was an eye-witneſs to the ſcenes which he relates, will doubtleſs be incorporated into the work of ſome future hiſtorian of Ireland.

We would recommend to thoſe who have yet any prejudices againſt the papiſts to read a ſenſible pamphlet, entitled "The Catholic Queſtion conſidered."

The advertiſement of a pamphlet entitled "A Propoſal for uniting the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland," ſtates it to have been originally printed in the year 1751, and that it is now reprinted from that edition without any alteration. At that time the chief oppoſition to an Union was expected from the people of *this* country; the author therefore urges the then preſent moment as the moſt favorable for carrying the meaſure into effect, predicting, that at ſome future period the Iriſh may reject it. What diſpoſition there might have been on the part of the Iriſh in the year 1751 we know not, but ſo ſoon after as the year 1759, when it was reported that ſuch a meaſure was in agitation, we know that the riots in Dublin were very ſerious and alarming: the people broke into the Houſe of Lords, behaved with no great courteſy to the members, and actually ſeated an old woman on the throne: the carriages and horſes of obnoxious members of both houſes were many of them deſtroyed, and it was found neceſſary to call out a body of horſe and infantry to quell the inſurgents.

In our laſt Retroſpect we noticed as one of the moſt able publications in favor of the independence of Ireland the ſpeech of Mr. Forſter, together with ſome replies to it. To the liſt of theſe latter, we have now to add another entitled "Miſconceptions of Facts, and Miſtatements of the Public Accounts, by the Right Hon. John Forſter, &c. proved and corrected according to the official and authentic evidence of the Inſpector General of Great Britain, in a Letter to William Johnſon, Eſq. M.I.P. from the Rev. Dr. CLARKE, Secretary for Library, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his R. H. the Prince of Wales." It is not in our power to determine on whoſe ſide the ſcale of error preponderates: both theſe gentlemen appeal to the ſame authority, namely, the official accounts of the Inſpector General, and their ſtatements are moſt materially different. Dr. Clarke is moreover the author of two other pamphlets on the ſame ſubjects, the one entitled "Political, Commercial, and Civil ſtate of Ireland:" and the other embracing a tract written ſome years ſince by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter, entitled "Union or Separation." Both theſe publications well merit attention.

In our laſt Compendium we noticed Lord Minto's Speech in favor of the Union in terms of becoming reſpect: his Lordſhip has met with a moſt powerful and noble antagoniſt in the Right Hon. BARRY, EARL FARNHAM, to whom the patriotic party in Ireland particularly, and the public in general are indebted for an "Examination" into the principles contained in that celebrated Speech, as alſo for ſome remarks upon a pamphlet entitled "Obſervations on that part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade." Lord Farnham has deeply and ſucceſsfully ſtudied the ſubject which has called him into the field of controverſy: he has traced not only the certain and immediate, but the probable and remote conſequences of a legiſlative Union into their various and intricate ramifications: his Lordſhip has united the characters of the ſturdy patriot and the enlightened ſtateſman.

THEOLOGY.

We have ever been of opinion that the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory tends more directly than that of any other ſcience to enlarge and rectify our ideas concerning the Supreme Being: it ſeems impoſſible that a man ſhould be ſo utterly inſenſible, ſo dead to devotional feelings, as not to paſs from the contemplation of the works of God to the contemplation of his nature and his attributes. Can any one inveſtigate with microſcopic eye the wonders of the animal and vegetable kingdoms—trace with curious ſkill the delicate ramifications of thoſe various veſſels which circulate nutrition through the wing of an inſect and the petal of a flower, or examine the organization of any animated being, without exclaiming in the language of the poet

> These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
> Almighty, thine this univerſal frame,
> Thus wondrous fair! thyſelf how wondrous then!
> Unſpeakable!

We were glad therefore to ſee announced a tranſlation of M. LESSER's "Inſecto-Theology:" with the notes of M. LYONET; in this work it is the deſign of the author to demonſtrate the being and perfections of God from a conſideration of the ſtructure and economy of Inſects. The annotator and the author have cooperated in this deſign and evinced themſelves men of extenſive knowledge and fervent piety. When the original of this work was firſt publiſhed the ſcience of Entomology was but little ſtudied in Britain, and the ſyſtem of Linnæus not brought to perfection: the tranſlator fairly urges this circumſtance as a reaſon for the lax ſenſe in which the word *inſect* is occaſionally uſed, and as an excuſe, that for many terms he has been obliged to make uſe either of the Latin or French word. Prefixed to this work are given biographical ſketches of the two authors.

Mr. HALL and Dr. BARROW have both publiſhed the Bampton Lectures, which they delivered before the Univerſity of Oxford, the former gentleman in the year 1798, and the latter in 1799. In theſe annual ſermons much novelty cannot be expected: it is not to be preſumed that at the preſent advanced age of Chriſtianity much new light ſhould be thrown on the evidence of revealed religion, or any anſwers be given to the objections of unbelievers which have not been again and again urged by its very numerous and learned defenders. The Bamptonian Lecturers, whoſe volumes we are now noticing have both fulfilled their engagements with reſpectability and honor: in fighting the cauſe of Chriſtian faith they have been obliged indeed to uſe old weapons; but they have well poliſhed them, and handled them with much force and dexterity of arm. "Annotations on the four Goſpels." This uſeful work is compiled and abridged from ſome of the moſt celebrated commentators foreign and domeſtic: Eraſmus, Beza, Grotius, Beauſobre, Le Clerc, &c. among the former; Lightfoot, Whitby, Doddridge, Hammond, Bowyer, Macknight, &c. among the latter. Prefixed to this work, which is profeſſedly compiled for the uſe of ſtudents, is a copious Introduction, the firſt ſection of which gives an account of thoſe authors who have written on the Geography and Hiſtory of the Holy Land; the ſecond concerns the ſtate and critical expoſition of the text of the New Teſtament. A brief account is afterwards given of the principal editions of the Greek Teſtament, alſo a ſummary catalogue of the Chriſtian fathers from Juſtin Martyr to Enthymius; and the Introduction cloſes with a ſhort account of the Jewiſh authors Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus; of the antient eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians and grammarians; and a deſcription of the temple from Prideaux and Lightfoot.

The learned Dr. WHITE has publiſhed a little volume very elegantly printed, entitled "Diateſſaron, ſive integra Hiſtoria Domini noſtri Jeſû Chriſti, Græce; ex IV Evangeliis inter ſe collatis, ipſiſque Evangeliſtarum Verbis apte et ordinate diſpoſitis confecta. Subjungitur Evangeliorum Harmonia brevis." This work is ſaid to be executed with great accuracy, and conſequently is a preſent moſt acceptable to the Theological ſtudent.

"Horæ Biblicæ;" being a connected ſeries of miſcellaneous notices on the original text, early verſions and preſent editions of the Old and New Teſtament." This volume evinces extenſive reading and various learning; it is the production of Mr. BUTLER, a barriſter of Lincoln's-Inn, whoſe leiſure hours have for many years been devoted to the ſtudy of critical Divinity. From this, as from the preceding work the biblical ſtudent may derive a great deal of information: he will find directions to the beſt editions of the Scripture in different languages, and to the moſt important works connected with ſacred criticiſm.

The Univerſity of Oxford has printed at the Clarendon preſs a very ſplendid volume of high intereſt and curioſity to the biblical ſtudent: "Fragmenta Novi Teſtamenti, e Verſione Egyptiaca Dialecti Thebaidicæ, Sahidicæ, ſeu ſuperioris Egypti." The publication of theſe fragments of the Sahidic verſion of the New

Teſtament were announced, ſo long ſince as the year 1778 by Dr. Woide, who proves that complete tranſlations both of the Old and New Teſtament were made in the Coptic and Sahidic dialect. He lived to continue the work ſo for as to print the fragments of St. Luke's goſpel, and to prepare for the preſs the MS. of the fragments of St. John's; but he died in May 1780. After his deceaſe, the delegates of the Clarendon preſs, entruſted the completion of the work to Dr. FORD, and under his care it now makes its appearance.

Mr. GISBORNE, already known and reſpected as a moral writer, has continued his very uſeful labours in the cauſe of virtue. He has publiſhed, principally for the uſe of young perſons, of either ſex, during the courſe of public or private education, "A familiar Survey of the Chriſtian Religion, and of Hiſtory as connected with the Introduction of Chriſtianity, and with its Progreſs to the preſent time." The ſtyle of Mr. G. is objectionable; it is very diffuſe and deviates too much from ſimplicity to be generally intelligible by thoſe for whom his preſent work is particularly intended. Novelty of remark is not to be expected in a work of this ſort, which, however, both from its object and execution, merits high approbation.

We have before noticed the controverſy between Sir RICHARD HILL and Mr. DAUBENY: each of theſe gentlemen thinks the other a ſchiſmatic: the latter has publiſhed an "Appendix to the Guide to the Church," in which he has labored to maintain more firmly the principles advanced in that work, and to anſwer the objections brought againſt thoſe principles by Sir Richard in his letters entitled "An Apology for brotherly love." The divine has now a decided advantage over his antagoniſt in being more calm and temperate, in the debate: he has alſo brought to his aſſiſtance no ſmall ſhare of erudition. Sir Richard Hill however yields not a tittle; and as a reply to his antagoniſt, has publiſhed a pamphlet entitled "Reformation—Truth reſtored—&c. &c." in a ſeries of letters which may probably produce a rejoinder from the divine. Gentle reader! as a ſupplement to Reformation—Truth reſtored,—the worthy baronet has alſo favoured the public with "Daubeniſm refuted, and Martin Luther vindicated." They who are deſirous of entering more deeply into the merits of this ſpiritual controverſy, muſt conſult the publications themſelves. Mr. Daubeny has alſo publiſhed—"A Letter to Mrs. Hannah More on ſome parts of her late publication," entitled "Strictures on Female Education." The learned miniſter here ſhows himſelf alſo to be a critic of no mean acuteneſs; but we muſt be excuſed from entering into the minutiæ of polemical divinity.

Mr. BIDLAKE's ſecond volume of "Sermons on various Subjects," contains many which have been publiſhed before at the requeſt of the ſeveral congregations to whom they have been addreſſed: in this honorable teſtimony to the preacher's merit we heartily join. The general object of theſe ſermons is to inculcate practical piety, and enforce the duties of morality. Mr. B. "ſtudiouſly avoids every thing of a controverſial nature, thinking the pulpit ill adapted for diſputation, and eſteeming life ſufficiently diſcordant, without that moſt anomalous and diſguſting fury, religious animoſity." Happy would it be for ſociety were this ſentiment univerſally adopted!

Mr. PALMER of Hackney, has publiſhed "An Apology for the Chriſtian Sabbath, &c." intended as a defence of Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View, &c." The object of Mr. P. is to prove that the Sabbath is a divine inſtitution of perpetual and univerſal obligation. In this well-meant attempt Mr. P. has certainly failed; if he had enlarged in his able manner, on the moral advantages of a Sabbath, we ſhould have coincided with him; but when he attempts to prove that the perpetuity of a a Jewiſh inſtitution is *obligatory* on Chriſtians, we cannot accede to his concluſions.

Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View." has called forth the pen of a Layman, who has publiſhed a ſeries of "Letters" to that gentleman on the doctrine of hereditary depravity, which he oppoſes with much ingenuity and force of argument.

The Biſhop of CHESTER's "Charge" to the Clergy of his Dioceſe, does honor to the Right Rev. Prelate's underſtanding: we ſee nothing of that intemperance and illiberality which have occaſionally diſgraced ſimilar performances. The Biſhop takes occaſion to notice the idle dreams of certain viſionaries, who are continually applying the ſcripture prophecies to the occurrences of the preſent times. We are pleaſed to hear this learned divine ſtate himſelf to be of opinion, that "from the prophetical books, to which the extraordinary events now paſſing on earth naturally turn the attention of every religious mind, no expectation can reaſonably be deduced, that the prophecies yet unfulfilled

filled are drawing to a ſpeedy concluſion. The objects are there preſented to the view in ſo indiſtinct a form, that the moſt penetrating eye can "ſee men only as trees walking."

"A Commentary with Notes on part of the Book of the Revelations of St. John, by the late JOHN SNODGRASS, D. D. &c." The death of the author prevented the completion of this work, which evinces much learning, piety, and ingenuity. The interpretation of the Book of Prophecies has bewildered many a ſound theologian, and crazed many a religious enthuſiaſt. We coincided with the Right Rev. Author, whoſe opinion on this ſubject we have juſt taken the liberty of quoting.

Mr. GILPIN, Vicar of Boldre, has publiſhed a volume of plain practical "Sermons preached to a Country Congregation." It has been the practice of this very amiable divine to take with him in his walks a memorandum book with a text or two of Scripture written in it. Without intending to purſue his ſubject to any length, he uſed to take down ſuch reflections as naturally flowed from it, and, on his return home, methodize and expand his matter as was deemed neceſſary. This, far from being a laborious and ſevere employment, is rather an enlivening mode of ſtudy, which he ſtrongly recommends to the younger clergy; for whoſe inſtruction he has printed at the cloſe of his volume a few "Hints" taken from his own memorandum book: "they are mere ſketches" ſays Mr. Gilpin, "though perhaps for that reaſon they have more ſpirit than finiſhed pieces."

"The Libertine and Infidel led to Reflection, by calm Expoſtulation, &c. by JOHN DUNCAN, D. D." We know not of any work whoſe tendency is more directly to appeaſe ſectarian animoſity than this: the venerable divine who is the author of it, is moſt ſincerely attached to the the conſtitution and church as eſtabliſhed in this country; ſtill however he is not blind to the abuſes which exiſt in both of them, and in the character of a true friend, is deſirous for their total eradication. He liſtens not to idle tales of the growing depravity of the preſent generation; but encourages the Chriſtian to believe that a re-eſtabliſhed and peaceable order of things is ſecretly advancing to maturity and unforeſeen perfection; and that an inviſible hand is directing alike the ſelf-deſtructive licence of the libertine, and rage of the anarchiſt, on the one ſide, and the blind obſtinacy of the bigot, and the adorer of deſpotiſm, and of all eſtabliſhed abuſes on the other, to a beneficent purpoſe."

We ought to have noticed before, that a republication has iſſued from the Clarendon preſs of "Twenty-two Sermons" on various ſubjects, ſelected from the works of the celebrated Dr. Iſaac Barrow. The works of this great mathematician and learned divine, however antiquated the ſtyle, will always be reſpected for the abundance and ſolidity of the matter which they contain. It is remarkable that the preſent volume is abruptly uſhered into the world without preface, and without advertiſement.

Mr. Rowland Hill, on whoſe journal of a tour through the north of England we animadverted in our laſt Retroſpect, has provoked ſome "Remarks" from Dr. JOHN JAMIESON. Mr. Hill in his work introduced ſome ſevere obſervations on the Seceſſion Church of Scotland, and on the ſolemn League and Covenant, &c. to which Dr. Jamieſon has replied with much firmneſs and moderation, much mildneſs and ſagacity. The Doctor has with great appearance of ſucceſs, faſtened on Mr. Hill the guilt of miſrepreſentation: the charge is ſerious but the language in which it is conveyed perfectly becoming. Dr. Jamieſon in the courſe of his "Remarks" combats the arguments of his opponent in favor of itinerary and lay preaching, which, the Doctor thinks, have a tendency to ſow ſeeds of diſunion and diſorder. Mr. ROWLAND HILL in a pamphlet entitled "Plea for Union, and for a free Propagation of the Goſpel," has publiſhed a very maſterly reply to Dr. Jamieſon's Remarks and has vindicated lay preachers and itinerary preaching in a ſtyle which does much honor to his zeal and acuteneſs. The controverſy between theſe polemic divines has been very ably ſupported on both ſides. Mr. Hill has alſo publiſhed "Extracts of a Journal of a ſecond Tour from London through the Highlands of Scotland, &c."

The Reverend R. POLWHELE has been indiſcreet enough to write two vulgar "Letters," to the Reverend Dr. Hawke, who is branded as a canter, a crowd-catcher, &c. becauſe, zealouſly attached to the doctrines of the church of England, he is more than commonly earneſt in impreſſing them on the minds of his audience.

The Reverend M. CLOWES has publiſhed "Letters to a M. P. on the writings of Baron Swedenborg containing a full and complete refutation of the Abbé

Barruel's calumnies againſt the honorable author." That noted calumniator, the Abbé Barruel, is again broken upon the wheel: Mr. Clowes, in theſe letters, vindicates with much energy and manly ſenſe, the character and theology of Baron Swedenborg againſt the Abbé's groſs miſrepreſentation. The author moreover expounds, in a very clear and ſatisfactory manner, the whole Swedenborgian ſyſtem, to which he ſeems moſt ſincerely attached.

"Minutiæ; or little Things for the Poor of Chriſt's Flock," is an opuſculum by Dr. PEERS; the quaintneſs of the title prepares us for peculiarities in the performance, which is neither remarkable for its excellence nor inferiority.

"Conſiderations on the Book of Geneſis, in a ſeries of Letters," addreſſed to the biſhop of Llandaff: unable to conquer the chronological difficulties of this book and to reconcile its dates, the author of theſe letters gives it up as unworthy of belief. As there is nothing pert nor indecorous in the manner of this writer, the learned prelate to whom his work is addreſſed, may, perhaps be diſpoſed to obviate his difficulties.

Mr. PARKER has publiſhed "Three diſcourſes on the Lord's Supper, &c." there is no novelty in the arguments here adduced; on the contrary Mr. P. ſeems inſufficiently acquainted with his ſubject.

Among the many ſingle Sermons which have appeared, is to be diſtinguiſhed for its eloquence, Mr. HALL's on "Modern Infidelity." This gentleman in the early period of the French Revolution was one of thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves as champions in the cauſe of freedom; deeply ſenſibly of the atrocities with which that event has been accompanied, he now looks upon it with a degree of horror only to be paralleled by his former zeal and triumph on the occaſion. We remember a publication of Mr. Hall's on the "Freedom of the Preſs," which he perhaps will not thank us for bringing to his recollection; it is a ſplendid compoſition, and raiſed high our expectations of the preſent performance, which will not in any degree detract from the reputation as a writer which Mr. Hall very juſtly acquired. There are many parts of this ſermon to which we cannot in any degree aſſent; as a compoſition however, we are charmed with its glowing diction, and its rich and various imagery.

Among the ſingle Sermons we ſelect as worthy of attention, both from its intereſting ſubject and able execution. Mr. DAUBENY's on cruelty to dumb animals. —The object of Mr. HARE in his Viſitation Sermon before the archdeacon of Gloſter, is to extol the prieſthood; not merely their ſpiritual functions, but their emoluments and dignities. The nature of this diſcourſe may be collected from the heads into which it is divided: the preacher labors to prove "that an eſtabliſhed prieſthood is ſo agreeable to the nature and reaſon of man, that there is no inſtance of any civilized nation in which there has not been ſuch an eſtabliſhment. Secondly, that it is expreſsly declared in ſcripture, there ſhall be an eſtabliſhed and permanent prieſthood. Thirdly, that in this nation the eſtabliſhment of the prieſthood is not burdenſome to the community, but otherwiſe; and laſtly, that ſuch an eſtabliſhment has a natural tendency to increaſe the temporal as well as ſpiritual welfare of the people."

The Clergy in a diſtrict in the dioceſe of Lincoln, convened for the purpoſe of conſidering the State of Religion in its ſeveral pariſhes, have publiſhed their "Report;" in which, after having ſtated the number of places of worſhip, and the various denominations of thoſe who attend them, they have endeavoured to trace the cauſes of profaneneſs and irreligion, and to guard the church and government of this kingdom as much as poſſible againſt the effects of them. The reporters ſeem to have been very active and perſevering in their ſearch, and in the remedies which they have propoſed have given high offence to ſome mean-minded churchmen by their lenity and liberality.

Mr. HOLLIS has publiſhed "An Apology for the Diſbelief of revealed Religion." If any apology be neceſſary for a diſbelief of revealed religion, as this reſpectable infidel conceives it is, it ſhould be offered to the throne of Heaven: we acknowledge the juriſdiction of no earthly tribunal in matters of religion. Belief is an act not of volition, but neceſſity. Whether the *publication* of a man's reaſons for diſbelief requires an apology, is a different queſtion; at any rate we ſee not the uſe of ſuch a pamphlet as the preſent, which has but little novelty of argument.

The author of a pamphlet, entitled "Apeleutherus; or an Effort to attain Intellectual Freedom," has divided his work into three parts: in the two firſt he attacks public worſhip and religious inſtruction: In the third part, on Chriſtianity as a ſupernatural communication, he endeavours to ſhow that, in our ſituation, it is not the miracles which prove the truth of the religion, but it is the truth of the religion which proves the miracles.

The Biſhop of MEATH has publiſhed a volume of "Sermons preached on different Occaſions; to which are added, Three Charges and a Circular Addreſs to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Offory on the State of Ireland in the Year 1797." Theſe Sermons are chiefly, it may almoſt be ſaid entirely, of a political nature; and we are ſorry to remark in them a ſpirit of intolerance and vulgar rage highly unbecoming the character of a Chriſtian teacher.

The publication of a third volume of "Family Sermons," by Mr. WHITAKER, has completed that gentleman's deſign; which he has executed with conſiderable reputation to himſelf, and which is likely to be attended with benefit to others.

"Four Sermons" ſuited to the occaſion were preached at the 5th general meeting of the Miſſionary Society, by M. M. FINLAY, TOZER, MOODY, and BRODBELT, and have ſince been publiſhed. To theſe ſermons are ſubjoined the report of the directors, &c. from which it appears that the labors of the Miſſionaries have been hitherto attended with ſome ſucceſs, and that each annual meeting of the ſociety has increaſed in zeal, vigor, and unanimity. The following curious information occurs in the report of the directors: "Our hopes, likewiſe, have been raiſed by an unexpected ſolicitation from General Bowles, who was providentially led to reſide in London a few months, to ſend miſſionaries to the vaſt nation of the Creek Indians, ſituated on the Gulf of Mexico. Being one of the chiefs of that nation, and pleaſed, on inquiry, with the objects of our inſtitution, he promiſed to lay the matter before a national council on his return, and favor us immediately with the reſult. Should his propoſal be generally approved by them, we truſt you will empower the directors to accept the invitation, and ſend whatever number of perſons may appear beſt ſuited for the work."

The laſt publication which we think it neceſſary to mention in this theological department, (for we do not think neceſſary, nor have we room, to mention every pamphlet and ſingle ſermon which appears) is "A Summary of the Principal Evidences for the Truth and Divine Origin of the Chriſtian Revelation," by BEILBY, Lord Biſhop of London. This is a moſt valuable work, and together with the Elements of Chriſtian Theology, by the Biſhop of Lincoln, the Evidences of Chriſtianity by the Biſhop of Llandaff, and Mr. Kett's able book on Prophecy, ſhould be placed on his ſhelf by every parent who is deſirous to inſtruct his children in the religion of Jeſus.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Anecdotes of George Frederick Handel, and of John Chriſtopher Smith, with ſelect Pieces of Muſic compoſed by J. C. Smith, never before publiſhed." This work preſents us with but very few anecdotes of Handel that are new. Dr. Burney took great pains to procure from Germany what information could be collected relative to the early life of that great compoſer; what is added by the preſent biographer is leſs intereſting than might have been expected. The editor, however, explicitly tells us his deſign in the preſent publication, namely, that its profits may be appropriated to the uſe of the relations of Mr. Smith. This gentleman was the ſon of John Chriſtian Schmidt, who came over to England with Handel, and continued to live with him nearly till the time of his death. Mr. Smith, the ſubject of the preſent biographical memoir, received practical leſſons from the great muſician; and from the acquaintance which he formed during his travels abroad, and was fortunate enough to preſerve on his return to England, his manners were remarkably eaſy and poliſhed. As a practitioner, his execution does not ſeem to have been great; nor as a compoſer does his invention appear ſtrikingly original: his productions are pleaſing and elegant. Two portraits, one of Handel, and one of Smith adorn this volume, which it is to be hoped will, by an extenſive circulation, anſwer the intentions of the editor.

"Some Brief Memoirs" have been publiſhed "of the Life of David Hall, with an Account of the Life of his Father, John Hall." David Hall was one of the people called Quakers, who, by his talents and induſtry acquired a conſiderable eminence among them. The preſent little volume will be read not without ſome intereſt, probably not without improvement.

We have been much entertained in the peruſal of two volumes tranſlated from the French, of "Memoirs of Hippolite Clairon." This actreſs was for many years very juſtly admired on the Pariſian theatre: ſhe has long retired from the ſtage; and though almoſt in her 80th year, retains ſufficient intellect, and has ſummoned ſufficient vigor and reſolution to be herſelf

ſelf the author of theſe intereſting memoirs. Madame Clairon, though a character not immaculate, maintained through life a dignity and decorum of behavior which many perhaps who will cenſure her for occaſional foibles, would not have been able to have maintained againſt the conſtant and ſeductive ſolicitations to which ſhe was expoſed. Her perſon was graceful, her accompliſhments elegant and various, her natural talents, like her natural conſtitution, ſtrong and active. The preſent Memoirs contain anecdotes of ſeveral celebrated performers on the French ſtage: they abound in *moral* and judicious advice to females deſtined to the theatrical profeſſion, and give us no mean opinion of the moral and intellectual acquirements of this celebrated lady.

Mr. REDE's "Anecdotes of Biography, including many Modern Characters in the Circles of Faſhion and Official Life," are ſelected with judgment and related with ſpirit.

An Officer in the Eaſt India ſervice has publiſhed "Authentic Memoirs of Tippoo Sultaun; Accounts of his Campaigns with the Mahrattas, Rajahs, &c. with a preliminary Sketch of the Life and Character of Hyder Ali Khan." This officer ſeems to have been very ſcantily provided with materials for ſuch a publication as the preſent; they relate almoſt excluſively to the wars of the Sultaun with the Engliſh, the particulars of which have long ſince been known. Chaſms of ſome years occur in theſe meagre memoirs of Tippoo, which give no information of his internal polity and government.

A ſecond volume has appeared of the "Public Characters." The account we gave of the former volumes is applicable to the preſent. It abounds with new and curious facts, collected from the moſt authentic ſources.

"Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanarum; containing the Names and Characters of all the Engliſh Poets, from the Reign of Henry III. to the Cloſe of the Reign of Queen-Elizabeth. By Edward Phillips, Nephew of Milton. Firſt publiſhed in 1675, and now enlarged, by Additions to every Article, from ſubſequent Biographers and Critics." This is a very uſeful book of reference; it is not, however, a complete republication of Phillips's work, as the preſent is reſtricted to Engliſh poetry. The editor, to make amends, has largely extracted from Warton's Hiſtory of Poetry, and the works of other critics.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A work which for the delicacy of its engravings and ſplendor of its typography, if it has any parallel, has certainly no ſuperior in this country, is now publiſhing in honor to the memory of Linnæus by Dr. THORNTON. His "New Illuſtration of the Sexual Syſtem" of that great naturaliſt conſiſts of two parts; one containing the letter preſs, with the explanations, plates, and portraits; the other, ſelect ſpecimens of plants, exhibited with the utmoſt brilliancy and elegance. It is propoſed to complete this work in twelve numbers of one guinea each; three have already made their appearance.

The Linnæan Society purſues its labors with ardor and ſucceſs: a *fifth* volume of its "Tranſactions" has juſt made its appearance, containing, as uſual, various and valuable matter.

Mr. DONOVAN, whoſe elegant and correct publications are ſo univerſally admired by naturaliſts, has publiſhed, in one ſplendid quarto volume, "An Epitome of the Natural Hiſtory of the Inſects of China; compriſing Figures and Deſcriptions of one Hundred new, ſingular, and beautiful Specimens, together with ſome that are of Importance in Medicine, Domeſtic Economy, &c." This work conſiſts of 50 plates, ſome of which contain one figure only, others ſeveral. The ſpecific characters are added from Linnæus, Fabricius, &c. together with conciſe deſcriptions.

A very uſeful work to thoſe who are entering on the ſtudy of Botany, is the "Britiſh Garden," in two octavo volumes. This work contains a deſcriptive catalogue of hardy plants, indigenous, or cultivated in the climate of Great Britain, with their general and ſpecific characters, Latin and Engliſh names, natural countries, and time of flowering. The plan purſued in theſe volumes, namely, that of familiariſing to unlearned botanical ſtudents the Linnæan language by the uſe of correſponding Engliſh terms, was introduced by the Litchfield Society; and from its obvious utility, has been very generally adopted ſince. It ought to be mentioned, that the author of this volume has abbreviated the Linnæan ſyſtem, by proceeding at once from Syngeneſia to Cryptogamia, and by diſpoſing among the ſimple claſſes thoſe of Gynandria, Monœcia, Diœcia, and Polygamia. Theſe claſſes, however, are given in an appendix in their old form.

Dr. HULL, in his "Britiſh Flora," has ſtrictly adhered to the Linnæan claſſification: this uſeful little work is divided into two parts, the firſt comprehending the firſt 23 claſſes, and the ſecond being devoted entirely to cryptogamous plants.

The fourth and fifth faſciculi are publiſhed of Dr. ROXBURGH's "Plants of the Coaſt of Coromandel." It is ſufficient to ſay that the engravings and colors are executed with the ſame elegance and accuracy which diſtinguiſhed the former parts of this magnificent work.

We are happy to announce a third edition of Dr. LETTSOM's "Naturaliſts' and Travellers' Companion." This uſeful and ſcientific volume is now conſiderably improved and enlarged. The ſame gentleman has publiſhed a new edition of his "Natural Hiſtory of the Tea-Tree, with Obſervations on the Medicinal Quality of Tea, and on the Effects of Tea-drinking."

An anonymous tranſlator has publiſhed the Abbé Spallanzani's "Tracts on the Nature of Animals and Vegetables." This work, which has but juſt made its appearance in the Engliſh language, was written many years ago, and ſo long ſince as the year 1777 was tranſlated into French by M. Senebier, a Swiſs philoſopher. The preſent is ſuſpected not to be a tranſlation from the original of Spallanzani, but from the French of Senebier, of whoſe learned notes the editor has not availed himſelf. There are alſo numerous omiſſions in the preſent volume, which conſiderably detract from its value.

PHYSICS.

Dr. BABINGTON has publiſhed "A New Syſtem of Mineralogy, in the Form of Catalogue, after the Manner of Baron Born's Syſtematic Catalogue of the Collection of Foſſils of Madlle. Eleonore de Raab." This work is indeed a catalogue: it is much to be regretted, that the ſcientific author has not expatiated more on the chemical properties, &c. of the claſſes and orders, the genera and ſpecies of the mineral bodies: ſometimes even Dr. B. has given us merely the names of the varieties in the Engliſh, French, and German languages. We have no right, however, to expect from any one the performance of more than he propoſes. Dr. Babington, in making public the ſyſtem which he adopted in forming from the late Earl of Bute's extenſive and valuable collection of minerals a more compendious and ſelect cabinet, hoped that he might conſiderably abridge the labor of thoſe who ſhould hereafter engage in a ſimilar taſk. This he will certainly effect: his work is compiled with great judgment, and will unqueſtionably be of uſe to thoſe who wiſh to acquire a comprehenſive knowledge of minerals, but who have neither leiſure nor inclination, even if they have opportunity, to conſult the numerous works through which the neceſſary information lies ſcattered." The preſent work is to be conſidered as a continuation of the "Syſtematic Arrangement of Minerals which Dr. Babington publiſhed in the year 1795.

That moſt acute and indefatigable philoſopher Mr. KIRWAN, has publiſhed a volume of "Geological Eſſays," in which he has diſplayed that knowledge of chemiſtry, mineralogy, and natural philoſophy in general, with which his capacious mind is ſo abundantly furniſhed. It will not be expected that we ſhould give the outlines of this theory of the original formation of the earth, and of its ſubſequent various viciſſitudes; we can only ſay, in general terms, that the author ſeems particularly to have in view the reconciliation of the facts which geology teaches with thoſe which are taught in the Moſaic hiſtory, and the ſubverſion of the Huttonian doctrine and that of the Volcaniſts.

The public is alſo indebted to Mr. KIRWAN for a moſt valuable "Eſſay on the Analyſis of Mineral Waters." To aſcertain the ingredients, and proportions of thoſe ingredients, which enter into the compoſition of mineral waters, has often baffled the ſkill of the acuteſt chemiſts and mineralogiſts. The art of analyſing is yet but very imperfectly known. Mr. K. however, on this, as on every other ſubject which employs his attention, has thrown conſiderable light. After having made ſome general remarks on the enlargement which has taken place within the laſt twenty years of the boundaries of chemical ſcience, and of the improvements in particular which have been made in reſpect to the analyſation of mineral waters, he thus unfolds the object of his publication: "To ſtate, add to, and generalize theſe improvements, by propoſing new teſts, and new limitations of the powers of thoſe already known, in caſes where none were before determined, or where they were inaccurately aſſigned; alſo by ſubſtituting more direct methods of inveſtigation, to the random methods before employed, and various new modes of eſtimating the quantity of each of the ſubſtances diſcovered, is the purpoſe of the following ſheets."

Meſſrs. A. and C. R. AIKINS' "Syllabus" of a courſe of lectures which they delivered, with honor to themſelves and inſtruction to their auditors, on Chemiſtry, evinces extenſive knowledge on the ſubject.

The ſame may be ſaid of Mr. **WM. HENRY**'s "General View of the Nature and Object of Chemiſtry, and of its Application to Arts and Manufactures."

It will be learned with pleaſure, that a ſecond volume has been publiſhed of "The Philoſophy of Nature," by the late Mr. **SMELLIE**. The writings of this gentleman have not ranked him with our moſt profound philoſophers; but the taſte, the knowledge, and the good ſenſe which they diſplay, have juſtly given him the character of a very elegant and reſpectable author. The preſent volume, like that which preceded it, contains many curious facts: it is replete with amuſement, and by no means deſtitute of inſtruction.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

An anonymous author has tranſlated into Engliſh verſe, "The Firſt Book of Titus Carus Lucretius, on the Nature of Things," as a ſpecimen of his abilities to complete the arduous taſk he has undertaken, of tranſlating the whole poem. This taſk, it ſeems, is already in great forwardneſs, and the remaining books will ſoon be committed to the preſs in ſeparate and ſucceſſive parts, ſhould the tranſlator receive that encouragement of which he is ſo naturally ſolicitous. The public, we underſtand, is indebted for this verſion of the great philoſophic poet, to the gentleman who ſome time ſince publiſhed a tranſlation of Catullus: the ſame mediocrity attends his preſent labors which accompanied them on the former occaſion. It will be recollected that in Dr. **DRAKE**'s "Literary Hours" were inſerted ſome ſpecimens of an intended tranſlation of Lucretius, by Mr. **GOOD**, in blank verſe: a compariſon of parallel paſſages by theſe two gentlemen, makes us ſtill more impatient for the completion of Mr. **GOOD**'s tranſlation. "The Firſt and Fourth Books of the Odes of Horace," have been tranſlated into Engliſh verſe by an anonymous poet, who has in a conſiderable degree transfuſed into our own language the ſpirit and elegance of his original. The great fault of the preſent tranſlation, and indeed of every one from the ſame poet, with which we are acquainted, is its expanſion of the original: in every other reſpect it has great merit; the verſification is eaſy, the language poliſhed, and the metre various.

The controverſy on the ſubject of the war of Troy, ſeems not to be yet ended: Mr. **BRYANT** has addreſſed "An Expoſtulation" to the Britiſh Critic, on its reviews of his Diſſertation, in which he uſes language not to be tolerated even from a man of his years and his acquirements. The Britiſh Critic has reviewed this bitter and acrimonious Expoſtulation with much ſpirit, much temper, and much learning.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. **KOLLMANN**'s "Eſſay on Practical Muſical Compoſition" bears a very high character among the profeſſors and amateurs of that delightful art. Mr. K. is ſaid to be thoroughly maſter of his ſubject, and to have treated it in a more ſcientific manner than any preceding author in the Engliſh language.

The Naval Atchievements of our gallant ſeamen, which have caſt ſuch a ſplendor on the preſent war, are indeed moſt worthy to be recorded by ſome national monument of high magnificence and taſte. It is well known that ſuch a commemoration has been contemplated, and that a ſubſcription has been ſet on foot for that purpoſe—a private and precarious ſubſcription to erect a public monument of national glory! Under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence a committee was appointed, who gave to our artiſts an invitation to exerciſe their genius, and ſend in their deſigns. Various are the opinions as to the ſort of monument which ought to be erected: Mr. **FLAXMAN**, in a "Letter to the Committee," &c. objects againſt an obeliſk or column, and indeed againſt any architectural erection, and recommends a coloſſal ſtatue, 230 feet high, to be placed on Greenwich hill, near the Obſervatory, to be ſeen from the river and from the Kent road. He has given plates to illuſtrate his idea; which is ſeverely reprobated by an architect, Mr. **ALEXANDER DUFOUR**, who contends "that a monument of architecture, in which the talents of different artiſts muſt neceſſarily combine, is more durable and more proper than a ſtatue, to tranſmit to poſterity the talents, the bravery, and the richneſs that diſtinguiſh the Britiſh nation." We have read in one of the public papers a letter from Mr. **OPIE** on this ſubject, who propoſed (if we remember right) the eſtabliſhment of a gallery of paintings, which ſhould exhibit a ſeries of our naval victories from former to the preſent and to future times. This plan has at leaſt one advantage over both the others, that it would provide a conſtant ſource of employment and emulation not only to artiſts of the preſent day, but to thoſe of the riſing, and of every future generation.

Mr. **SAMUEL IRELAND** (lately deceaſed) has publiſhed the ſecond volume of his "Graphic Illuſtrations of Hogarth,"

garth," from pictures and drawings in his poſſeſſion. Many of the plates which this volume contains are well engraven, and ſome of the deſcriptions which attend them, animated and intereſting. They are forty-nine in number.

Mr. ADOLPHUS has publiſhed the firſt volume of his "Britiſh Cabinet," containing portraits of illuſtrious perſonages engraven from original pictures, with biographical memoirs. We cannot ſpeak in commendatory terms of this work; the engravings are of very unequal merit; the names of the original painters are not inſerted, and many of the perſonages, whoſe features are here exhibited and tranſmitted to poſterity have not rendered themſelves objects of gratitude or veneration by the celebrity either of their actions or their talents; it is to be hoped that Mr. Adolphus will evince a little more judgment in the future volumes of this work.

Mr. PINKERTON, whoſe honorable and perſevering zeal in the cauſe of learning is known full well, has publiſhed a very curious and elegant volume entitled "The Scottiſh Gallery, or Portraits of eminent Perſons in Scotland, &c." To this work is prefixed an Introduction on the riſe and progreſs of painting in Scotland, which, like the biographical accounts of the characters repreſented, has only one fault, that of being too ſhort. There are fifty-two portraits in this volume, moſt of which, are thoſe of perſons who have rendered their names familiar to our ears by their eminence in arms, in honors, or in learning. Many of theſe portraits are taken from pictures by the celebrated Jameſon, a pupil of Rubens, and copied by Mr. Robert Johnſon of Newcaſtle, whoſe miſerable death is related by our author in a moſt affecting manner. Mr. P. ſtates in his preface, that if encouragement ſhould ariſe, another volume of the ſize of the preſent would contain the moſt curious of the remaining portraits. It is much to be hoped that the completion of ſo intereſting and able a work will not be impeded by the want of public patronage.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The fifth and laſt volume of the "Aſiatic Reſearches," printed from the Calcutta edition, is now before the public. It is a degrading reflection that there are at this time ſeveral gentlemen who are deterred by the want of patronage from exerciſing their ſkill in Eaſtern languages in the tranſlation of many curious and valuable works relative to the hiſtory, civil and religious, of an ancient and a poliſhed people.

Captain SCOTT, the ingenious tranſlator of Feriſhta's Hiſtory of Dekkan, and of the reigns of the late Emperors of Hindooſtan, has juſt tranſlated from the Perſic of Einaiut Oollah, an Oriental romance entitled "Bahar-Danuſh, or the Garden of Knowledge:" in the preface to theſe volumes he acknowledges his predilection for hiſtorical ſubjects, and tells us that by the advice of his friends and his bookſeller he undertook the tranſlation of a romance as more likely, from its amuſing nature, to remunerate him by its extent of ſale for the labor and expenſe of publication!" "Until the honorable Eaſt India Company," ſays he, "or the Univerſity, ſhall extend their patronage of Eaſtern literature to at leaſt the gratuitous printing of its tranſlations, we muſt not be ſurpriſed at Perſian and Arabian *tales* from Orientaliſts, who in general, cannot afford to wait the ſlow return of a *library book*." Bahar Danuſh abounds with heroic atchievements, love intrigues, and marvellous adventures; the language and imagery have frequently all the glow and pomp of Oriental magnificence. Many excellent notes, illuſtrative of obſcure paſſages, are added by the ingenious tranſlator, to whom we are alſo indebted for an intereſting volume of "Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, tranſlated from the Arabic and Perſian," in the ſelection of which are diſplayed much judgment and taſte, and in the execution conſiderable abilities.

"The Story of Al Raoui" is an Arabian tale, mentioned in the preface to Vathek, very characteriſtic of Eaſtern manners: it is tranſlated into Engliſh and German; the typography is beautiful.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"Iter Britanniarum; or that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain, with a new Comment by the REV. THOMAS REYNOLDS, A. M." The commentators who have attempted an explanation of this *Iter*, at leaſt of that part of it which relates to Britain, are numerous; although many, however, have incidentally touched upon it, not any we believe have expreſsly made it the ſubject of inquiry, within the laſt century, excepting Mr. Reynolds, who juſtly conceives that the materials of elucidation are now more numerous than at any former period; many Roman antiquities, having been found in different parts of our iſland, our maps being improved, and the diſtances of towns being now accurately aſcertained. With theſe advantages before him, Mr. Reynolds engaged in the undertaking which, ſays he, "proceeds on the ſound and excellent foundation which the former commentators had laid, and will not be found to differ from them but where they ſeem not to have had it in their power to reach the truth." As to the execution of this work, we are not competent to offer any opinion: it has been looſely praiſed in one of our periodical journals *; and in another, with much learning and much labor, ſeverely criticiſed as an attempt which "ſo raſhly made, to diſlocate the whole body (as it were) of the Roman topographers in Britain, and to lead us back into the chaos from which we had emerged, required a ſtrong hand of correction to baffle the attempt, and a keen ſpirit of cenſure to reprobate the raſhneſs †."

"Literary Antiquities of Greece; as developed in an attempt to aſcertain Principles for a new Analyſis of the Greek Tongue, and to exhibit thoſe Principles as applied to the Elucidation of many Paſſages in the ancient Hiſtory of that Country, &c. by the Rev. PHILIP ALLWOOD." This is a moſt curious and learned work, in which the author has ſucceeded in the very arduous attempt of diſpelling the cloud which hung over the early hiſtory of Greece, and ſeemed to ſhroud it with darkneſs almoſt impenetrable: that country, he obſerves, no leſs than Egypt, may be ſtyled the Mother of Monſters: monſters which have poſſeſſed themſelves of the extenſive domains of antiquity, and effectually deterred the learned, till comparatively of late years, from any ſucceſsful reſearch. "It is with the view," he continues, "of exploring ſome tracks in theſe infeſted regions, which the foot of diſcovery has never trod; and of aſcertaining more perfectly the ſituations and qualities of others which have been only ſuperficially obſerved; that I have ventured to digreſs from the ordinary paths of literature, and to attempt, by engaging ſome of theſe terrific beings upon their own grounds, to oblige them by force to relinquiſh their poſſeſſions." The author has diſplayed a degree of ſtrength and proweſs in theſe conflicts equal to the bravery which prompted him to undertake them.

The Society of Antiquaries, in proſecution of their deſign of publiſhing deſcriptions of the principal ancient churches of England, have given us "Some account of the Abbey-Church of Bath, illuſtrative of the Plans, Elevations and Sections of that Building." The Committee appointed to conduct this undertaking have ſtated it as their opinion, that it would be more ſatisfactory to ſelect ſuch churches for their firſt ſpecimen, as gave examples of the different ſtyles of building in different ages, and of which at the ſame time no good account was extant, than to follow any topographical or chronological arrangement. The firſt, therefore, which they ſelected was the chapel of St. Stephen in Weſtminſter, as a ſpecimen of the moſt ornamental ſtyle of architecture in the time of Edward III. The cathedral of Exeter was next choſen, both as being of uncommon elegance in a plainer ſtyle about the ſame period, and as being wholly unpubliſhed with the exception only of the great weſt window. The Committee ſtate that they have now ſelected for publication the Abbey-Chapel of Bath, as being the laſt building of any magnificence erected in this country in a ſtyle purely Gothic, and almoſt the only one which remains exactly in the ſtate in which it was originally deſigned. In this work, which from the elegance and accuracy of its execution does honor to the ſociety, there are ten plates, to each of which is a copious and lucid explanation.

The Rev. JOHN MILNER has publiſhed "The Hiſtory Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Wincheſter." In this work the writer diſplays a ſtrange mixture of ignorance and learning, and unites the ſtrong ſenſe of a man with the ſtupid credulity of a crone. Mr. Milner, we ſcarcely need tell our readers, is a Papiſt; his prejudices in favor of the religion to which he is attached, have in the courſe of this digreſſive work, prompted him to a culpable palliation of the crimes of thoſe Engliſh monarchs who have perſecuted the profeſſors of the proteſtant religion, and to an equally culpable calumniation of ſome characters of high reſpectability, who contributed to promote the Reformation. The preſent work on the whole is by no means likely to add to the reputation of Mr. Milner as an antiquarian, a man of learning or of candor: we are indebted to it however, for ſome admirable "Reflections on the Principles and Inſtitution of Popery, with reference to Civil Society and Government, eſpecially that

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* Monthly Review for April 1800, p. 349, et ſeq.

† Britiſh Critic for December 1799, p. 639, and for January 1800, p. 21 et ſeq. They who feel intereſted in this ſubject will doubtleſs read the learned and acute criticiſm from which the above extract is taken.

of this Kingdom," by Dr. **STURGES**, Prebendary of Wincheſter, &c. who aſſerts in plain terms, and with abundant evidence that the hiſtory of Mr. Milner is in fact made ſo much the vehicle of an apology for Popery, and a ſatire on the Reformed Religion in general, eſpecially that of the Church of England, that this ſeems to have been the object predominant in the author's mind; and the oſtenſible ſubject, the Hiſtory of Wincheſter properly ſo called, ſecondary only and ſubject to it. Dr. Sturges's Reflections may not only be conſidered as a refutation of the objectional parts of Mr. Milner's Hiſtory, but as a comprehenſive and able defence of Proteſtant principles in general.

The falſe and illiberal aſperſions on the memory and writings of Dr. Hoadley, have called forth "A Letter to the Rev. John Milner," from the pen of Dr. **ROBERT HOADLEY ASHE**, who has defended his celebrated relation with much firmneſs, ardor, and ſucceſs.

GENEALOGY.

On a former occaſion we noticed a general hiſtory of the Stuarts from the earlieſt period of their authentic hiſtory to the preſent times, by a lineal deſcendant from the ancient kings of Scotland, Andrew Stuart, Eſq. A refutation of this genealogy has been attempted by an anonymous writer in a Letter to Mr. Stuart, who in his turn has publiſhed a "Supplement" to his former work, in reply to the anonymous Refutor. The few who feel intereſted in this ſubject will themſelves refer to the publication: although it is not for us to enter into the merits of the queſtion we cannot avoid noticing in terms of ſevereſt reprehenſion, the petulance, the vulgarity and miſrepreſentation which diſgrace the pages of this anonymous Genealogiſt.

MEDICINE, &c.

Numerous as are the works perpetually iſſuing from the preſs on this ſubject, we have lately diſcovered but very few which require to be noticed at any length. It gives us the greateſt pleaſure to remark that every new experiment on the cow-pox is corroborative of its mildneſs, and of its efficacy in reſiſting the variolous contagion. Dr. **JENNER**, to whoſe ardent ſpirit of inveſtigation the public is under ſuch deep obligations, has given us a "Continuation of Facts and Obſervations relative to the Variolæ Vaccinæ." The Doctor inſtituted a freſh ſeries of experiments on this ſubject in conſequence of the unfavorable reports concerning it which had been made by Dr. Woodville, whoſe patients, it ſeems, had many of them puſtules ſcattered over the body: in ſome of theſe moreover, the puſtules were confluent, and in one inſtance the patient died. On examining Dr. Woodville's experiments, however, it appears that a conſiderable number of his patients were inoculated with *ſmall-pox matter* the third or fifth day after inſerting the ichor of the vaccine! The patients therefore having been infected with the ſmall-pox, it is not wonderful that thoſe who were inoculated from them ſhould receive the ſame diſeaſe. Dr. Woodville's practice, and that of the other gentlemen who have adopted this new inoculation continue we learn with unvaried and unequivocal ſucceſs.

Dr. **PEARSON'S** "Obſervations on the Bilious Fevers of 1797, 1798, and 1799" do credit to his medical ſagacity and mode of treatment, and will be read with much advantage by gentlemen of the profeſſion.

The ſame may be ſaid of a "Medical Practitioner's ſhort Account of an infectious malignant Fever as it appeared at Uxbridge, &c." In this little tract the good effects of yeaſt and vital air in the different ſtages of the diſorder are inſiſted on.

Dr. **ANDREE**, has publiſhed "Some few Caſes and Obſervations on the Treatment of Fiſtula in Ano, Mortifications, the Venereal Diſeaſe, and Strictures of the Urethra." Although this work contains but little that is new, it may be read with advantage by ſtudents in Surgery. We are happy to learn, from the Doctor's practice, that an operation for the fiſtula in ano, is by no means ſo generally neceſſary as we imagined: various methods of cure are detailed, which the Doctor ſucceſsfully purſued without having recourſe to the knife.

Dr. **SUTTON**, in his "Conſiderations reſpecting Pulmonary Conſumptions," is of opinion that the ſource of this diſeaſe is really in the inteſtines, and that the lungs ſuffer ſecondarily: he ſupports his opinion with ſome degree of plauſibility.

Mr. **BURN'S** "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus" is ſufficiently accurate: it cannot be expected that a work on this ſubject ſhould contain any novelty. Mr. **SANDFORD** and Mr. **TWEEDIE** have both of them given us lectures: the former gentleman in "A few Practical Remarks on the Medicinal Effects of Wine and Spirits," the latter in his "Hints on Temperance and Exerciſe:" theſe pamphlets though very uſeful and praiſeworthy have very little novelty to recommend them.

Mr. BELL has publiſhed the *third* part of his "Syſtem of Diſſections:" this number contains diſſections of the perinæum and the pelvis. The author deſcribes with much accuracy the muſcles and veſſels of the perinæum and the parts contained in the pelvis, with the method and order of diſſecting them: the plates like thoſe of the former numbers are finiſhed with much accuracy and neatneſs.

Dr. ROWLEY has publiſhed what he calls "The moſt cogent Reaſons why aſtringent Injections, cauſtic Bougies, and violent Salivations ſhould be baniſhed for ever from Practice, &c." This is a reſpectable publication, and certainly not the leſs ſo, that the practice which it inculcates differs not materially from that of the generality of profeſſors.

Mr. JAMES PARKINSON, whoſe Medical Admonitions we mentioned before, has publiſhed a very uſeful little work, entitled "The Villager's Friend and Phyſician, &c. This familiar addreſs on the Preſervation of Health and the removal of Diſeaſe on its firſt appearance, is ſuppoſed to be delivered by a country apothecary, who in the firſt place lays down rules for attaining and promoting a healthy conſtitution, and afterwards deſcribes in a clear and diſtinct manner the ſymptoms by which the more ordinary diſeaſes may at firſt be detected, and the remedies by which they may moſt ſucceſsfully be oppoſed.

Dr. HAYGARTH of Bath, in a pamphlet on the ſubject, proves that the application of *wooden* tractors, anſwers every purpoſe of the patent metallic ones. In ſhort, whatever effect has been produced in the courſe of their operation, is by him attributed ſolely to the influence of imagination!

Dr. FOTHERGILL's "Eſſay on the Preſervation of ſhipwrecked Mariners, in Anſwer to the prize Queſtion of the Humane Society," if it affords but few original ſuggeſtions is yet uſeful, as collecting in a ſmall compaſs thoſe which were before ſcattered in various publications.

Dr. FERRIAR in his "Eſſay" on the Digitalis purpurea, ſeems to be almoſt as ſanguine of its ſucceſsful operation in a variety of caſes as Dr. Beddoes: we cannot ſay that the peruſal of the preſent ingenious publication, has removed our doubts of its efficacy, or our fears of the dangerous conſequences which might enſue from a general uſe of this deleterious drug. In real pulmonary conſumption it is an acknowledged palliative of the ſymptoms, but does not ſeem efficacious as a cure; on the contrary, although in a number of caſes the ſymptoms were either abated or perhaps entirely removed; the Doctor acknowledges that the diſeaſe broke out again, and ſometimes in a more violent and alarming manner.

Dr. GIBBON's "Medical Caſes and Remarks," are not particularly ſtriking; the volume conſiſts, of two parts:—I. On the good effect of Salivation in Jaundice, ariſing from Calculi:—II. On the free Uſe of Nitre in Hæmorrhagy.

A ſecond volume has been publiſhed of the "Tranſactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge:" this volume contains a great number of very curious caſes reported by Phyſicians and Surgeons of the firſt eminence; and has a leſs proportion of inſignificant communication, than almoſt any ſimilar publication. The Society publiſhed their former volume in the year 1793: if the ſame ſyſtem of cautious delay were generally adopted, the papers which are publiſhed by different Societies, would indeed be fewer, but certainly more ſelect and valuable.

The Medical and Phyſical Journal, conducted by the Doctors BRADLEY, BATTY, and NOEHDEN, is, we conclude, in the hands of every intelligent practitioner.

The laſt work which we have to mention is Mr. EDY's "Plain and uſeful Inſtructions for the relief and cure of Ruptures, &c. &c." Mr. Edy it ſeems is a vender of elaſtic truſſes and other inſtruments for the relief of deformed perſons.

VOYAGES TRAVELS AND TOURS.

Under this head, the work which firſt arreſts our attention is the account of "A Miſſionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean, performed in the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, in the ſhip Duff, commanded by Captain JAMES WILSON." Whatever may be the religious tenets of thoſe who read this volume, it will be impoſſible for them to withhold their admiration of the ſincerity and zeal which the Miſſionaries evinced, in performing a long and laborious voyage, for the excluſive purpoſe of imparting to unenlightened ſavages the bleſſings of Chriſtianity; and to the honor of thoſe who embarked, it ſhould be known that their conduct during the voyage was exemplarily pious, and whenever they landed, was marked by mildneſs and moderation. That the Miſſionaries ſucceeded not completely in the object of their voyage is not ſurprizing:

the Otaheitans, however benevolent and kind and docile, are ſtill like the other iſlanders attached to the cuſtoms and ſuperſtitions of their foreſathers; nor can it be concealed that the Calviniſtic doctrines which were inculcated, are of too gloomy and uninviting nature to ſeduce their reluctant affections. The preſent voyage is compiled from the journals of the officers and miſſionaries: the narrative of it is introduced by a preliminary diſcourſe, containing a geographical and hiſtorical account of Otaheite, of the Society Iſlands, of the Friendly Iſlands, of Navigator's Iſland, of the Marqueſas, &c. &c. &c. A letter of excellent inſtruction follows from the Directors of the Society, to Captain Wilſon; and the body of the work is ſucceeded by an Appendix, divided into fourteen ſections, compriſing an account of the inhabitants, religion, manners, natural hiſtory, &c. of Otaheite; and concluding with twenty-one articles of faith drawn up and ſubſcribed by the Miſſionaries. The volume is moreover illuſtrated with maps, charts, and views, drawn by Mr. W. Wilſon, and engraven by ſome of the moſt eminent artiſts.

Mr. Coote, Chaplain to his Lordſhip, has publiſhed the narrative of "A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean, in the years 1738, and 1739, written by himſelf." His Lordſhip when he commenced this voyage was only nineteen years of age; much ſolidity of remark therefore, or minuteneſs of reſearch were not to be expected: the preſent volume moreover, loſes much of its intereſt from the long interval which elapſed between the voyage and the publication. His journal at the time muſt have been extremely valuable, but the path which he trod has ſince been ſo repeatedly purſued by travellers of various taſtes and qualifications, that the new information imparted by the preſent pages is very inconſiderable. His Lordſhip is a lively and elegant writer, and ſeems even at the early age when this voyage was performed, to have taken a wide excurſive range in the garden of Claſſical Literature. The preſent volume is illuſtrated with a portrait of his Lordſhip and with ſeveral engravings of ancient buildings and inſcriptions, and with a chart of his courſe. Mr. Coote has moreover prefixed Memoirs of the noble Author's Life: concerning the private portion of which, his biographer has very prudently ſaid little.

Major Symes has publiſhed a very curious and intereſting "Account of an Embaſſy to the kingdom of Ava, ſent by the Governor General of India, in the year 1795." The authority of the kingdom of Ava extends to the frontiers of the Engliſh dominions in Bengal: it has now by right of conqueſt added to itſelf the former ſovereignties of Pegue and Siam, and the collective empire is called Birman. Some delinquents of the Birman empire having taken refuge near Chittagong, the boundary of the Britiſh territories; the haughty monarch, without ſoliciting their ceſſion from the company, abruptly marched an army into its diſtricts for the purpoſe of taking the fugitives into captivity. A diſpute naturally enſued, which was amicably adjuſted by the united ſpirit and diſcretion of General Erſkine. To prevent, however, for the future, any ſuch unceremonious incurſions, and to impreſs the mighty Emperor of Ava with juſt ideas of the power and amity of the Britiſh nation, as well as to ſettle ſome commercial tranſactions, the Governor General, Lord Teignmouth, thought it expedient to ſend a formal embaſſy to the Birman court. Major Symes was the gentleman very wiſely ſelected for this purpoſe, and the pages before us relate, in an elegant and ſtriking manner, the progreſs and reception of the embaſſy. Our knowledge of the vaſt empire of Ava has hitherto been very imperfect; Major Symes, by that curioſity, and eagerneſs for information, which, in conjunction with other qualities, rendered him peculiarly proper to conduct the deputation, has now corrected our geographical errors in regard to that kingdom, has increaſed our acquaintance with its natural hiſtory, and given us much information as to the religion of the Birmans, their various eſtabliſhments, civil, military and eccleſiaſtical, their manners and cuſtoms, as alſo the power and extent of the empire.

In our laſt Retroſpect, we mentioned that Dr. Hunter had tranſlated, with a rapidity that precluded correctneſs, Sonini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt: a more labored and more accurate verſion has ſince made its appearance in one ſplendid quarto, by an anonymous writer, who, offended at the celerity of his rival's pen, indulges himſelf in language highly unbecoming and indecorous. On a compariſon of the two tranſlations, the preſent is decidedly ſuperior: the writer is far more intimately acquainted with the French language, than the Doctor, whoſe miſconſtructions were very frequent and ſometimes even ludicrous: and as a Natural Hiſtorian, the ſuperiority of the preſent tranſlator is ſtill more ſtriking. The volume is illuſtrated with many beautiful engravings, and with a map of the country.

Familiar as we have become with the Highlands of Scotland, by the repreſentation of various travellers; yet each ſucceſſive touriſt who rambles among theſe northern hills, preſents us with ſome new pictures, or imparts to us ſome new information. Dr. GARNETT, the Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Royal Inſtitution, has highly gratified the public by his "Obſervations on a Tour through the Highlands, &c." It is impoſſible to read this work without perceiving that the author is a man of great taſte and ſcience: his deſcriptions are remarkably elegant and diſcriminative, ſtriking, and ſimple; and as a mineralogiſt, a botaniſt, and an antiquary, he is equally entitled to great reſpect. The volumes are illuſtrated by a map and 52 plates, engraven in the manner of Aquatinta, from drawings taken on the ſpot with great judgment, by Mr. Watts, a landſcape painter, who accompanied the author in his tour.

Mr. WIGSTEAD's "Remarks on a Tour to North and South Wales, in the year 1797," though not very ſtriking in themſelves, are uſeful as explanatory of ſome beautiful plates from Rowlandſon, Pugh, Hewitt, &c.

"The Cambrian Directory, or curſory Sketches of the Welſh Territories; with a Chart comprehending in one View, the adviſable Route, beſt Inns, Diſtances, &c." is an uſeful companion to the touriſt.

Mr. Park's Travels in the interior of Africa, &c. and Mr. Bryan Edward's "Hiſtory of the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt Indies," have both been abridged with much judgment from the original works: they are moreover printed in a very neat and correct manner.

A Tranſlation has appeared from the French of M. de Laſtenaye's "Rambles through Ireland." M. de L. is an emigrant, who became a traveller and an author for the purpoſe of ſupport. It is creditable to the hoſpitality of our Iriſh brethren, that this unfortunate wanderer —moneyleſs and on foot—during a ramble of ſix months, was only under the neceſſity of lodging at an inn five times! Let us never again hear repeated the ſlanderous epigram of Shenſtone. The rambles of M. de L. are written in a very lively ſtyle, and evince, though not much ſolidity of judgment, conſiderable acuteneſs of remark.

AGRICULTURE.

At the preſent period of an alarming and long continued ſcarcity, Agriculture is the ſubject of all others which moſt imperiouſly demands attention: we are happy therefore to find that the Bath Society which for many years have with laudable and conſpicuous zeal contributed towards its improvement by the publication of their Memoirs, continue their exertions with unabated activity. They have publiſhed a ninth volume of "Letters and Papers, &c" which though ſomewhat leſs bulky than thoſe which have preceded them, contains we think a far greater proportion of valuable and uſeful communications. There is an evil of great magnitude and importance, which ſeems to have eſcaped the conſideration of moſt perſons who have written on agricultural ſubjects, to which we would willingly call the attention of the ſociety. Our farmers have of late years paid particular regard to the breed of their ſtock, and numerous are the treatiſes which have been written on the beſt proportioned limbs of ſwine, of oxen and of ſheep: it is to be lamented that after the exerciſe of ſo much judgment in the ſelection of ſtock, we employ ſo little in the *management of their diſeaſes.* If a farmer has a cow or a bullock taken ill, he ſends for the neareſt *leech* in his neighbourhood; a fellow who knows as much of the diſeaſes of animals as the beaſt to which he is ſent for: indeed a ſet of beings cannot be more deadly ignorant than theſe conſequential gentlemen, who generally preſcribe *a drink* to the poor creatures, whatever be their ſymptoms, or whatever their complaints. The veterinary art has been thought of ſufficient importance to be cultivated in this kingdom, and we cannot help wiſhing that ſome of our numerous agricultural Societies would form an inſtitution for the regular inſtruction of perſons in the noſology of cattle. It would perhaps be conſidered as a little *infra dig.* by the profeſſion, or we ſhould recommend to thoſe many village ſurgeons, who ſlave and toil from morning till night, and ride half over the country for a few ſhillings, to offer their medical and phyſiological ſkill to the farmers in their neighbourhood; many of them would make much better of their time than they do at preſent. We merely give the hint: *ſat verbum.*

Mr. MARSHALL, whoſe numerous and uſeful publications on agricultural affairs have juſtly entitled any ſuggeſtion which may come from him to attention, has publiſhed "Propoſals for a Rural Inſtitute, or

College of Agriculture, and the other Branches of Rural Economy." We have no doubt, if ſuch a college were handſomely endowed, and conducted on a liberal and ſcientifical plan, that our ſyſtem of agriculture would be greatly benefitted. There is not much probability, however, that Government would afford much aſſiſtance to ſuch an inſtitution; and we have our apprehenſions that the ſubſcription of individuals would be inadequate to its eſtabliſhment. Mr. Marſhall has given the public a new edition of his "Minutes, Experiments, Obſervations, and General Remarks on Agriculture in the Southern Counties;" to which are prefixed, a Sketch of what he denominates the Vale of London, and an Outline of its Rural Economy, now firſt publiſhed.

Lord SOMERVILLE, in his "Addreſs to the Board of Agriculture, on the Subject of Sheep and Wool," declared his intention of wearing cloth made of Britiſh wool only; and ſpoke with ſome ſeverity againſt monopolies and other methods which he ſuppoſed had raiſed in an inordinate meaſure the price of Spaniſh wool; obſerving, at the ſame time, that Engliſh wool, with proper management, might be rendered of equal value with the Spaniſh. Theſe remarks provoked an anonymous "Anſwer to Lord Somerville's Addreſs," by a gentleman who appears to be a clothier of Glouceſterſhire; who contends, that the high price of Spaniſh wool is occaſioned, not by monopoly or other artificial methods, but by the war with Spain: he contends, moreover, that no cloths can be made but from Engliſh and Spaniſh wool mixed; and that to manufacture good cloth from Engliſh wool alone is impoſſible. This *Anſwer* has produced "A Reply," which is likewiſe anonymous. The author of this laſt tract, who ſeems well acquainted with the ſubject, ſhows that both in Yorkſhire and Somerſetſhire Engliſh wool only is employed in making excellent broad-cloths: he is an advocate, however, for the importation of Spaniſh wool, which he conceives would be properly employed in the manufacture of the lighter cloths intended for the Turkey trade, which we are now about to recover. This controverſy, though not conducted with a ſufficient degeee of courteſy, may be read with pleaſure, as it communicates information on an intereſting and important ſubject. To the Reply is annexed a remarkably fine ſpecimen of Engliſh cloth.

A ſecond volume is publiſhed of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture;" in which is comprehended much valuable information on various branches of huſbandry.

LAW.

Dr. NASMITH, in a charge delivered to the grand jury at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the Iſle of Ely, has conſidered at large "The Duties of Overſeers of the Poor, and the Sufficiency of the preſent Syſtem of Poor-Laws." Dr. N. is of opinion, that whatever abuſes exiſt in the management of the poor, they are attributable, not to the inſufficiency of the preſent laws, but to the neglect of them; conſequently, that any new ſtatutes would be unneceſſary. Annexed to this Charge are ſome Remarks on Mr. Saunders's "Obſervations on the Preſent State and Influence of the Poor Laws;" a work which we noticed in terms of high reſpect in a former Retroſpect. Mr. Saunders differed ſo diametrically from the preſent writer as to the efficacy of theſe laws, that he conſidered moſt of the evils, which are ſo loudly complained of in the management of the poor, to originate in the nature of the overſeer's office. Dr. Naſmith, in his Remarks, endeavours to invalidate the objection of Mr. Saunders. However we may differ in opinion from the Doctor, it is but juſtice to ſay, that his pamphlet evinces a great deal of judgment, much knowledge of his ſubject, and is written, in reſpect to Mr. Saunders, as becomes one gentleman when he differs in opinion from another. We are alſo indebted to Dr. Naſmith for an "Examination of the Statutes now in force relating to the Aſſize of Bread;" with Remarks on the Bill intended to be brought into Parliament by the Country Bakers." This like the former pamphlet proclaims the writer to be a man of good ſenſe and acute obſervation.

An anonymous author has publiſhed ſome very ſenſible and judicious "Obſervations on the Office of Conſtable, with a view to its Improvement." He propoſes an augmentation of the number of conſtables, and an alteration in the mode of their election: that in the execution of their duty, certain rules and orders of diſcipline ſhould be obſerved; that they ſhould be furniſhed with more adequate means for proſecuting offenders; and that their annual ſtipend ſhould, as much as poſſible, be proportioned to their labor and loſs of time. It will be learned with pleaſure that a third edition is publiſhed, in three octavo volumes of Serjeant WILSON's "Reports, &c."

Mr. Wood has now completed his "Collection of Decrees by the Court of Exchequer in Tythe Cauſes, from the Uſurpation to the Preſent Time;" a compilation which will be conſulted by the lawyer and hiſtorian with equal advantage.

Mr. Kyd has publiſhed a very uſeful "Arrangement, under Diſtinct Titles, of all the Proviſions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the Aſſeſſed Taxes."

"The Solicitor's Inſtructor in Parliament, concerning Eſtates and Incloſure Bills," by Mr. Ellis, is an uſeful work, containing the ſtanding orders of both Houſes of Parliament relative to ſuch Bills, with plain and methodical directions for paſſing them.

Mr. Espinasse has publiſhed a ſecond volume of "Reports," &c. from Eaſter term 1796, to Hilary term 1799.

Mr. Donnison Roper's "Treatiſe upon the Law of Legacies," is a book of neceſſary reference; the ſame may be ſaid of Mr. Tidd's "Practical Forms," which is to be conſidered as an appendix to the author's Book of Practice of the Courts of Great Britain.

New editions have appeared of ſeveral law works: "The Crown Circuit Companion;" the "Reports of Sir Edmund Saunders;" Mr. Powell's "Treatiſe on the Law of Mortgages;" Mr. Kyd's "Treatiſe on the Law of Awards," &c. &c. &c.

POETRY.

In this department of literature we might notice a large number of publications; but we are ſorry to ſay that the far greater part of them are too poor and inſignificant to merit enumeration.

Mr. Campbell has given us, in two pompous and expenſive quartos, "An Introduction to the Hiſtory of Poetry in Scotland, from the beginning of the Thirteenth Century down to the Preſent Time, together with a Converſation on Scotiſh Songs." The title-page to this publication prepares us for much curious and amuſing matter; the author, however, does not long keep us in ſuſpenſe, for dulneſs, want of taſte, and groſs ignorance of his ſubject, ſoon become evident: the ſtyle is mean and ungrammatical, often unintelligible. Mr. Campbell has collected a number of Scotiſh ſongs, with moſt of which we have long been acquainted, and has contrived by ſome means or other to fill the pages of two tireſome volumes.

Mr. Polwhele's "Grecian Proſpects," is a poem which proves the author to poſſeſs a conſiderable portion of claſſical taſte and knowledge, as well as information as to the preſent ſtate of Greece and the Grecian iſles. In endeavouring to avoid any poverty or tameneſs of expreſſion, the poet, however, is occaſionally bombaſtic and obſcure. If at any future time Mr. P. will ſubmit his Grecian Proſpects to a careful and laborious reviſion, it will hold a reſpectable ſtation amidſt contemporary productions.

"Miſcellanies, by Jas. H. Beattie, A.M. with an Account of his Life and Character, by James Beattie, LL.D. with a ſecond Title, giving it as Volume II. of Beattie's Poems." We conſider the author of the Minſtrel as one of the moſt chaſte and elegant poets of the preſent day; and from the ſpecimens given in the preſent volume, it might have been hoped that Mr. J. Beattie, with the advantage of ſuch an inſtructor, would in time have emulated his father's celebrity. This amiable young man, however, was ſummoned away at the age of twenty-two, leaving behind him, uncorrected, thoſe miſcellaneous marks of genius, which the afflicted father, with a partiality not to be cenſured, has thought worthy to be publiſhed in connection with his own elegant effuſions. The volume now preſented to the public conſiſts of various pieces, Latin and Engliſh, ſome in verſe, ſome in proſe, ſome humorous, and ſome grave. They certainly ſhow conſiderable abilities, though we cannot conſider them as entitled to ſo high a rank on our ſhelves as Dr. Beattie has raiſed them, by uniting them with his own compoſitions.

Mrs. Montolieu's "Enchanted Plants," are a collection of fables in verſe, by the means of which this lady has exhibited with much effect the various paſſions, jealouſy, love, envy, ambition, &c. which agitate the human heart. Her enchanted plants are endued with reaſon, ſenſibility, and the power of ſpeech; and through them are theſe moral leſſons with much delicacy and elegance imparted.

A very elegant tranſlation has appeared of "Fables by the Duke of Nivernois;" the originals of which have long been very juſtly celebrated for their delicacy and point

"The Farmer's Boy," a rural poem, by Rob. Bloomfield, is a moſt rare inſtance of uncultivated genius. Robert was himſelf the Farmer's Boy, whoſe labors he has deſcribed with ſuch poetical embelliſhment and correctneſs. His father, it ſeems, died when he was an infant, leaving a widow and ſix children: Robert was two or three months only at ſchool to learn writing before he was ſeven years old; and this was all his education! He is at preſent a ladies ſhoemaker, and works for Mr. Davies, Lombard-ſtreet. Mr. CAPEL LOFFT has drawn up from the letters of Bloomfield's brother, a ſhort biographical ſketch of the poet's early years: the ſame gentleman corrected the falſe ſpelling of the M.S. and the falſe grammar; but he has done nothing more. Of the preſent poem we may truly ſay, that it *abounds* with accurate and minute deſcription; the peruſal of it will gratify thoſe who have a taſte for poetry, and are not inſenſible of the charms of nature.

Mr. MAURICE has publiſhed his "Poems, Epiſtolary, Lyric, and Elegiacal." Some of theſe we noticed as they ſeparately made their appearance. Mr. M. has a lively fancy and a copiouſneſs of expreſſion: we are pleaſed to ſee collected in one volume theſe ſcattered effuſions of his genius.

Mr. PYBUS—one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury—has addreſſed to his Imperial Majeſty Paul Emperor of of all the Ruſſias, a magnificent folio volume full of verſes, called the "Sovereign." Whether this rhyming Commiſſioner intends to offer his ſervices as a poet-laureat to the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, we know not; but really the ſpeculation would not be a bad one, as the preſent ſpecimen of his abilities would ſpeak very highly in his favor. If ſuch a ſcheme ſhould be in contemplation, we would adviſe our author, however, to reprint a few copies, and omit the dedication, which at preſent is addreſſed to the King of Great Britain; becauſe, it ſeems, "the author would probably have been leſs captivated with the character of a foreign prince, if his ſentiments had not been habitually formed under the influence of that example, which is the pride and ornament of the Britiſh throne." This is a clumſy compliment to his Imperial Majeſty, and we ſhould certainly have expected ſomething better from a Lord of the Treaſury!

Dr. BOOKER, whoſe "Malvern Hills" we mentioned with reſpect on a former occaſion, has publiſhed "The Hop-gardens, a Didactic Poem," which will not derogate from his reputation. The Doctor's poetry is tolerably ſmooth and melliſluent, but certainly deficient in ſpirit and pathos; nor is his language always perfectly correct. Subjoined to the Hop-gardens is a poem on Ale, which, of the two, is far more poetical and deſcriptive.

Mr. HARLEY'S "Ballads, Stories, Sonnets, &c." are many of them pleaſing and ſimple.

ANDREW MERRY, Eſq. has given us "The Laſt Dying Words of the Eighteenth Century, a Pindaric Ode," giving a humorous and chronological detail of all the remarkable events, faſhions, characters, &c. This idea is a good one, but the execution is certainly not much to be boaſted of.

The knell of the eighteenth century, however, has been rung in a tone truly ſad and funereal by the Poet Laureat, in his "Carmen Seculare" for the Year 1800," which Mr. PYE, in an abſurd and ſchool-boy calculation, endeavours to prove is the beginning of the new century. Where a man is obliged to compoſe an annual ode on a barren ſubject, he is to be commiſerated; but as the Poet Laureat has here volunteered his ſervices, there is nothing unmerciful in giving an opinion on the merits of his performance. Obſcurity, metaphyſical confuſion, hyperbole, frequent and tireſome perſonification and affected phraſeology, are the characteriſtics of this adulatory ode.

Mr. DU BOIS' "Wreath," conſiſts of "Selections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moſchus, accompanied by a Proſe Tranſlation with Notes; to which are added, Remarks on Shakeſpeare, and a Compariſon between Horace and Lucian." Mr. Du Bois, according with Mr. Cowper in opinion, that a juſt tranſlation of any ancient poem in rhyme is impoſſible, has given us a verſion, almoſt literal, of the beautiful remains of thoſe minor poets. It muſt be acknowledged that the language of the preſent tranſlation is remarkably ſmooth and poliſhed; but in the transfuſion of ſuch exquiſite poetry into proſe—into plain proſe—the ſpirit of the original is conſiderably evaporated. We have read poetical tranſlations of the minor poets, both of Greece and Rome, which, though leſs correct than the preſent, have far more attractive charms for us.

We have peruſed the fourth edition of Mr. GISBORNE'S "Walks in a Foreſt," with much delight. The author has made a variety of corrections, occaſionally expanding his deſcriptions, occaſionally compreſſing them," and almoſt in every inſtance improving the effect. The additions are numerous and beautiful, and the whole poem has now received a poliſh which muſt enhance its value.

Mr. DONOGGHREE'S "Eſſay on the Paſſions, and other Poems," diſplay taſte and talents, which if chaſtiſed and cultivated might produce works of ſuperior merit.

"Cecco's Complaint, tranſlated from Il Lamento di Cecco da Varlungo of Franceſco Beldovini, by JOHN HUNTER, Eſq. The tranſlator of this poem, ſo juſtly admired in the original, ſeems completely to have entered into the ſpirit of the author, and has related the ſtory of poor Cecco with much ſimplicity and effect.

"The Links o' Forth; or a Parting Peep at the Carſe o' Stirling: a Plaint, by HECTOR MACKNEIL, Eſq." This gentleman is the author of the "Hiſtory o' Will and Jean," and the "Waes o' War," two poems, which for ſimplicity and pathos have not been equalled ſince the days of poor Burns. It is ſufficient to ſay, that the preſent deſcriptive little poem does no diſcredit to the author's fame.

"The Pariſh Prieſt" is a tranſlation by the Rev. DAWSON WARREN, with ſeveral alterations, of a Latin poem, entitled Sacerdos Parœcialis Ruſticus, written by the Rev. JOHN BURTON: we have frequently ſeen the character and occupation of a pariſh prieſt exhibited in a more lively, and intereſting manner.

Mr ROSCOE has publiſhed a ſecond edition of his "Nurſe," to which is prefixed, an original "Inſcription" of much beauty.

The readers of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES

muſt excuſe us if we content ourſelves with the ſimple enumeration of ſome of thoſe which have lately been publiſhed: "Mordaunt" is written by the author of Zeluco; and in almoſt every reſpect is worthy to be the acknowledged production of Dr. MOORE; we ſay in *almoſt* every reſpect, becauſe grammatical negligences and the introduction of vulgariſms are wholly unworthy of ſuch an author. The preſent volumes exhibit ſketches of life, characters, and manners, in various countries, in a moſt lively way, and demonſtrate that the author has ſtudied the human character with no common ſucceſs.

"The Abbeſs" is a high-flown romance by the avowed author of the Shakeſpeare Papers.

"Douglas, or the Highlander," is the production of Dr. BISSET, the biographer of Burke: it is a very poor and a very ſervile imitation of Tom Jones. As it has of late years become the faſhion to expoſe the fancied tendency of any political opinions, by extravagantly caricaturing them in the delineation of ſome prominent characters, Dr. B. has taken this opportunity of holding up to ridicule the jacobins and modern philoſophers; it will be acknowledged, however, that he is not a very ſucceſsful caricaturiſt.

"The Natural Daughter, with portraits of the Leadenhead Family," by Mrs. ROBINSON, we cannot ſpeak of in terms of high commendation; it is interſperſed however, with ſome pieces of truly elegant poetry.

Mr. SMITH'S "Family Story," though not very ſtriking as a compoſition, has a moral tendency which does credit to the author, and will enſure a reception for his volumes into many families from which works of higher genius are often very juſtly excluded.

The author of "A Piece of Family Biography," has produced a novel which has a large ſhare of excellence, and no ſmall one of defects: he ſeems to have been an acute and ſagacious obſerver of manners and characters, and ſome of thoſe which he has introduced are remarkably well drawn. The perpetual attempts at wit and humour, however, are tireſome, and the diſplay which the author has laboriouſly made of his claſſical acquirements and extenſive reading, expoſes him to the charge of vanity: the deſcriptive portion of theſe volumes is maſterly. We underſtand the author to be Mr. DU BOIS, whoſe *Wreath* formed with the unfading flowers of Greece, we have noticed in the preſent compendium.

Mr. LATHOM has written a novel in two volumes, entitled "The Myſtery." This gentleman in his "Men and Manners" gave us reaſon to hope that he would become a reputable author, we cannot ſay that our expectations are ſtrengthened by the preſent production.

Mr. WILLIAM'S "Fitzmaurice," Mr. GUNNING'S "Faſhionable Involvements," "The Witch," and the "Maid of Honour," Mrs. Ker's "Adeline St. Julian," "Harcourt," "The Man of the Mountain," "The Legacy," Mr. Hencot's "Contradictions," "Count di Novini," "Cordelia." &c. &c. &c. almoſt ad infinitum, might be added to the liſt of novels; but we will have mercy on our readers and proceed to

THE DRAMA.

Tranſlation is yet the order of the day, and the fertile pen of KOTZEBUE ſeems to furniſh us with abundant employment: "The Writing Deſk" has been literally tranſlated from the German, and Mrs. INCHBALD has again taken the liberty of altering the piece in accommodation to the Engliſh ſtage. Decided enemies as we are to theſe literary freedoms, we are ready to acknowledge that Mrs. I. has been more ſucceſsful in the preſent than in any former occaſion. The Writing Deſk is not a firſt rate comedy, but the variety of character and incident which is diſplayed renders it intereſting.

"La Perouſe" has been tranſlated by Miſs PLUMPTRE and Mr. THOMPSON, from the German of Kotzebue: it poſſeſſes but very little merit.

We are obliged to give the ſame opinion of Kotzebue's "Poverty and Nobleneſs of Mind," which has been tranſlated by Mrs. GESWEILER, *and adapted to the Engliſh ſtage* by PRINCE HOARE, with the title altered to Sighs, or the Daughter."

Mr. CUMBERLAND has alſo adapted to the Engliſh ſtage, a noiſy buſtling drama from the ſame untired author, entitled "Joanna of Montfauçon," a romantic tale of the fourteenth century.

"The Siege of Cuzco" is a tragedy by Mr. SOTHEBY, the elegant tranſlator of Oberon: the conteſt for the poſſeſſion of Cuzco between Almagro and Pizarro forms the ſubject of this drama, which, from its deficiency of incident, and its obſcurity of language, conſiderably diſappoints our expectation.

"The Tournament," a tragedy, by MARIANA STARKE, is an elegant imitation from the celebrated drama "Agnes Bernauer."

Mr. HOLMAN has founded on the Robbers of Schiller, a play which he has called "The Red-croſs Knights:" this is a moſt mercileſs mutilation.

"The Eaſt Indian," a comedy, was written by Mr. LEWIS before he was ſixteen years of age: the public has had ſenſe enough to deſpiſe it.

On the ſubject of

EDUCATION

we have not many works to notice. Mrs. PILKINGTON's "Spoiled Child," and her "New Tales of the Caſtle," are little volumes at once amuſing and inſtructive: the ſame may be ſaid of Miſs HOLMES's "James Manners, Little John, and their dog Bluff."

Mr. NORTHMORE of Cleve, has publiſhed, part I. "Of Education founded upon Principles:" Mr. N. is an advocate for private education, and is attached to the ſyſtem of Mr. Godwin; this is a truly reſpectable work.

We cannot ſay ſo much of "Converſations and amuſing Tales," pompouſly "offered to the public for the youth of Great Britain," in a quarto volume, price fifteen ſhillings.

Dr. CHAPMAN has publiſhed an uſeful "Abridgement of Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments and Grammar of the Latin tongue," &c. to which he has prefixed a ſhort vocabulary, Engliſh and Latin.

Mr. LYON, teacher of Hebrew, to the Univerſity of Cambridge, has publiſhed on one large ſheet, "A compendious Hebrew grammar," exhibiting at one view upwards of 200 of the moſt eſſential rules, illuſtrated with accurate tables, in order to facilitate the ſtudy of the ſacred language.

The Rev. RICHARD CADDICK has alſo endeavoured to exhibit "Hebrew made eaſy:" he has rendered his grammar conformable to the Latin by declining the Hebrew nouns with ſix caſes.

Mr. CRABB's "Complete Introduction to the Knowledge of the French Language," does not appear to have much advantage over thoſe which have preceded it.

The Rev. Don FEL. FERNANDEZ has facilitated the acquiſition of the Spaniſh language by the publication of "Exerciſes" on the rules of its conſtruction, conſiſting of paſſages extracted from the beſt authors, with references to the rules of the Spaniſh grammar.

"An Experiment in Education made at the Male Aſylum of Madras," &c. by the Rev. ANDREW BELL: this little book, which gives us the account of an inſtitution which is likely to be beneficial to the Company, deſerves to be circulated: the children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the ſchool is ſo conducted that the higher boys become the teachers of the lower. It is pleaſing to notice the attention which is paid to the morals of all the young perſons in the ſchool.

Mrs. HELENA WELLS has addreſſed to her pupils ſome "Letters on Subjects of Importance to the Happineſs of young Females" which do credit to her underſtanding: they contain much ſenſible advice on the cultivation of intellectual talents, and on the regulation of the temper. Mrs. W. had added a few practical leſſons on improprieties of language which had better be expunged from any future edition: her work indeed abounds with grammatical errors, and the moſt groſs improprieties of expreſſion are recommended in theſe practical leſſons!

Miſs HELME has tranſlated from the German of J. H. Campe "Columbus, or the Diſcovery of America:" this is an excellent book for children.

"The Hare: or Hunting incompatible

with Humanity," is laudably written as a ſtimulus to youth towards a proper treatment of animals.

"Eugenio; or the Precepts of Prudentio," is a moral tale by the Rev. I. BIDLAKE, conſiſting of a ſeries of dialogues between a tutor and his pupil, which will convey much uſeful advice and religious inſtruction to young perſons.

Dr. MAVOR's "Natural Hiſtory for the Uſe of Schools," is excellently adapted to young capacities, and to the purpoſes of tuition. It is founded on the Linnæan arrangement of animals, with popular deſcriptions in the manner of Goldſmith and Buffon. The ſelection is made with great judgment, the language and ſtyle are correct and elegant, and the plates are numerous and well executed.

MISCELLANIES.

In this comprehenſive diviſion of our Retroſpect will be found many valuable works.

Major RENNEL has examined "The Geographical Syſtem of Herodotus," and explained it by a compariſon with thoſe of other ancient authors and with modern geography. In his preface the author informs us that many years ago he had undertaken the taſk of correcting the geography ancient and modern of that part of Aſia, which lies between India and Europe; that he has ſince performed it to the beſt of his abilities, ſo far as his ſtock of materials admitted, but that it would have been an act of imprudence in an individual to venture on ſo great an expenſe as the execution of the work, in all its parts, required. He has however prepared the firſt diviſion of it, conſiſting of the geography of Herodotus. The remaining parts will conſiſt of the ancient geography, as it was improved by the Grecian conqueſts and eſtabliſhments; together with ſuch parts of military hiſtory as appear to want explanation. In the courſe of the preſent highly valuable volumes are introduced Diſſertations on the Itinerary Stade of the Greeks, the Expedition of Darius Hyſtaſpes to Scythia, the Poſition and Remains of Ancient Babylon, the Alluvions of the Nile, and Canals of Suez: The Oaſis and Temple of Jupiter Ammon, the Ancient Circumnavigation of Africa, and other ſubjects of Hiſtory and Geography. The whole is explained by eleven Maps adapted to the different ſubjects, and accompanied with a correct Index. Major Rennel has happily applied modern information to elucidate many opinions and events of antiquity; but his inſufficient acquaintance, however, with the Greek language, and want of bibliographical knowledge, will excite the regret of every learned reader.

It is generally known, and univerſally lamented by his tenantry and neighbourhood, that LORD MONBODDO has paid the debt of nature: previouſly to that event, however, appeared his ſixth and laſt volume of "Ancient Metaphyſics," diſtinguiſhed by all the whimſical eccentricities, the ſenſe and nonſenſe, the wiſdom and folly of the former: it profeſſes to be a demonſtration of the Being and Attributes of Almighty God, as well as an explanation upon philoſophical principles of the ſacred myſteries of Chriſtianity. It gives us great pleaſure to remark, however we may ſmile at the wild metaphyſics and crazy philoſophy of this excellent and truly venerable old man, that his courſe of ſtudies afforded him comfort and conſolation in the declining days of his life: "I ſhould think myſelf wanting," ſays he, "in the duty I owe to God, if I did not acknowledge his goodneſs in enabling me, old and infirm as I am, to enjoy the greateſt happineſs that man can enjoy in this life; by which at the ſame time he is prepared for the enjoyment of that happineſs in a much greater degree in the life to come: the happineſs I mean is the contemplation of the wiſdom and goodneſs of God." Although perhaps the volumes of Lord Monboddo may long lie neglected in ſome duſt-covered corner of our libraries, when accident leads us to open them, we ſhall be amply rewarded by ſome ſolid remark, or ſome moral reflection which may make us wiſer or better men.

Practical Philoſophy of Social Life, &c. after the German of Baron Knigge, by P. WILL, Miniſter of the Reformed German Congregation in the Savoy. Few men had more opportunities of becoming acquainted with the human character in various ſituations, or made better uſe of them than Baron Knigge; the preſent work is the reſult of his obſervations, and may be read with amuſement and inſtruction by moſt claſſes of men.

Mr. CHALMERS has publiſhed in one dull and heavy volume, "A Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakeſpeare Papers, &c." this work evinces much bad taſte, much credulity, and much ill-directed induſtry.

To the honour of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR he has brought to a concluſion that laborious work "The Statiſtical Account of Scotland,

land, drawn up from the communications of the miniſters of the different pariſhes, as a book of reference. This account of the different pariſhes of Scotland, "*without a ſingle one being omitted*," is highly valuable, and it is made peculiarly ſo by the general Index at the end. The worthy Baronet we underſtand, in order to render the contents of this work more generally uſeful, inſtead of reſting after his labors, has actually begun an Analyſis of theſe accounts, in which he deſigns to give the reſult of this minute inquiry into the ſtate of North Britain.

Mr. BROWELL has given us "An Account of the Navies of foreign Powers, particularly thoſe of France, Spain, and Batavia, now at War with Great Britain: including a Liſt of Frigates, Corvettes, and Sloops: alſo, the Navies of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and Naples, with a Comparative State of the Line of Battle Ships in the laſt War, and the preſent State of the Britiſh Navy." The greater part of this pamphlet is occupied by the French Navy, and the author ſtates that his principal deſign is to expoſe an artifice practiſed by the French, who frequently change the names of their ſhips, in order, as he ſays, to deceive the world, and make their navy appear more formidable than it really is.

The firſt volume is publiſhed of "An Account of the Operations carried on for accompliſhing a Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales, from the Commencement of the Year 1784, to the End of the Year 1796." Theſe Memoirs were originally publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, from which work, with a view to more general circulation, they are now extracted and reviſed by Captain WILLIAM MUDGE, F. R. S. and Mr. ISAAC DALBY. The preſent volume, the plates of which are twenty-two in number, and well executed; contains a meaſurement of the baſe on Hounſlow Heath, in 1784; Trigonometrical Operations in 1787, 1788; Trigonometrical Survey, 1791, 1794; Trigonometrical Survey, 1795, 1796. THOMAS NORTHMORE, Eſq. has given to the public, a "Quadruplet" of very ingenious inventions, conſiſting, I. Of a Deſcription of a Nocturnal or Diurnal Telegraph:—II. A Propoſal for an Univerſal Character:—III. An Eaſy and Practical Contrivance for preventing Boats from Sinking:—and IV. A Scheme for facilitating the Progreſs of Science, exemplified in the Oſteological Part of Anatomy.

HENRY MACKENZIE, Eſq. has prefixed to the firſt volume of Prize-Eſſays and Tranſactions of the Highland Society of Scotland "An Account of the Inſtitution and Principal Proceedings of the Society; from which account, and from the general contents of the preſent volume, it appears that the object of this liberal inſtitution is to promote the fertility of the ſoil in Scotland by encloſures, and the adoption of an improved ſyſtem of cultivation, to introduce manufactures and encourage arts. In the liſt of members which is ſubjoined we ſee numerous illuſtrious names, and the communications in this firſt volume abundantly prove that the ſociety is rich in men of talents and knowledge.

The 17th volume has appeared of the Tranſactions of the Society inſtituted at London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, &c. many of the premiums offered in the preſent volume by this munificent aſſociation are new, and many are increaſed in value. We cannot avoid noticing Mr. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT's "Memorial" read to the abovementioned Society, and his "Speech" to them, which are publiſhed together with an Appendix containing Letters from the late Sir William Jones, Dr. Thurlow late Biſhop of Durham, and other diſtinguiſhed characters.——Mr. C. a gentleman of great talents and high eminence in the literary world, had offered himſelf a candidate as Secretary to the Society; feeling however, in his own boſom a conviction that another candidate, his rival, poſſeſſed qualifications for the office and an intereſt among the members ſuperior to his own—a conviction, the juſtneſs of which, may without any diſparagement to that rival, be fairly queſtioned—he reſigned his pretenſions, and Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR from Lancaſhire, than whom a *more* proper perſon could not poſſibly have been nominated, was in conſequence elected. This memorial of Mr. Cartwright does great honor to his liberality and candor as well as to his genius and underſtanding.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE cultivation of letters to any conſiderable effect is incompatible with the avocations of a man whoſe bread depends on his induſtry and ſucceſs in the ordinary purſuits and buſineſs of the world. Literature, in ſhort, is a moſt jealous miſtreſs, who will not be ſatisfied with any partial and divided honors: to woo her with ſucceſs, ſhe muſt be our only goddeſs: we muſt retire with her into the ſhade of ſolitude, and all our morning and our evening hours be dedicated to her ſervice. It is well known, that on this account, Science never flouriſhes in any ſociety till it has reached a ſort of maturity; that is to ſay, till the diviſion of its labor and the abundance of its produce have exonerated a large portion of its members from the neceſſity of manual employment, and left them leiſure for contemplation and ſtudy.

America, as an eſtabliſhed and independent ſociety, is yet young; and if we conſider the various and important objects which, ſince the union of the States, have demanded the vigilance and attention of the Government, and taxed the unwearied activity of the people, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed that authors there are few, and original publications not generally of very high excellence and eſtimation. During the laſt few years of General Waſhington's Preſidency, that great man turned his thoughts towards the improvement of his countrymen in arts and ſcience; we remember to have read an Addreſs delivered by him at Philadelphia ſo long ago as in the year 1794, wherein, after ſtating to the Senate the flouriſhing ſtate of the finances, he recommends a part of the unappropriated ſurplus of the public revenue to be employed in the eſtabliſhment of ſchools and colleges[*]. Many ſchools and colleges are erected, but of ſome it is ſaid that they are very inſufficiently endowed, and of others, that the teachers are incompetent to the taſk of tuition; ſtill, however, theſe ſchools and colleges have had their effect, and there can be no doubt, but that, however defective in many particulars, they are daily contributing to diffuſe a ſpirit of literary and ſcientific purſuit.

We have hitherto devoted the pages of our Appendix to a Retroſpect of European Literature, but it will not be unacceptable, we preſume, if we communicate to our readers whatever information we may from half-year to half-year be enabled to collect relative to the progreſs of Letters in America.

HISTORY.

A work, which on the ſcore of much excellence has a claim to notice, is "A Complete Hiſtory of Connecticut, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, from the Emigration of its firſt Planters from England, in 1630, to 1713, by BENJAMIN TRUMBULL, D. D." As a complete hiſtory of America is only to be collected from the local hiſtory of its ſeveral States, contributions like the preſent towards ſuch a general hiſtory are particularly valuable. The author has divided his work into chapters, the two firſt of which contain details of the diſcoveries, ſettlements, ſituation, &c. of Connecticut. He then gives a curſory but intereſting account of the Aborigines of the country, together with its animal and vegetable productions. Many ſubſequent chapters are employed in enumerating the purchaſes of the firſt ſettlers, their ſeveral wars with the Indians, their progreſs in the organization of a regular government, and their various improvements from 1630 to 1665, the period of union between Connecticut and New Haven. From this time is given the civil and political hiſtory of the State to the year 1713, with which the volume cloſes; the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Connecticut and New Haven, both antecedent and ſubſequent to the union, very properly occupying diſtinct chapters of the work. Dr. Trumbull in the preface to the publication informs his countrymen that he is now engaged in compiling a "Hiſtory of the United States" on a very extenſive plan, and we may allow them to anticipate from the preſent ſpecimen, much impartiality, much minuteneſs of inveſtigation, and much fidelity in the exhibition of facts.

Miſs HANNAH ADAMS has publiſhed "A Summary Hiſtory of New England, from the Firſt Settlement at Plymouth, to the Acceptance of the Federal Conſtitution." This work is profeſſedly a mere ſummary, a compilation from other authors and from fugitive political publications,

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[*] The Congratulatory Addreſs above alluded to, was delivered to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, December 6, 1794, on the ſuppreſſion of a ſerious ſedition, and we well remember a humane and exculpatory remark which was made on the occaſion: the Preſident attributed the rebellion not ſo much to diſaffection on the part of the inſurgents againſt the Conſtitution, but to their ignorance of its principles; he therefore recommends, in order to prevent the recurrence of inſurrection, that the Senate ſhould "provide by Law, as ſoon as conveniently may be, for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools throughout the State, in ſuch a manner *that the poor may be taught gratis*." The Preſident of America had no reaſon to dread the diffuſion of knowledge among the lower claſſes of ſociety: the meaſures of his adminiſtration would ſtand the ſevereſt ſcrutiny, and he rather courted than ſhrunk from the honorable ordeal.

tions, the contents of which might many of them be loſt but for ſo reſpectable a repoſitory as the preſent. The author of the preſent work, in not arrogating to herſelf the honors of an original hiſtorian, has exonerated herſelf from a large ſhare of reſponſibility, and at the ſame time has earned conſiderable merit by the judicious uſe which ſhe has made of the labor of others, in expanding or abridging their accounts as occaſion demanded, and in mingling with them the ſagacious and liberal reflections which her own ſtrong underſtanding ſuggeſted.

"The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania in North America, from the Original Inſtitution and Settlement of that Province, &c. in 1681, till after the year 1742; with an Introduction reſpecting the Life of William Penn, and the Society of Quakers, with the Riſe of the Neighboring Colonies, &c. &c. &c. by Robert Proud." Mr. Proud is one of thoſe valuable hiſtorians, from whom future writers will draw their materials, and who will always be conſulted for the accuracy of his narratives and the fidelity of his facts. His work has no claim to merit for elegant language, lucid arangement, or philoſophical reflection: theſe, on the contrary, are deſiderata much to be regretted; its excellence conſiſts in the minuteneſs and abundance of its facts, which are laborioully drawn from original records and memorials, ſcattered through many a public office and many a private library. Whether from a diffidence in his abilities, or a real preference to the mode of compilation here purſued we know not, but Mr. Proud, inſtead of relating facts in his own words and referring to the documents whence he drew them, has generally contented himſelf with giving as he found them, ſcraps of Charters, Laws, and Treaties in their original tireſome and circuitous phraſeology. Mr. Proud is himſelf one of the people called Quakers; and that he ſhould bow with deep veneration to the founder of Pennſylvania, or diſplay an occaſional bias to the religion which he adopts, and which has prevailed in ſo proſperous a ſtate, ought to excite neither our animadverſion nor ſurpriſe.

Dr. BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON has publiſhed a work which if it cannot with propriety be admitted into the claſs of hiſtory, we know not where to arrange: in a ſmall octavo volume he has given us ſome "New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Natives of America." Various have been and ſtill are the opinions entertained by philoſophers as to the origin of the inhabitants of America; ſome have ſuppoſed that the Eaſt and Weſt Continents once joined, and numerous have been the conjectures as to the point of junction: others have, with more probability, ſuppoſed that accident or the reſtleſs ſpirit of enterpriſe in ſome Tartar families might tempt them to migrate to the neareſt iſland, and proceed from one to another till they reached the coaſt of America. Dr. Barton, a very eminent naturaliſt, has it ſeems for ſeveral years devoted his attention to the preſent ſubject: his opinion is, that ſimilitude of language forms the beſt ground for deciding on the affinity of nations. Dr. Robertſon (who in his hiſtory of America has incorporated a ſhort diſquiſition on the probable origin of its population) juſtly we think obſerves, that the reſemblance of manners, or of religious rites, between two tribes is very inſufficient to authorize a concluſion that they were originally connected or derived from the ſame ſtock. "The character and occupations of the hunter in America," ſays he, "muſt be little different from thoſe of an Aſiatic, who depends for ſubſiſtence on the chace. A tribe of ſavages on the banks of the Danube muſt nearly reſemble one upon the plains waſhed by the Miſſiſſippi. Inſtead then of preſuming on this ſimilarity, that there is any affinity between them, we ſhould only conclude, that the diſpoſition and manners of men are formed by their ſituation, and ariſe from the ſtate of ſociety in which they live." Dr. Barton, though he ſeems to pay rather more attention than Dr. R. to theſe circumſtances, yet as was before obſerved, conſiders ſimilitude of language as the beſt criterion of affinity: he has therefore with great labor and perſeverance collected words from the Indian and Tartarian languages, and formed a catalogue of the dialects. The reſult of his arduous reſearch is an opinion, that all the natives of America except the Eſquimaux are nearly akin to the natives of Siberia: this point he is ſolicitous to prove, and he thinks it is eſtabliſhed by the ſimilitude of their vocabularies. Dr. B. we underſtand is preparing for the preſs ſome further illuſtrations of the ancient ſtate of America, which, from the preſent ſpecimen of his acuteneſs and ability, will be expected with impatience.

The laſt article which we have to mention under the head of hiſtory, is a very intereſting "Deſcription of the Settlement of the Geneſee Country in the State of New York, in a ſeries of Letters from a

Gentleman to his Friend." The author of this deſcription is Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, a gentleman of high reſpectability, whoſe reſidence in the country which he deſcribes has given him an opportunity of being acquainted with every circumſtance relative to its ſettlement and ſituation. An attempt was made in 1789 by Mr. Phelps, to obtain a ſettlement in the Geneſee country; but little was effected till the year 1798, when an Engliſh gentleman having become the purchaſer of the tract, viſited it in perſon, and projected a plan of ſettlement which has been proſecuted with vigor and ſucceſs from that time to the preſent. The town of Bath, we are informed, comprehending a diſtrict of eight miles, contained in the year 1796 800 inhabitants, two ſchools, one griſt-mill, and two ſaw-mills. A printing-office was eſtabliſhed in the town, and a news-paper, entitled the "*Bath Gazette*," publiſhed weekly, which in ſix months was taken by a thouſand ſubſcribers; another paper is alſo publiſhed in the Geneſee, entitled the "*Ontario Gazette*." The ſame year a ſloop of forty tons was launched on the Geneſee lake. The climate of the Geneſee country is repreſented as remarkably genial and the ſoil peculiarly prolific: "thoſe parching heats that on the ſouth ſide of the Alleghany mountains ſeem to dry up every particle of nouriſhment from the plants, are never known," ſays Mr. Williamſon, "in this country: in almoſt every inſtance, a hot day is ſucceeded by a plentiful ſhower, which preſerves throughout the ſummer a conſtant verdure, and affords to us the fineſt paſtures and meadows on the continent." The face of the country, is not, it ſeems, as has been erroneouſly repreſented, flat and level, full of ſwamps and ſtagnant water, but on the contrary it abounds with gentle ſwellings of the land, running moſt frequently from north to ſouth, the intermediate ſpaces affording meadow-land, and generally a ſmall ſtream of water. From the ignorance of the firſt ſettlers, it was ſuppoſed that this ſort of land was barren, and conſequently but of little value: neceſſity, however, drove ſome of them to the cultivation of it, and a good crop diſappointed their fears, and in "numberleſs inſtances they have continued to reap plentiful crops every year for ſeveral years paſt." This kind of land, ſays the author, which ſix years ago would not have ſold for a quarter of a dollar an acre, is now reckoned cheap at ten dollars per acre.

The very rapid progreſs towards plenty and improvement, which is obſervable in the Geneſee country, muſt be highly grateful to the feelings of every man who has a ſpark of philanthropy in his boſom: and we are indebted to Mr. Williamſon for diverting our thoughts from the complicated horrors and barbarities of war, to ſo pleaſing a ſubject of contemplation.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. JEREMY BELKNAP was a divine of conſiderable eminence and reſpectability on the other ſide of the Atlantic; he wrote a hiſtory of New Hampſhire, and afterwards, indulging his taſte for ancient reſearch, publiſhed a volume of "American Biography, or a Hiſtorical Account of thoſe Perſons who have been diſtinguiſhed in America, as Adventurers, Divines, Warriors, Authors, and other remarkable Characters, comprehending a recital of the Events connected with their Lives and Actions." A ſecond volume has lately made its appearance; the author had juſt prepared it for the preſs when his labors were terminated by death. The firſt volume of this work opens with a preliminary diſſertation on the "circumnavigation of Africa by the ancients, and its probable conſequence, the population of ſome part of America." This diſſertation is followed by a chronological detail of adventures and diſcoveries made by the European natives in America, before the eſtabliſhment of the Council of Plymouth in 1620. The body of the work contains the biographical ſketch of thirty-one different perſonages, ſome of whom do not ſeem entitled to have been placed on the liſt from any peculiar publicity or eminence in their characters; ſtill, however, the narrative of their lives has given birth to the relation of ſome hiſtorical events which makes the article at once amuſing and inſtructive.

"Memoirs of Major General HEATH, containing Anecdotes, Details of Skirmiſhes, and other Military Events, during the American War, written by himſelf." Major General Heath underſtands the uſe of a ſword better than he does the uſe of a pen: he may be a very good officer, but his pretenſions are very humble as an author. Notwithſtanding the numerous opportunities which a perſon who ſuſtained ſo high a rank during almoſt the whole of the American war enjoyed of relating many curious and intereſting anecdotes to which he muſt have been an eye-witneſs, Major Gen. Heath has given us a mere diary of events from month to month, from day to day, without judgment and without diſcrimination. The work moreover betrays many marks of egotiſm.

Mr. ABIEL HOLMES, A.M. has publiſhed "The Life of Ezra Stiles, D. D. L L. D. Preſident of Yale College, &c. &c." Preſident Stiles, a man ſo diſtinguiſhed for his moral and intellectual acquirements, has here found a biographer in every reſpect qualified for the taſk of recording his character. Mr. Holmes was cloſely connected with the ſubject of his biography, and had the additional advantage of poſſeſſing the whole of his manuſcripts: many materials are thus furniſhed for a more faithful delineation of his character than could have been collected by any other means; and the work is altogether valuable as exhibiting an intereſting picture of piety and benevolence, of induſtry, learning, and docility.

DIVINITY.

Mr. NATHAN STRONG, paſtor of the North Preſbyterian church in Hartford, has publiſhed a volume of "Sermons on various Subjects, Doctrinal, Experimental, and Practical." They are not remarkable for originality of thought or purity of diction: they contain ſome ſtrong reaſoning however in defence of the author's peculiar religious tenets, and breathe a ſpirit of piety and goodneſs.

The "Sermons of Dr. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, Preſident of the College of New Jerſey," are profeſſedly decorated with all the flowers of oratory which the reverend writer could collect: the colors of ſome are beautiful and delicate, of others flaring and obtruſive; the effect of the whole is a ſort of gaudineſs which it is preſumed will not generally pleaſe. The author has taken for his model in theſe compoſitions the French preachers who flouriſhed at the cloſe of the laſt and beginning of the preſent century; it would be flattery however, to ſay, that he equals them in the pathos and fervor of his ſtyle: there is ſomething meretricious in the ornaments of the American preacher which injures their effect, and his animation ſeems as often to be the effect of ſtudy as to flow ſpontaneouſly from the heart. It ought to be noticed, however, that theſe diſcourſes are intended as a ſort of experiment: thoſe moral and religious truths which are of moſt importance to mankind, have by repetition become ſo familiar to our ears, that it was thought neceſſary, in order to ſecure attention, to give them the grace of novelty, "and to add the decent and lawful embelliſhment of art to the ſimplicity of the Goſpel." The ſubjects which Dr. Smith has choſen are generally of high import, and though he does not often attempt profound reaſoning, his matter is far from being deſtitute of inſtruction and good ſenſe.

Dr. DWIGHT has exhibited "The Nature and Danger of Infidel Philoſophy, in Two Diſcourſes, addreſſed to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Yale College." In theſe diſcourſes the Dr. appears to be moſt ſincerely intereſted in the temporal and eternal welfare of thoſe to whom he addreſſes them, and of courſe they muſt have been received with gratitude and attention. Mr. J. M. MASON has addreſſed ſome "Letters on Frequent Communion" to the Members of the Aſſociate-Reformed Church of North America. It ſeems to have been the cuſtom in moſt of thoſe churches, with which the reſpectable author of this work has been connected, not to adminiſter the Lord's Supper more than once, or at moſt twice in the year; and the adminiſtration is uſually preceded by a faſt, and followed by a thankſgiving day. The object of Mr. Maſon, in theſe ſenſible letters, is to recommend a frequency of the Communion, and that the holy ceremony ſhould not be encumbered with the appendages of a thankſgiving and a faſt-day. "The Importance of Family Religion," has been illuſtrated in a plain and ſenſible "Sermon, by ALEX. PROUDFIT, A.M. Paſtor of the Aſſociate Reformed Congregation in Salem, State of New York." A few other ſingle Sermons have been publiſhed; one by Dr. THATCHER, delivered at the Firſt Church of Boſton, April 6th, 1798, at the interment of the Reverend Dr. Clarke, who was ſeized on the preceding Sunday with an apoplectic fit, as he was preaching to his Congregation. Two have alſo appeared, one by Mr. THORNTON KIRKLAND, and one by Dr. LINN, on the National Faſt (May 9th, 1798,) appointed by the Preſident of the United States. Dr. LIVINGSTON and Dr. M'KNIGHT, each publiſhed the "Sermon" which he delivered to the New York Miſſionary Society. To theſe are added a Charge given to the firſt Miſſionary, Dr. Rodgers; the Inſtructions to Miſſionaries, and the Report of the Directors. This is altogether a moſt intereſting publication: we know that the ſociety who are now engaged in attempting to propagate the goſpel among Indian ſavages, have neither for their object the ſpirit of conqueſt nor of gain; they are actuated by the moſt humane and diſintereſted motives, and the inſtruction which they give to the Miſſionaries evinces much ſagacity, caution, and philanthropy.

MISCELLANIES.

A fourth volume has been publiſhed of the "Tranſactions of the American Philoſphical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful Knowledge." We are truly happy to view the labors of this ſociety, and to remark that, far from fainting, they every day grow ſtronger and more ardent in the purſuit of knowledge. In the preſent volume are 76 eſſays on various ſubjects, but chiefly on thoſe of a phyſical and mathematical nature. Dr. BUSHNEL is the author of one (which it is to be feared will excite too much attention) "On the General Principles and Conſtruction of a Submarine Veſſel." The ſole object of this invention is a warlike one! Several experiments have been tried with this ſecret engine of deſtruction, which give reaſon to apprehend that it may be carried to a pitch of fatal improvement.

"Eſſays and Notes on Huſbandry and Rural Affairs, by J. B. BORDLEY." The vaſt extent of fertile ſoil which America contains, and the difficulty ſo commonly lamented of procuring hands for cultivation, loudly call for attention to agricultural concerns: it is but within a few years that agriculture has been *ſtudied* in our own country, where the varieties of ſoil and climate preſent no difficulties comparable with thoſe which muſt ariſe from the infinite diverſity of them on the continent of America, where the rude ſtate of agriculture has been conſtantly remarked by European travellers. Mr. Bordley has called the attention of his countrymen to this very important ſubject; and though his volume preſents but little novelty to us who have advanced ſo many ſteps before our tranſatlantic brethren; yet muſt it be conſidered by them, as it really and intrinſically is, a very valuable work. The preſent publication conſiſts of eſſays, written at different times, and of various experiments which the author has made: there is of courſe but little arrangement, yet the whole bears evident marks of intelligence and good ſenſe.

The 4th of July is the anniverſary of American Independence; that moſt glorious event is commemorated throughout the United States with a degree of triumph, ſolemnity, and thankſgiving, highly appropriate to the occaſion. It ſeems, that in the various towns and villages an orator is ſolicited by the inhabitants to celebrate the atchievements and revive the unconquerable ſpirit of their anceſtors; theſe orations are afterwards many of them publiſhed; and though they cannot be ſuppoſed to embrace much collateral matter, or to differ very materially from each other, ſtill the publication of them, as a teſt of their reception by various and very numerous audiences, is grateful to the friends of freedom. It is to be remarked, that almoſt all the publiſhed orations endeavour to excite a ſtrong jealouſy againſt the ruling powers of France: they dwell particularly on the preſent condition of America in relation to that country, and with very few exceptions, breathe hatred of its politics, and contempt of its philoſophy.

It will be ſufficient to enumerate a few of theſe. Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL's "Addreſs to the City of New York on the twenty-third anniverſary of American Independence," is an admonitory diſcourſe of much merit. The author enlarges to his audience on the characteriſtic traits of republican governments—the virtues and the vices by which they are commonly diſtinguiſhed, and conſequently recommends the encouragement of the former and the repreſſion of the latter. Mr. LEWIS, a tutor of Yale College, has publiſhed an Oration on the ſame patriotic feſtival; as have Mr. BROWN of Hartford, Mr. QUINCY of Boſton, Mr. DAGGET, of New Haven, Mr. LOVELL, jun. of Boſton, &c. &c. &c.

To the ſacred memory of George Waſhington, the founder and the father of his country, many a tribute of eloquence has been paid: the emulation is honorable, who ſhall beſt deſcribe the character and record the virtues of that great man, "over whoſe tomb," it has been elegantly obſerved, "the ſpell of party is diſſolved; the conflicts of oppoſing politicians are ſuſpended, and the American people with one heart, and with all the ardor of filial affection and gratitude crowd around to do honor to his aſhes." Governor MORRIS has publiſhed, at the requeſt of the Corporation of the City of New York, the "Oration," which, alſo by their requeſt, he delivered on the death of General Waſhington. The author, from his knowledge of numerous ſcenes in which Waſhington was engaged, was well qualified to ſketch the hero in various attitudes, and this may unqueſtionably be conſidered as the moſt animated and poliſhed compoſition of any which have appeared. If it has any fault, it is the too obvious appearance of being labored: there is too much poetry for the ſolemn and pathetic eloquence which the ſubject demanded. This cannot be ſaid of the "Funeral Oration prepared and delivered at the requeſt of Congreſs," on the ſame occaſion, by Major Gen. Henry Lee, who in relating the principal events in the life of his fellow-ſoldier, has never deviated from the ſobriety and naked veracity of narrative. It is impoſſible to enumerate one-twentieth part of the funeral eulogies which have been pronounced over the grave of the late Preſident; we cannot, however, omit noticing two which are particularly appropriate; the one by Jedediah Morse, to which is prefixed an Account of the Proceedings of the Town of Charleſtown on the melancholy Occaſion by Josiah Bartlett, Eſq. and the other by Wm. P. Beers, Eſq. pronounced before the Citizens of Albany.

Mr. Noah Webster, a gentleman already known as a philologiſt and grammarian, has publiſhed, in two octavo volumes, "A Brief Hiſtory of Epidemic and Peſtilential Diſeaſes; with the principal Phænomena of the Phyſical World which precede and accompany them; and Obſervations deduced from the Facts ſtated." Mr. Webſter, after enumerating the various theories which have been adopted by philoſophers and phyſicians reſpecting peſtilence, deduces from this variety, that the ſubject is not at preſent underſtood, and perhaps that it never will be. He ſtates what information reſpecting epidemic diſeaſes could be collected from Plutarch, Livy, Dionyſius, &c. and thus illuſtrates his own opinion relative to the connection which ſubſiſts between peſtilence and convulſions of the elements: he ſays, "it will be found, as we proceed with this hiſtory, that moſt of ſuch extraordinary ſeaſons and unuſual concurrence of great agitations in nature happen during volcanic eruptions, and the approach of comets to the ſolar ſyſtem, of which this globe is a part." And elſewhere he obſerves, "it will be found invariably true in every period of the world, that the violence and extent of the plague has been nearly proportioned to the number and violence of the following phænomena, earthquakes, eruptions of volcanos, meteors, tempeſts, inundations." This work contains ſome curious matter; but the author's dogmatiſm and credulity depreciate its value. It has been reprinted in London.

Dr. Benj. Smith Barton, whoſe name we have already had occaſion to mention in this Retroſpect, is one of thoſe acute and perſevering naturaliſts from whom America may expect an extenſive and minute inveſtigation of her animal and vegetable productions. He has juſt publiſhed the firſt part of what he modeſtly entitles "Fragments of the Natural Hiſtory of Pennſylvania," dedicated to the Linnæan Society, of which Dr. Barton is a member. This firſt part of a work which, if the Dr. enjoys that portion of health, leiſure, and encouragement which is ſincerely to be wiſhed for, will be moſt comprehenſive in its execution, is confined to ornithology: it is divided into three ſections, conſiſting of Tables; in the *firſt* of which is exhibited the *ſpring and ſummer birds of paſſage*; in the *ſecond* the *autumnal and winter birds of paſſage*; and in the *third*, the *reſident birds of Pennſylvania*. The firſt and ſecond ſections are divided into five columns, which ſucceſſively exhibit the day of the month when the birds of the ſecond column were firſt ſeen in the vicinity of Philadelphia; and the ſecond column the ſcientific names of Linnæus; the third, the Engliſh ſcientific and provincial names; the fourth marks the progreſs of vegetation; and the fifth and laſt column contains miſcellaneous obſervations. The introduction, conſiſting of eighteen pages, contains many uſeful facts, hints, and obſervations on the *manners* of birds, and particularly on their *migration*. Our readers will not be diſpleaſed if we inſert the following liſt of publications by the ſame author: "Memoir on the Faſcinating Faculty of Serpents, (1797)." "Collections for an Eſſay towards a Materia Medica of the United States." (1798). "New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America." (1798). Beſides many intereſting papers to be found in the Tranſactions of the Philoſophical Society of Pennſylvania.

Dr. Barton, we underſtand, is moreover engaged in the compoſition of a work *on the Inſtinct of Animals*; *A Tour through the Weſtern Parts of New York*;" "*A Memoir on the Bronchocele or Goitres, as obſerved in the State of New York*;" "*A Geographical View of the Trees and Shrubs of North America*;" "*A Memoir on that deſtructive Inſect called the Heſſian Fly*;" *and an extenſive work on the Vegetables of Pennſylvania and the adjoining States.*

The laſt work which we have to mention in our preſent Sketch of American Literature, is a Periodical Publication yet in its infancy, entitled "*The Monthly Magazine*:" Its contents are "Original

Communications; American Review; Republication of Foreign Works; Selections; and Poetry." The original communications are, as they muſt be in every ſimilar work, of very unequal merit; there are many admitted into the preſent, which we think are puerile and meagre. The critical part of the publication ſeems to be the beſt; we are principally indebted to it for the materials of the preſent article, and we wiſh they had been more abundantly furniſhed. To unite a Magazine and a Review, has ſometimes been attempted in this country, but never with any tolerable ſucceſs: American publications indeed are ſo few, that it was perhaps apprehended they would hardly ſupport a regular periodical review; if miſcellaneous matter, however, muſt occaſionally be inſerted, let it be ſubordinate; the critical portion ſhould on no account, as it very evidently is in the volume before us, be cramped and confined by matter of very inferior merit. A place is allotted in the American Review to "Selections" truly, from foreign works, chiefly Engliſh: this betrays a ſcantineſs of contributions which augurs not well, and yet we are perſuaded that the work is ſupported by ſome gentlemen of high literary attainments. Why not omit this degrading portion, and allow ſcope, large, if not unlimited, for the exerciſe of criticiſm? The following is a liſt of foreign works republiſhed in America and noticed in the firſt eight numbers of the Monthly Magazine; with it we ſhall at preſent cloſe our account of its Literature, "St. Pierre's Studies of Nature," "Dr. Witſius' Economy of the Covenants," "Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," The fourth volume of Dr. Robertſon's "Hiſtory of America," Count Rumford's "Eſſays," An "Encyclopædia*" in eighteen volumes quarto, Malham's "Naval Gazetteer," Southey's "Joan of Arc," and "Poems," Biſhop Berkeley's "Adventures of Signor Gaudentio di Lucca," and two Tranſlations of Kotzebue's "Count of Burgundy;" one by Miſs Plumptre, and one by Mr. Charles Smith of New-York.

We ſhall continue and probably extend this account of American Literature in our future Supplements.

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* Probably reprinted from the Scotch.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Natural Philosophy and Botany.

"Renouvellemens Periodiques des Continens terreſtres," &c.—Of the Periodical Renovation of the Terreſtrial Continents; by **Louis Bertrand**, Emeritus Profeſſor of the Academy of Geneva, and Member of that of the Sciences and *Belles Lettres* of Berlin, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work," ſays M. Bertrand, "is deſtined for the uſe of thoſe, who are pleaſed to aſcend from effects to cauſes: they will here behold a multitude of facts paſs in review before them; ſelected for the moſt part from the travels of the celebrated Sauſſure, in the Alps." The author conſiders the earth as compoſed of *ſtrata*, formed from the *reſiduum* of vegetables of all kinds, during the interval between the different inundations that have occurred; for, according to his ſyſtem, the whole earth has been covered ſucceſſively with water.

He attempts to refute the theory of Leibnitz, relative to the cauſes that have led to the preſent ſtate of our planet; he alſo diſcuſſes the opinions of Buffon, Sauſſure and Deluc, concerning the manner in which the waters have receded from the land, and concludes that it has been at once ſudden and violent.

The preſent ſtate of the Alps, enables him to conceive a new ſyſtem relative to the formation of continents, and he alſo enters into mineralogical details, concerning different ſpecies of ſtone.

After combating the opinion of Deluc, that the continents tend to a permanent, which will be the laſt and beſt ſtate, the author concludes, from the *phænomena* produced by the loadſtone, that the earth is a hollow ſphere, and he explains its compoſition and motions.

The above ſketch is ſufficient to evince that this work is calculated for the learned alone; and the philoſopher and mineralogiſt will be at no loſs to diſcover that it abounds with ideas worthy of being attended to.

"Manuel Economique des Plantes," &c. An Economical Manual of Plants, or an Account of all the Plants that are uſeful in the Arts, by **J. P. Buchoz**, Author of ſeveral Medical and Veterinary works, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. 374 p.

In this manual, the author has mentioned ſeveral plants calculated for being converted into paper, inſtead of rags; and others that may ſerve as ſubſtitutes for bark. He has alſo given two diſſertations by Linnæus, one on an economical flora, and another on the utility of moſſes. This work has attained ſome celebrity, and is adapted to a variety of uſeful purpoſes.

"Tableau Methodique du Cours d'Hiſtoire Naturelle," &c. A Methodical Deſcription of a Courſe of Natural Hiſtory, drawn up for the Uſe of the Pupils belonging to the central School of the Department of Pas-de-Calais, eſtabliſhed at Boulogne ſur mer; by J. PICHON, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the above School, Member of the Society of Agriculture and Arts at Boulogne ſur mer; a Correſpondent of various Societies, &c. 8vo. 1799. This little work contains a deſcription of all the natural ſubſtances indigenous to the department of Pas-de-Calais; and alſo an account of all the foreign productions treated of in the central ſchool.

La Botanique pour les Dames. "Botany for Ladies:" by Dr. A. J. G. C. BATSCH, Profeſſor at Jena, Weimar. Dr. Batſch has borrowed nearly the whole of this work from Curtis's Botanical Magazine. It conſiſts of an 8vo volume, with 100 coloured plates; the text is French and German.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Voyage de Dimo et Nicolo Stephanopoli en Grèce," &c. The Travels of Dimo and Nicolo Stephanopoli in Greece, during the years V. and VI. (1797 and 1798); in Conſequence of two Miſſions: one on the Part of the French Government, and the other in Conſequence of Inſtructions from General Bonaparte, drawn up by one of the Profeſſors of the Prytaneum, with engravings of Figures, Plans and Views, taken on the Spot, 2 vols. 8vo. Printed at Paris, VIII. Year (1799), and imported by De Boffe.

We are informed in the preface, that modern travellers have taken very little pains to make themſelves acquainted with Greece. They have never deigned to viſit Cerigo, as if it were poſſible that there ſhould be nothing remarkable in a ſpot where Venus was once worſhipped. If we are to give credit to them, Maina is only peopled with ferocious and inhoſpitable robbers; and they confound the inhabitants of Cape Matapan called *Portecaillotes*, with the other Mainotes, who ſtill retain their patriarchial manners, and conſequently the virtues of the Homeric age.

It was in the power, we are told, of Greeks alone, in conſequence of their knowledge of the cuſtoms and manners of their country, to diſſipate theſe errors, and fill up the chaſms in the hiſtory of modern Greece. This is the taſk, which Dimo and Nicolo Stephanopoli have impoſed upon themſelves, and their account fills the two volumes now before us.

Dimo Stephanopoli ſet out from Paris, on the 2d Floreal, of the fifth year (1797) accompanied by one of his friends, and arrived ſoon after at Leghorn, whence he ſent for three of his nephews from Corſica. With theſe he viſited Venice, then ſailed for Rovigno, and was in danger of being put to death by a body of Sclavonians, whom the French had baniſhed from the Adriatic. At Sebbenico, they were alſo on the point of being maſſacred, and at Leſina, Dimo was ſeized and impriſoned. He was releaſed however from captivity, by the good biſhop of Leſina, who ranſomed him from the Sclavonians, after which he immediately repaired to Italy, and at Milan had a conference with Bonaparte, who employed him on a miſſion to Albania and the Morea. He deſcribes the ſtyle in which that victorious general then lived, as ſimple in the extreme, and particularly remarks the toaſt given after dinner, "to the re-eſtabliſhment of a republic in Greece!" He found Cephalonia in the poſſeſſion of the French, aſſiſted in planting the tree of liberty in the capital, and beheld, no doubt with ecſtaſy, the four following ſentences, one of which was inſcribed on each ſide of the barrier that encloſed the emblem of freedom:

"L'amore alla patria,
"L'odio ai privileggi,
"Sono le baſi della democrazia."

Ai Franceſi, vindici
Dell' umanità,
Ceffalonia riconoſcente."

La reunione e la fratellanza
Di tutti i cittadini
Formano la forza e la tranquillità
Della Republica!

"Preferire il ben generale
Al proprio,
E la prima virtù
Del Republicano."

After the ceremony was finiſhed, all the nobles threw their armorial bearings, their parchments, their robes and their large buſhy wigs into the flames!

After a reſidence of a few days, our traveller ſet out for Zante, and viſited

Cerigo, the antiquities of which he deſcribes. Stephanopoli thence repaired to Potamos, in the neighbourhood of which he diſcovered an antient arcade with a Greek inſcription; entered the wood, formerly ſacred to the Goddeſs of Love; and breakfaſted on a ſtone bearing a repreſentation of Venus, in the act of crowning two young lovers.

A few hours' ſail, brought him to the port of Marathonice, where he landed, and was hoſpitably received by the Mainotes, to one of whom he affirmed, "that Bonaparte, after fourteen battles, and as many victories, was at that moment negotiating peace under the walls of Vienna!" He at the ſame time preſented a letter to one of the Beys, addreſſed "to the chief of the free people of Mainotes;" but as this perſonage did not underſtand the French language, Dimo immediately tranſlated it into modern Greek, and it was found to contain many handſome compliments to the deſcendants of the Spartans. After viſiting all the antiquities in the neighbourhood, and copying every inſcription, worthy of being particularized, Stephanopoli inquired into the ſtate of morals, and found that theſe conſiſted leſs in precepts than examples: in the courſe of his reſearches, he diſcovered a kind of moral and political catechiſm, which, in point of laconiſm at leaſt, is worthy of the ancient Spartans. Here follows a tranſlation of a few of the queſtions with their anſwers:

The Maſter.

What are you?

The Diſciple.

A free creature.

The Maſter.

On what do you found your liberty?

The Diſciple.

On the remembrance of my anceſtors.

The Maſter.

Who were your anceſtors?

The Diſciple.

The Spartans.

The Maſter.

The Spartans were not free, for they had a king for their maſter, and Helots for their ſlaves.

The Diſciple.

The kings of Sparta were only ſimple generals, who might have been degraded in conſequence of the moſt trifling ſuſpicion, and were obliged to act conformably to the laws: as to the Helots, their ſlavery was not a diſgrace to the Spartans, but merely to thoſe who governed them.

The Maſter.

What are the duties of a Mainote?

The Diſciple.

To do good to all, and harm to no one.

The Maſter.

Have they no particular obligations to fulfil?

The Diſciple.

Five. The firſt is, to reſpect and aſſiſt old age; the ſecond, to love and ſacrifice every thing for our parents; the third, to be ſlow in contracting, and faithful in fulfilling obligations; the fourth, to eſteem married men, that we ourſelves may be eſteemed in our turn; to regard their wives as inviolable, and their daughters as ſacred; the fifth is, to preſerve that liberty which we have derived from our anceſtors unaltered, and to defend it at the peril of our lives.

After a conſiderable ſtay among the Mainotes, our traveller returned to Zante, and then viſited Corfou, whence he ſailed for Italy, and delivered all the information he had been able to obtain, to his patron General Bonaparte.

"Voyages de la Perſe, dans l'Inde, & du Bengal en Perſe," &c. Travels from Perſia to India, and from Bengal into Perſia, with an Account of the Revolutions of Perſia, and a Hiſtorical Memoir relative to Perſepolis. By L. LANGLES, 3 vols. Paris.

The firſt volume of this work contains an account of a journey from India to Mecca, by Abdoul-Kerym, a noble Kachmyrian in the ſervice of Nadir-Châh, better known in Europe by the name of Thomas Koulhi Khan. This was originally tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. Gladwin, and is chiefly valuable on account of the geographical remarks of the author, and the notes of the learned Langles. The ſecond volume includes the details of a journey from Perſia to India during the years 1442, 1443, and 1444, by A'bd-Oulrizaq, ambaſſador from Châh-Rokh, fourth ſon of Timour, (Tamerlane,) to the King of Biſnagor. This is tranſlated from a Perſian manuſcript, No. 106, 4to. preſerved in the French national library. The author was almoner to Châh-Rokh, and, beſides the preſent, has compoſed the Hiſtory of Tamerlane, and ſome other works. Notwithſtanding the bigotry of this Muſſulman, this portion of his writings contains much uſeful information. The third volume conſiſts of a tranſlation of Franklin's journey from Bengal. In that part of it which treats of Perſepolis, Langles takes occaſion to aſſert, that this once celebrated city was not deſtroyed by Alexander, as has been uſually ſuppoſed; he alſo gives it as his opinion, that the magnificent palace called *Tchèchel-Minâr*, or the forty columns, was not burnt to the ground, but is indebted to the ravages of time, and the effects of frequent earthquakes, for its preſent ruinous ſtate. It is the opinion of the celebrated tranſlator, that many valuable remains of antiquity might be diſcovered here, were proper meaſures taken for that purpoſe.

“ Voyage pittoreſque de la Syrie,” &c. A pictureſque Journey through Syria, Phœnicia, Paleſtine, and Lower Egypt; by C. Cassas, No. II.

This is a periodical work of conſiderable celebrity, the preſent number of which contains the ſix following plates, which are admirably executed:

1. A view of the Port of Antioch, called Medina, (*Bab-el-Medynah,*) ſtyled formerly by the Arabians *Anthâkyeh*.

2. The remains of an ancient Sarcophagus, on the road leading from Beryte to Sidon.

3. A general view of Seide, formerly termed *Sidon*, and which the Arabs at preſent call *Sſeïda*.

4. A view of Jeruſalem, with the Holy Sepulchre, &c.

5. Two plans of the ſepulchral Monuments of the Kings of Judæa.

And, 6. A third of the ſame.

“ Voyage par le Cap de Bonne-Eſpérance à Batavia,” &c. A Voyage to Batavia and Bengal by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1768—69—70—and 71. By J. F. Stavorinus, Commodore of a Squadron in the Service of the Batavian Republic; with Obſervations on the Navigation and Commerce of theſe Countries, as well as the Characters, the Manners, and the Religion of the People who inhabit them. Tranſlated from the Dutch by H. J. Jansen, 8vo. with 3 Plates.

This is a tranſlation of Stavorinus's firſt voyage only: the whole of the work has already appeared in Engliſh. Some parts of the narrative are intereſting, but in the department of natural hiſtory he is deemed incorrect.

“ Voyage à Canton,” &c. A Voyage to Canton, the Capital of the Province of the ſame Name, in China, by Gorée, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Iſles of France and Re-Union; to which are added, Obſervations on the Voyages to China by Lord Macartney and Citizen Van-Braam, with a Survey of the Arts and Acquiſitions of the Indians and Chineſe. By Citizen Charpentier Cossigny, Ex-Engineer.

The author tells us, in his preface, “ that every thing relative to the internal ſituation of China, is entitled to the notice and attention of the public. “ I have been eager,” adds he, “ to peruſe the accounts of the Engliſh and Dutch embaſſies to the Emperor; and much praiſe ought to be beſtowed on the original editors as well as the tranſlators: but I cannot refrain from obſerving that theſe two works appear to me to be incomplete in many particulars, deſtitute of exactneſs in ſome, and faulty in not a few; as their authors have not collected that degree of information relative to the arts and legiſlation of the Chineſe, which circumſtances had enabled them to obtain. In ſhort, they have entirely neglected to make us acquainted with the ſpirit of their laws, which are entirely oppoſite to our cuſtoms and our principles.

“ It is theſe conſiderations,” adds he, “ which have determined me to lay my obſervations on the two works quoted above, before the public. They are preceded by an account of a voyage to China, which will convey an idea of the manners of the Chineſe, of their commerce with the Europeans, and, in ſhort, with all the productions of that famous country. I have alſo noticed the productions of the Cape of Good Hope, which I viſited twice. My idea of this ſubject is different from that of the generality of travellers, for that colony does not appear to me of ſo much conſequence as has been aſſerted. I conſider it merely as a place of refreſhment for veſſels deſtined to the Indies, or thoſe returning thence: there is undoubtedly a great deal in this, but it conſtitutes the whole of its importance.

“ It is far otherwiſe with the Iſle of France, which unites all the advantages attached to a numerous population, a fertile ſoil calculated for the culture of exotic productions, and an admirable ſituation, being placed in the very centre of the Indian ſeas; let it not be forgotten alſo, that, in addition to theſe benefits, it poſſeſſes two good harbours. In reſpect to this precious colony, I have indulged freely in my remarks, as its importance is not ſufficiently appreciated.

“ After this follows my ſketch of the Indian and Chineſe arts, relative to which I have obtained information in the courſe of my various voyages; but it is ſtill incomplete, as the ſubject requires further inquiry and examination.”

It will appear from the above extract, that one of the principal objects of the preſent work, is to criticiſe the voyages of Lord Macartney and Mynheer Van-Braam; this is coupled with the political aim of augmenting the importance of the Iſle of France in the opinion of the public, and that of leſſening the eſtimation of the Cape of Good Hope.

It is but fair to acknowledge, that Coſſigny has alluded to the works of his predeceſſors in a very liberal manner, and been more eager to obviate miſtakes, than to blame what has been ſaid by them. His remarks on the cuſtoms and productions of China, contain ſome intereſting information relative to botany and chemiſtry.

MEDICINE.

"Diſſertation ſur les Fiévres pernicieuſes," &c. A Diſſertation on pernicious, or Ataxical-Intermittent Fevers; by J. L. ALIBERT, Phyſician, and Member of ſeveral learned Societies. Paris, 1800.

Fevers of this kind have been uſually divided into ſeven different claſſes, to theſe the preſent author has added an eighth, to which he has affixed the title of *Delirum*, becauſe this word characteriſes the ſymptoms. His obſervations on this ſpecies have been made at the national hoſpital of the *Salpêtriere*.

The great merit of the preſent work conſiſts in its perſpicuity and arrangement.

As it is from an appreciation of the patient's ſtrength that the phyſician draws his deductions, it has been ſuggeſted to apply this principle to the different orders of fevers, in the following manner:

> "In febre inflammatoria ſeu ſynocho ſimplici (angeio-tenica) *Oppreſſio virium.*—In febre bilioſa ſeu ardente (meningo-gaſtrica) *Fractura virium.*—In febre pituitoſa ſeu morbo mucoſo (adeno-meningea) *Languor virium.*—In febre putrida (adynamica) *Proſtratio virium.*—In febribus malignis ſeu atactis, *Ataxia virium.*—In febre peſtilentiali (adeno-nervoſa) *Syderatio virium*

"Dictionnaire de la Conſervation de l'Homme," &c. A Dictionary calculated for the Preſervation of Man; by L. C. H. MACQUART, Phyſician, of Paris, formerly Phyſician to the Marine, Member of the Societies of Medicine, and of Natural Hiſtory of Paris, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

In this work the author has endeavoured to concentrate every thing worthy of being known, relative to air, aliments, cloathing, habitations, exerciſe, repoſe, ſleep, ſecretions, excretions, &c. &c. Learned men, artiſts, ſoldiers and ſailors, will all find proper directions for the preſervation of their health, under their reſpective articles. The author has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral works of merit, and particularly as one of the cooperators in the Encyclopædia.

"Medicine, Preſervative et Curative, Generale et Particuliere," &c. Medicine, Preſervative and Curative, both General and Particular; or a Treatiſe on Hygæa, and Practical Medicine, for the Uſe of young Phyſicians, as well as all who are deſirous of preſerving their own Health, By N. F. ROUGNON, formerly Profeſſor of Medicine at Beſançon. 2 vols. 8 vo.

This work on medicine is the fruit of fifty years labor, on the part of profeſſor Rougnon, during his reſidence in the department formerly deſignated by the appellation of *Franche Comté*. The ſtyle is far from being correct, yet the method adopted by him is ſimple and perſpicuous, each malady being treated in a hiſtorical manner, and all the obſervations of the antients and moderns added to thoſe reſulting from his own experience. He has alſo taken care to begin with the moſt ſimple diſeaſes, ſo that the knowledge of thoſe firſt treated of naturally leads to and ſerves to illuſtrate others of a more complex nature. The author is extremely anxious to prove by an expoſition of the fundamental principles of the healing art, that ſo far from being *conjectural* as its detractors have maintained, it is a ſcience to be depended upon, and is equally powerful and certain in its effects!

"Noſographie Philoſophique, ou la Methode de l'Analyſe appliquée à la Medicine," &c. Philoſophical Noſography, or the Method of Analyſis applied to Medicine; by P. H. PINEL, Phyſician to the National Hoſpital of the Salpêtrier, and Profeſſor in the Medical School of Paris. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

The ſyſtem of analyſis introduced into philoſophy by Locke and Condillac, has of late years been adopted with great advantage, in every branch of knowledge. This is the mode adopted by Pinel in the preſent work, throughout which he proves himſelf a warm ſtickler for the doctrines of Hippocrates, in oppoſition to all innovators and innovations whatſoever. He alſo attacks the Brunonian theory with much animation, and blames Dr. Frank of Pavia for having declared himſelf a convert to that ſyſtem.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"Les Amans Vendéens," &c. The Vendean Lovers by Citizen GOSSE, 2 vols. 12 mo. The incidents of this novel are founded on the late inſurrections in La Vendée, and the miſeries, bloodſhed, and crimes, which disfigured and devaſtated that unhappy province, afford but too rich a ſubject for the pen of an ingenious writer. Emilia is the daughter of a rich proprietor of Ancenis, who heartily approves of the revolution; in the hope that it will at length conſtitute the happineſs, and confirm the proſperity, of his native country. He is repreſented however, as a liberal man, who ſincerely deteſts the guilty exceſſes that have ſprung out of it. Darcourt her lover, on the contrary, is a young nobleman, living on the left bank of the Loire: He eaſily prevails on her parents to approve of his addreſſes; but at the very moment when the marriage is about to be ſolemnized, the neighbouring peaſantry recur to arms, and, breaking out in open rebellion againſt the government, force him to become their leader. Affrighted at the probable cataſtrophe, both in reſpect to the inſurgents and himſelf, he at firſt reſiſts; but learning that his mother had been aſſaſſinated by the republicans, the deſire of avenging her death gets the better of his prudence, and he attaches himſelf to the cauſe of the Vendeans. In the mean time, Ancenis is menaced by the royaliſts now every where in arms, and the admirer of Emilia, marches at the head of a formidable body of them, on purpoſe to ſeize on that place, while her ſole ſurviving parent is appointed to command the armed force deſtined to defend it. This proves a moſt diſtreſſing circumſtance to our heroine, and her misfortunes are not a little increaſed by the intelligence received ſoon after, that her father had wounded her lover, who would not defend himſelf againſt him. At length, after a variety of adventures, the young royaliſt and the female republican behold each other once more, and the ſtory cloſes with the happineſs of a pair formed for love, long ſeparated by unforeſeen accidents and at length unexpectedly reconciled and united to each other.

“Les Eſprits de la Montagne,” &c. The Spirits of the Mountain, or Annette and Frederick, a true ſtory, tranſlated from the German of F. H. Spieſs, by A. MALTIERE, 1 vol. 12mo.

A true ſtory concerning ſpirits! This appears a very equivocal title to a book; the fact however is, that every thing is very natural. A band of robbers, having taken poſſeſſion of an ancient uninhabited caſtle in the midſt of a German foreſt, find themſelves in great danger of being diſcovered, in conſequence of the viſits of a peaſant and his daughter, who repair thither frequently for the purpoſe of gathering herbs. In order therefore to avoid detection, they take advantage of a popular rumor purporting that the place is *haunted*, and accordingly recur to means which the ſimple inhabitants deem ſupernatural. The whole concludes with the reformation of the leader of theſe depredators, and the marriage of the fair female peaſant Annette, with her lover Frederick.

“Les cinq Voleurs de la Forêt Noire:” the five Robbers of the Black Foreſt 1 vol. 18mo. It is ſuppoſed that the title of this novel had an immediate reference to the late directory, who were five in number, and, if we believe their enemies, robbers alſo. The greater part of this volume conſiſts of a dialogue between a captain of *banditti* and one of his priſoners, who endeavours in vain to perſuade him that his preſent mode of life is equally offenſive to God and man. At length however he is aſſailed in his retreat by a body of ſoldiers, who ſeize and deliver him up to the laws, in conſequence of which he is ſentenced to be hanged; and it is then, and then only, that he admits the life of a free-booter to be immoral! Being entirely deſtitute of narrative, which is the ſoul of this ſpecies of compoſition, the preſent work is of courſe dull and inſipid.

“Zenobie, ou l'Heroine d'Armenie,” &c. Zenobia, or the Heroine of Armenia. This romance or poem in proſe, breathes nothing but virtue, humanity, piety, and grandeur of mind. With reſpect to the morality indeed, it may be placed by the ſide of Telemachus; but it ought not to be omitted that the leſſons it contains are neither ſo inſtructive nor ſo affecting, nor ſo univerſal in their application. The ſtyle is in general correct, but it is deficient in grace, and at times replete with affectation, as may be ſeen in the following paſſage. “Aurora, ſurrounded by lillies and by roſes, wiſhed to ſhed health and fragrance among mortals; but they were ſtill ſubject to the empire of ſleep, and therefore deſpiſed the gifts of the goddeſs, who reddening with ſhame precipitated herſelf towards the weſt!” This is not the ancient ſimplicity ſo admirably imitated by Fenelon. The ſubject of this romance is not well choſen; the perſonages brought upon the ſcene are far too numerous, and even the principal ones, ſuch as “Rhadamiſte”, “Tiridate”, and “Zenobie” inſpire us with but little intereſt. Notwithſtanding theſe defects, Zenobia is not deſtitute of merit. The author diſplays rich ſtores of imagination, and poſſeſſes a pen well calculated to deſcribe virtues.

“Les Voyages de Rolando & de ſes Compagnons,” &c. The Travels of Rolando and his companions in various parts of the world; a work calculated to inſpire young people with an idea of the geography, and natural hiſtory of every country. By L. F. JAUFFERT. 18mo. 72 pa. Every one is ſenſible of the delight which young people take in the peruſal of books of voyages and travels; and it is upon this principle that Jauffert has undertaken the preſent work; which, while it amuſes them with adventures, at the ſame time inſpires a taſte for geography and natural hiſtory. The author introduces an antiquary, as one of Rolando's companions, who deſcribes the geography of the antients, thus mingling a knowledge of the paſt, with that of the preſent times.

"Edouard et Arabelle," &c. Edward and Arabella, or the Pupil of Love and Innocence, a work extracted from the ſecret memoirs of two Engliſh families. By Citizen DESFORGES. 2 vol. 12 mo. The author of this novel has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral dramatic compoſitions, particularly "La Femme jalouſe," a comedy in five acts, written like ſome of the theatrical productions of our Dryden in verſe. He has alſo preſented the public with two other viz. "Tom Jones à Londres," and "Tom Jones et Fellamar," which have been frequently performed at the Italian theatre in Paris, where Desforges himſelf was formerly an actor. The preſent work is preceded by a "Treatiſe on Romance," in which the author has deſignated the various claſſes, and pointed out the maſterpieces that have appeared in all the different kinds of compoſition. In reſpect to the plot of the preſent work, it is far too complicated for us to enter into the different details; it may not be unneceſſary, however to ſtate, that one of the principal perſonages is a cruel ſtep-mother, who after murdering the former wife of her huſband, endeavours to poiſon his ſon! The hero and heroine are Edward and Arabella, the latter of whom is reſcued from a raviſher by her lover, when only nine years of age, and this raviſher proves to be her own couſin diſguiſed like a negro! After a variety of improbable adventures, a marriage as uſual enſues, and we are aſſured that a long interval of pleaſure and delight awaits the happy pair.

"Les Chevaliers de Lion," &c. The Knights of the Lion, or a Hiſtory of the Chivalry of the twelfth Century. Imitated from the German by Monſieur R. de ST. CH. 4 vols. 8vo. Berlin. Theſe four volumes, as the title implies, are intended as an imitation of a German work of the ſame name, while the original itſelf is copied from the romance of "Herman of Unna." It is extremely difficult to analyſe ſo many hundred pages of adventures, more eſpecially when it is recollected that the perſonages here introduced are equal to the heroes of Arioſto. It may be neceſſary however to obſerve, that a few knights of Suabia had formed a ſociety under the name of the *Lion*, intended to protect the widow and the orphan. It is the hiſtory of this ſociety, from the period that the principal hero is received into it, until the deſtruction of both, that conſtitutes the narrative. This event is occaſioned by the jealouſy of another order of chivalry, which finds means by the introduction of certain *falſe brethren*, to effect the abolition and extinction of the whole. One of the chief events is the journey of the principal knights to the Holy Land, which of courſe produces a variety of great and unfortunate exploits. The *Chevaliers* never arrive in any country where the fame of their actions has not already preceded them, and they never attain a ſuperior rank without facing dangers that would appal the ſtouteſt ſoldier of the preſent day. In the original, the monks are treated as a deſpicable and unneceſſary order; as the drones of ſociety, who eat the honey they do not earn; but theſe circumſtances are palliated here, and they are even mentioned with reſpect. The work itſelf, appears to have been written by ſome emigrant, who perhaps imagines that fanaticiſm and ſuperſtition are connected with his own cauſe.

THE DRAMA.

"La Caroſſe Eſpagnol," the Spaniſh Carriage. This is a little after-piece given at the *Théatre de Vaudeville*; the plot is inſignificant enough, but notwithſtanding this, it has obtained great ſucceſs on account of ſome of the ſongs, which were repeatedly called for. Here follows a ſpecimen:

Air: Du Zephyr.

"*Agir,*
"*C'eſt ſouffrir;*
"*S'attendrir,*
"*C'eſt languir;*
"*Réflêchir,*
"*C'eſt vieillir;*
"*Trop ſentir,*
"*C'eſt mourir.*
"*Mais fuir*
"*Et bannir*
"*Le deſir,*
"*Pour ſaiſir*
"*A laiſir*
"*Le plaiſir;*
"*C'eſt jouir,*" *&c.*

"Théatre de Schiller," &c. Schiller's Theatre, tranſlated from the German by LAMARTELLIERE, member of ſeveral literary ſocieties, 2 vols. 8vo. Theſe 2 vols.

contain only three of Schiller's pieces, viz. "La Conjuration de Fieſque," "L'Amour et Intrigue," and "Don Carlos, Infant d'Eſpagne." The firſt of theſe which had before been adapted to the French taſte, and even to French poetry, is about to be performed at the *Théâtre de la Republique*. The beauties ariſing from ſituation, the elevation of character, the fire of ſentiment, the force of expreſſion; in ſhort, every thing that uſually characteriſes and diſtinguiſhes the vigorous and original paintings of the author is to be found in this drama.

In his *Robbers*, he has exhibited a ſpecimen of the monſtrous exceſſes which a man of a ſanguine temperament, and a bold character can commit, when forced by the injuſtice of his equals to ſhake off the yoke of ſocial laws; in his *Fieſco* on the contrary, he preſents us with a finiſhed model of cunning and intrigue. This is not an ordinary conſpirator whom Schiller has depicted; he is a young man poſſeſſed of great talents and ſurrounded by luxuries of every kind, whoſe mind is nevertheleſs occupied in preparing the moſt important events. "L'amour & Intrigue" (Love and Intrigue), on the other hand, preſents the picture of a continual ſtruggle between the ambition of an old courtier, and the love of a young man, devoted to his paſſions. A powerful intereſt, and the moſt critical ſituations, added to a profound knowledge of the human heart, conſtitute the merit, and have enſured the ſucceſs of this piece in every theatre where it has been repreſented. As to the drama of *Don Carlos*, which is very entertaining in the cloſet, and ſuſceptible of great effect on the ſtage, it was quoted as a maſter-piece even before it had been publiſhed, and no ſooner was it read, than it was conſidered as entitled to the firſt rank among the dramatic works of Schiller. Along with poetry, far from being indifferent, we find ſuch a degree of fidelity, that many perſons affirm that it ought rather to be conſidered as a hiſtorical poem on the court of Philip II. than a work deſtined for the theatre. The portraits of that prince, and of Carlos, Elizabeth, the duke of Alva, and the marquis de Toſſa, are all drawn by the hand of a maſter. The tranſlation by C. Lamartelière is well performed, but he frequently recurs to the ſame formulæ of ſtyle, and ſometimes makes uſe of phraſes that are neither juſtified by practice nor pleaſing to the ear. It is alſo worthy of remark, that he regrets Schiller's having abandoned his dramatic career, whereas he might have eaſily learned, that this author has compoſed and publiſhed the hiſtory of Wallenſtein in three ſeparate *dramas*, which have been lately repreſented at Weimar with the greateſt applauſe.

"Eteocles & Polynice, Tragedie en cinq actes," &c. Eteocles and Polynices, a tragedy in five acts, repreſented for the firſt time, on the 7th Brumaire, eighth year. Le Gouvé, a poet who has already acquired ſome reputation by *Les Souvenirs* and *La Melancolie*, is the avowed author of this drama. The ſubject, which is the memorable ſtory of Oedipus and Jocaſta, has been already treated by Euripedes; but the French author, notwithſtanding this, has found means to add to his celebrity; in ſhort, this is accounted one of the beſt tragedies of modern times. The amiable character of Polynices is developed in the following line addreſſed to the gods, immediately preceding the combat:

> "Faites vaincre le chef qui rendra Thèbe heureuſe !"

May that chief prove victorious who ſhall render Thebes happy!

On the other hand, the intereſted ambition of Eteocles is admirably expreſſed in this ſentiment:

> "Periſſe, s'il le faut, Thèbe entière avec moi."

Let Thebes herſelf periſh, if it be neceſſary, along with me!

The ſcene whence theſe two lines are taken conſiſts of an interview between the rival brothers; ſome portions of it are borrowed from Euripedes, and if we are to believe ſeveral of the French critics, it is far ſuperior to Racine! All the actors diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the repreſentation, particularly Talma in a *monologue*, which he ſpoke with great effect; as did alſo Damas in the character of Polynices, and Manuel in that of Oedipus.

"Theatre de Kotzebue," &c. The Theatre of Kotzebue, tranſlated from the German, by Weiſs, profeſſor of German, at the Lyceum, and L. F. Jauffert, member of ſeveral literary ſocieties. This tranſlation appears in ſeparate volumes. Two of theſe have already been publiſhed; the firſt contains *Miſanthropie & Repentir*, and the ſecond *La Reconciliation*, ou *Les Deux Freres*. Theſe two dramas, each of which conſiſts of five acts, have been received with great applauſe throughout Germany, &c. an imitation of the former has been repreſented more than a hundred times in Paris.

Mis-

MISCELLANIES.

“ Eloge de Montaigne.” The Eloge of Montaigne, by HENRIETTA BOURDIE VIOT. Montaigne is conſidered by his countrymen as the father of philoſophy not only in France, but throughout Europe. He is accordingly aſſerted to be the firſt who threw off the trammels of the ſchools, and ſhook the credit of Ariſtotle. The preſent work is the production of an amiable female, who has already acquired great reputation in the republic of letters by her poetry, which is allowed to be replete with grace, wit, and elegance. The author remarks that but few have hitherto done juſtice to her hero, while ſeveral have criticiſed his works with great malignity after having robbed them of ſome of their fineſt ideas. “ If indignation,” ſays ſhe, addreſſing herſelf to her readers, “ could create orators as it has created poets, I could now transfuſe into your minds thoſe ſentiments with which my own is animated.” She then traces the hideous picture of the ſcholaſtic philoſophy, and deſcribes Montaigne advancing with the torch of reaſon to ſhed light in place of the darkneſs that reigned around. She depicts this great man, whoſe genius was capable of attaining the moſt ſublime ſciences, attaching himſelf to the moſt intereſting portion of knowledge; that which leads to the improvement of the human ſpecies. She alſo deſcribes him as employing all the reſources of eloquence, and all the energy of talent, to induce us to love our duties, “ leading us along by ſelf love, to the love of virtue.”

“ Ouvres de Freret, Secretaire de l'Academie,” &c. The Works of Freret, Secretary of the Academy of Inſcriptions, and *Belles Lettres*, &c. 20 vols. 12mo. with a plate repreſenting the battle at Thymbrea between the armies of Cyrus and Crœſus. Freret, the ſon of an attorney in Paris, was born in 1688, and at an early period of life evinced a decided predilection for literature, which ſoon became his ruling paſſion. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1714, and at his inauguration pronounced a diſcourſe on the “ origin of the French,” which procured for him a lodging in the Baſtile. All the writings of Freret conſiſt of memoirs and diſſertations for the Academy, with the exception of his “ Examen Critique des Apologiſtes de la Religion Chretienne,” his “ Moiſade,” and his “ Lettres de Thraſibule à Leucippe.” Theſe three works are contained in the two laſt volumes of the edition now announced; the diſſertations and memoirs occupy the firſt eighteen. It is not to be denied, that this collection contains a prodigious maſs of information; but it has been objected by the zealots of ſuperſtition that it diſplays too much of the ſpirit of *philoſophy*.

Lycée, ou Cours de Litterature Ancienne et Moderne, &c. The Lyceum, or a Courſe of Antient and Modern Literature, by J. F. LAHARPE. 8 vol. 8vo. This important publication has been already noticed (ſee Vol. VIII. p. 1064), and having then given a curſory ſurvey of antient literature, we ſhall now enter with the author on a ſhort ſketch of the poetical works of the moderns. This ſubject is introduced by a preliminary diſcourſe “ on the ſtate of letters in Europe, from the Auguſtan age to the reign of Louis XIV.” During this long period of barbariſm, Laharpe exhibits a few enlightened men, and ſeveral fathers of the church ſhining amidſt the darkneſs that ſurrounded them; Theodoric and Charlemagne making vain efforts to re-eſtabliſh letters in France and Italy, three or four Spaniſh and Italian poets, and half a ſcore philoſophers and learned men of the north, announcing the return of knowledge. While alluding to the barbariſm of paſt ages, he takes occaſion to declaim againſt that of our own, which has deſtroyed in France ſo many inſtitutions, and ſo many monuments uſeful to the arts and ſciences.

Of French Poetry before the Time of Corneille. The *fabliaux*, the ſongs, the romances, the ballads, the *rondeau*, the *triolet*, &c. prepared the language for bolder efforts. Marot ſucceeded the Troubadours, and opened the way to Regnier and Malherbe, who ſoon cauſed Roſnard and the other French-Latin authors to be forgotten. Jodelle ought in ſome meaſure to be conſidered as the founder of the French Theatre. Garnier, whoſe ſtrength was nearly equal, was ſucceeded by Mairet, the firſt that had a glimpſe of the art of writing Tragedy. It was reſerved, however, for Corneille to open the barrier, and Racine to follow, and perhaps to get before him in the race. The merits of Pradon, Rotrou, Duryer, Thomas Corneille, Campiſtron, Duché, and Lafoſſe, are next examined.

Of Comedy. Amidſt the bad pieces of Thomas Corneille, Mairet, Deſmarets, Rotrou, Boiſrobert, and D'Orville, the *Menteur* of the great Corneille, was the ſole comedy, before the time of Moliere, calculated to pleaſe either men of worth or men of taſte. Laharpe conſiders Moliere as a genius who has had many imitators,

tators, but few rivals. Quinault, Brueys, and Palaprat, Baron, Campiſtron, Bourſault, Regnard, Dufrény, Dancourt, Hauteroche, &c. enriched the French theatre with a variety of plays, more or leſs fortunate. Quinault followed another track, and became the creator of the Opera; a ſpecies of writing that procured him a diſtinguiſhed reputation. Our author now comes to the Ode, which is immediately connected with the name of Rouſſeau, a poet who made ſo poor a figure in his epiſtles; next follow Satires and Boileau; then Fables and Tales with La Fontaine, Vergier, and Senecé. Mention is made of Legrais, and Deſhoulieres more pure than him, but leſs poetical; Fontenelle too proſaic and too affected, but who acquired great reputation in paſtoral poetry; and alſo of Chaulieu, the only one of that age for whom a juſt degree of eſteem is ſtill entertained.

“ Anecdotes de Conſtantinople,” &c. Anecdotes relative to Conſtantinople, and of the Lower Empire, from the Reign of Conſtantine, its Founder, to the taking of Conſtantinople by Mahomet II. and our own Times; containing an Account of the Origin, the Manners, the Cuſtoms, and the Uſages of all the preſent European Nations, and alſo of all the Peculiarities of all the celebrated Nations, ſcattered over the Face of the Globe, &c. A work edited by J. B. NOUGARET, 5 vols. octavo. Theſe five volumes conſtitute an abridgement of the 24 volumes of the Hiſtory of the Lower Empire, by Le Beau, continued by C. Ameilhon, all the ſuperfluous parts of that work being here omitted; freſh materials are alſo added from the works of Voltaire, de Tott, &c.

“ Nouveau Dictionnaire Bibliographique Portatif,” &c. A New Portable Bibliographical Dictionary, or an Eſſay on Univerſal Bibliography; containing the Indication of the beſt Works of all Kinds that have appeared in France; preceded by a new edition of the work entitled “ Advice for collecting a ſmall but choice Library. By N. L. M. DESESSARTS, Printer and Bookſeller. 1 vol. 8vo. This work will be of great ſervice to ſuch perſons as cultivate letters, and are deſirous of being directed in reſpect to the choice of books. The firſt part is written by Formeg, the perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Berlin: and the Dictionary not only contains an abridgement of the various publications mentioned in “ La France Litteraire,” but alſo a ſummary of the beſt foreign books.

PHILOSOPHY.

“ Expériences ſur le Galvaniſme,” &c. Experiments on Galvaniſm in general, and particularly on the Irritation of the Muſcular Fibres, diſcovered by Frederick Alexander Humboldt; tranſlated from the German, with Additions, by J. F. N. JADELOT, M. D. It is now about fifteen years ſince a profeſſor of Bologna, called Dr. Galvani, by a ſeries of inconteſtible experiments, firſt diſcovered a certain property in the nerves of animals, in conſequence of which they became irritated by the application of metallic ſubſtances. Several correſpondent facts induced him to preſume a direct analogy, and perhaps a real identity between the cauſe of the electrical phænomena, and that of the *phænomena* in queſtion. In conſequence of this, he conferred on it the appellation of animal electricity. This expreſſion appeared highly improper to thoſe, who after repeating Galvani's experiments, could not be perſuaded of the conformity between the *phænomena* he had remarked, and thoſe produced by electricity. They accordingly ſubſtituted a new appellation, that of *metallic irritation*; but this alſo was deemed an inſufficient expreſſion, as ſoon as it was perceived that the contact of carbonaceous matter, or even of living organs could produce the ſame effects on the nerves as metals themſelves. On this the name of *Galvaniſm* was adopted; and it preſents the double advantage, of at once celebrating the fame of the philoſopher to whom we are indebted for this important diſcovery, and of deſignating the *phænomena*, without indicating the cauſe. Humboldt, a learned inhabitant of Berlin, has publiſhed a collection of experiments made by himſelf; and his work, which is by far the moſt complete of any we are yet acquainted with on *Galvaniſm*, has been tranſlated into French, and is now before us. “ It would perhaps have been more wiſe,” ſays the author, “ to have multiplied my experiments during a ſucceſſion of years in ſilence, than to have offered them at preſent to the public; but it is well known, that when diſcoveries are once publiſhed, they often become more fruitful, and conſequently more uſeful in other hands, than in thoſe of the inventor. I have been only anxious, therefore, to collect facts, and to exhibit them, with all the preciſion that ſuch a buſineſs demands.” Theſe few words are ſufficient to convey a juſt notion both of the work and the author, by affording an idea of the contents of the one, and the intentions of the other. It is impoſſible as yet to form *Galvaniſm* into a perfect ſyſtem, or even to deduce all its principles. The whole, at leaſt ſo far as we are acquainted with it, may be reduced to a few principal poſitions, the conſequences reſulting from which appertain to futurity; ſome new facts and new experiments may at ſome other period throw light on the nature of that cauſe, on which depends the action of the nerves, and which conſequently produces our motions and ſenſations. Humboldt's work contains a variety of experiments entirely original; it preſents the reader with an analyſis of all the numerous books hitherto publiſhed on Galvaniſm; it overturns many erroneous conceptions, and it exhibits a few modeſt conjectures on the cauſes of the *phænomena*, after having deſcribed the effects with exactneſs. The tranſlator, C. Jadelot, has introduced order and method into the arrangement, and has preceded the whole with an account of a variety of experiments made by himſelf.

DIVINITY.

"Sermons ſur le Chriſtianiſme Moral," &c. Sermons on Moral Chriſtianity; by J. L. A. **DUMAS**, Paſtor of the Reformed Church at Dreſden. The reverend author of this collection, has taken Zollfer, Blair and Romilly for his models; and like a good and honeſt man, carefully avoiding controverſial ſubjects, has endeavoured only to promote the beſt intereſts of morality and true religion. Of the twenty ſermons contained in this volume, the following are conſidered as the beſt: III. On Religion conſidered as eſſentially different from Superſtition; IV. On Jeſus, conſidered as a Model of Moral Perfection; VI. On Chriſtianity conſidered as a Moral Religion; IX. On the Reſpect due to Ourſelves; X. On Chriſtian Intrepidity; XI. On the Reſpect due to every Man; and the XII. and XIII. On the Love of Truth and of our Duty.

ANTIQUITIES.

"Remarques ſur une Inſcription Grecque, publiée à Aix, l'an VII de la Republique," &c. Remarks on a Greek Inſcription publiſhed at Aix, 7th year of the French Republic, 4to. Aix 1799. St. Vincent, one of the judges of the parliament of Aix, and an antiquary of conſiderable celebrity, diſcovered a marble with a Greek inſcription, in the houſe formerly inhabited by the famous Peireſc. On his father's death, which occurred but a few months ſince, his ſon, who ſtyles himſelf Citizen **FAURIS**, publiſhed not only the original inſcription, but alſo tranſlations in Latin and French, which were found among the papers bequeathed to him. As Spon, the Abbé Prevot, Anſſe de Villaiſon, Millin, &c. have been at great pains to interpret the paſſage in queſtion, we ſhall here preſent it to the reader in Latin and Engliſh.

Koiros, ego voco te, Theophile, non jam mortalis,
Juvenis juvenibus eadem ætate ſimilis
Navigantium ſervatoribus Amyclæis Diis.

Navigator ſuper fluctus maris navigans ſtabam:
Nunc autem, pietate parentum, ſortitus hunc tumulum, liberor
Morbis et fatigatione et dolore et labore.
Hæc enim apud viventes hominum corpora habent acerba.
Apud mortuos autem ſimul congregata fiunt
Duplicia; quorum una pars quidem ſuper terram errat,
Altera vero cum aſtris cæleſtibus choreas agit.
Cujus exercitus ingreſſus ſum, ſortitus Deum ducem.

The paſſenger invokes and interrogates Koiros, to whom he addreſſes himſelf as follows:

"I invoke thee, Koiros! young man beloved by the gods, thou who art no longer mortal, and who reſembleſt both in age and ſituation the Amyclean gods (Caſtor and Pollux), the ſaviours of navigators."

Koiros replies:

"I was formerly a navigator (like them) plowing amidſt toil and difficulty, the waves of the ocean. Now that, in conſequence of the piety of my parents, this tomb hath become my inheritance, I am delivered from diſeaſe, from fatigue, from grief and from trouble. While men reſide among the living they are condemned to ſuffer all theſe. When they repair among the dead, they are divided into two troops, one of which being terreſtrial wanders on earth; the other is admitted to the dances of the celeſtial bodies. It is into this celeſtial army that I have entered, being reunited to God who is their leader."

The French tranſlation has already given riſe to much criticiſm, and it appears far from improbable, that the interpretation of this epitaph will occaſion ſtill further controverſy among the antiquaries on the Continent.

ARTS.

"Notice ſur la Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins," &c. A few Remarks relative to the National Manufactory of the Gobelins, by C. **GUILLAUMOT**, Architect, and Director of the Manufactory. In this little work the author gives an intereſting account of one of theſe eſtabliſhments of

Colbert, of which even Louis XIV. was accuſtomed frequently to boaſt. He begins by ſtating a variety of hitherto unknown facts, relative to the origin and the foundation of the manufacture of the Gobelins, and then enters into a detail of its mechaniſm, which has been greatly improved ſince the time of the celebrated Vaucanſon. Guillaumot remarks in one of the notes, that Marat, having conceived the barbarous deſign of annihilating this celebrated manufactory, ſtated to the Convention that the expenſe amounted to 300,000 *livres*; while the workmen, about 80 in number, and who with their families conſtitute a total of about 300 perſons, actually coſt no more to the government than 50,000 crowns.

It appears from this pamphlet, that the eſtabliſhment is on the decline, and that upwards of eight months' pay is due to the workmen.

"Nouveau Théatre d'Education," &c. The New Theatre of Education, intended as a Series to that of Madame de Genlis, by JAUFFRET, 2 vol. 12mo. This theatre is compoſed of twelve little dramas, and four detached ſcenes, which do not appear to be inferior to any productions of the ſame kind. The ſtyle is ſimple and correct.

"La Philoſophiſme demaſqué, &c." Philoſophiſm Unmaſked, and Philoſophy Arranged, tranſlated from the German of the celebrated Emanuel Kant, Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Kœnigsberg, by D. LECRETAN, Profeſſor of Philoſophy at the Academy of Lauſanne. This pamphlet by Kant is divided into two parts, one of which contains aphoriſms relative to the falſe, while the other is filled with aphoriſms relative to the true, philoſophy; the whole concluding with ſome excellent advice to youth, concerning the errors to be avoided, and the road to be followed, in purſuit of truth. "It is my opinion," ſays the tranſlator, in a very ſhort preface, "that this verſion of Kant's work on philoſophy may prove uſeful to my native country, by aſſiſting to affix a juſt value on the writings, the motives, and the diſcoveries, of thoſe who wiſh to acquire influence over the opinions of their contemporaries, and of poſterity."

"Philoſophie Entomologique," &c. Philoſophical Entomology. A Work intended as an Introduction to the Study of Inſects, to which is added, An Expoſition of the Methods of Geoffroy, and Linnæus, combined with the Syſtem of Fabricius, by J. FLOR. ST. AMANS, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Central School of the Department of Loire and Garonne, and a Member of ſeveral Literary Societies. The author attempts in this work, to preſent his readers with the moſt curious particulars in the hiſtory of inſects, not only in reſpect to themſelves, but alſo in regard to their connexion with organized beings. St. Amans has accordingly followed the method pointed out by Linnæus in his Philoſophical Botany, which indeed is admirably fitted for this ſpecies of production. He has alſo called in the aid of the entomological works of that learned naturaliſt, as well as thoſe of Geoffroy, and Fabricius. The obſervations are in general taken from Reaumur, and L'Encyclopédie Méthodique; many, however, appertain wholly to the author. He conſiders inſects; 1ſt. On their extrication from the egg, or in the ſtate of larvæ; 2d. When clothed in a membrane, more or leſs hard; in other words, while in the chryſalis ſtate; and 3d. When, getting rid of this covering, they, in conſequence of their laſt metamorphoſis, become perfect inſects. The principles laid down by Cit. St. A. in Philoſophie Entomologique are contained in ſeventy-five diſtinct paragraphs. At the concluſion he gives an expoſition of the methods of Geoffroy, Fabricius, and Linnæus, as combined by Gmelin, and he follows Fabricius in every thing, the articles Bibliotheca, Diſpoſitio, Nomina, Differentia, and Adumbrationes, excepted, which he has ſuppreſſed.

"Eſſai ſur l'Art Oratoire," &c. An Eſſay on the Art of Oratory, by Citizen DROZ, Profeſſor of Belles Lettres in the Central School of the Department of Doubs. The author informs us, that moſt of his ideas on the ſubject of eloquence have been borrowed from Ariſtotle, Cicero, Quintilian, D'Alembert, Marmontel, and Blair. Of all the moderns he allows one only to be a true orator: "Mirabeau," ſays he "was one of thoſe phænomena, which but ſeldom aſtoniſh mankind, and I dare to aſſert that his glory will not be leſs conſpicuous than that of the orators (Demoſthenes and Cicero) of whom we are now ſpeaking. France has no occaſion to dread a rival to him, for a man like this—a man, whoſe equal has not been created by nature ſince the fall of the Roman Republic, will long remain in poſſeſſion of the firſt ſeat in the temple of Fame."

"Traité Elementaire d'Arithmetique," &c. An Elementary Treatiſe on Arithmetic, for the uſe of the Central Schools, 2d Edition, Reviſed and Augmented. This treatiſe has already been publiſhed, by way of preface to the fifth edition of Clairaut's Algebra; but in its preſent ſtate it is conſiderably altered and improved. The laſt article, entitled, "De quelques moyens pour abréger les calculs arithmetiques," (Of ſome modes of abridging arithmetical calculations) is very ingenious, and thoſe who do not underſtand Algebra, will be enabled by its means to add conſiderable celerity to great preciſion.

"Melanges de Mathematiques," &c. Mathematical Miſcellanies, or Memoirs relative to different Mathematical Subjects. Part 2d. Bruſſels. This is the ſecond volume of a collection of mathematical papers by C. NIEUPORT, and contains the concluſion of his inquiries, relative to the integration of equations.

"L'interieur de ma Chambre," &c. A View of the inſide of my Apartment, and an Account of my Panic; or a few harſh Truths relative to the Jacobins, by A. T. B. . . . . DE C. This is a burleſque epiſtle in verſe, rather directed againſt the miſtreſs of the *Hotel d'Angoulême*, with whom the author appears to have reſided for ſome time, than the Jacobins.

"Nouveau Chanſonnier François," &c. The new French Songſter, or a Selection of the beſt Songs. A new Edition, with a Calendar for the Year 1800. This, as the title implies, is a collection of the beſt modern French ſongs, ſung in the various theatres of Paris.

"Le Paradis Perdu, de Milton," &c. Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; a Tranſlation from the Engliſh, with Notes. There have been no leſs than three tranſlations of this maſter-piece of our celebrated bard, anterior to the preſent: the firſt by Racine, the ſecond by Dupré de St. Maur, and the third by Moſneron, of which this is a very cloſe copy. It is extremely difficult to transfuſe the images into another idiom, and accordingly the following paſſages have puzzled the ingenuity of all who have attempted a French verſion:

———And the thunder
Wing'd with red lightning's impetuous rage.

———"Here in cloſe receſs
With flowers ———
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd her nuptial bed."

The latter paſſage has been thus given by the preſent tranſlator:

"*Ce fut au fond de ce myſterieux aſyle, que la compagne d'Adam, nouvelle & tendre éſpouſée, joncha ſa couche nuptiale.*"

"Portrait du General Suwarow:" Portrait of General Suwarow, by Citizen PONS DE VERDUN. This poetical portrait is followed by three others of the ſame kind; they form together four burleſque ſatires, not much longer than epigrams, a ſpecies of compoſition in which the author has already acquired conſiderable reputation.

"Au Peuple François, ſur l'Aſſaſſinat des Plenipotentiaires à Raſtadt," &c. To the French People, occaſioned by the Aſſaſſination of the Plenipotentiaries at Raſtadt: a ditharymbic Poem by M. D. CUBIERES.

This little poem, which does not exceed 200 lines, is accompanied by a preface of forty pages, and ten of explanatory notes. The Emperor of Germany, and the late Pope, are both abuſed in this production, which comes forth from the pen of a writer who has alike diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poetical talents and his revolutionary zeal.

"La Guerre Civile, poeme," &c. Civil War, being a free tranſlation of a Poem by Petronius, accompanied with the Latin Text, Criticiſms, &c. by JOHN NICOLAS MATIA DEGUERLES, Member of the Society of Sciences, Letters and Arts at Paris. This poem has already been tranſlated by three Frenchmen, viz. the Abbé de Marolles, Nodot, and the Preſident Bouhier. The preſent verſion by Déguerle is however conſidered as ſuperior to that of any of his predeceſſors, on account of its elegance. The notes which accompany it are partly hiſtorical and partly critical; they abound with information, and contain a variety of grammatical diſcuſſions.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"Deutſche Reichsgeſchichte, von CHRIST. GOTTL. HEINRICH, Hofrath and Profeſſor der Geſchichte in Jena." Hiſtory of the German Empire, vol. viii. 1799, pp. 1002. 8vo. With this volume a work is brought near to its concluſion, which began in 1786, deſigned as a continuation of Guthrie and Gray's Univerſal Hiſtory, of which only the title has been prefixed. It comprehends the whole hiſtory of Germany down to the breaking off of the negotiations at Raſtadt in 1799. A ſubſequent volume will continue the narrative to the final concluſion of peace, and contain a general regiſter, and a ſtatiſtical ſurvey of the ſtate of the German nation from the Peace of Weſtphalia. It may be conſidered as the beſt work now extant on the hiſtory of Germany; in exactneſs and fidelity it is not inferior to Schmidt's Hiſtory, and it is far ſuperior to the latter in hiſtorical criticiſm, in the art of uniting a multiplicity of events with unity of deſign, and in the excellence of its ſtyle. In the laſt part, however, ſome partiality is ſhown in favor of the houſe of Brandenburg.

“ Geſchichte der alten Welt, von JOH. GOTTFR. EICHHORN. Göttingen 1799, pp. 574, 8vo. Antient Hiſtory. Mr. Eichhorn, the Orientaliſt, and ſucceſſor to Michaelis at the Univerſity of Göttingen has ſhown in many other publications a profound knowledge of hiſtory, both literary and political. This is the firſt volume of an Univerſal Hiſtory, which comprehends antient hiſtory till the invaſion of the northern nations. The author poſſeſſes the talent of delineating, with a few but preciſe ſtrokes, the events, the characters of nations and kings, and the ſituation of empires and capitals; and he has thereby been enabled to contract into a narrow compaſs, without omitting any important and eſſential event, what has been extended into ſeveral large volumes by writers who were more eager to collect all, even the moſt trifling, circumſtances, than to ſelect thoſe that are beſt adapted to convey a juſt idea of the fate of nations. It muſt however be owned that the author has too much indulged his fancy, in repreſenting the facts mentioned in the Bible more according to his explanation than may be deemed conſiſtent with the rules of hiſtorical truth.

“ Paul Friedr. Achat Nitſch's Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Völkergeſchichte; nach ſeinem Tode fortgeſetzt von JAKOB DOMINIKUS, Prof. der Philoſophie. Dritter Theil, Erfurt, Keyſer, 1799, pp. 319, 8vo.” Introduction to General Hiſtory. This third volume of a work, of which the former volumes were but inſignificant, recommends itſelf by a well-connected and entertaining narrative, and a ſkilful explication of the cauſes of every event.

“ Züge zu einem Gemälde des Ruſſiſchen Reichs unter der Regierung der Kaiſerin Catharina II. In vertrauten Briefen. S. L. 1799. pp. 294, 8vo.” Sketches for a Picture of the Ruſſian Empire under the Reign of Catharine II. in familiar Letters. The firſt part of this work appeared in 1798. The ſecond treats of the public ſchools in Ruſſia, of the Cadet-corps at Peterſburg, the univerſity and the orphan-houſe at Moſcow, of the condition of the ſerfs, the national character of the Ruſſians, and the obſtacles to a general civilization of that empire. A variety of uſeful information may be derived from the peruſal of this volume.

“ Handbuch der allgemeinen Völkergeſchichte alter Zeiten, vom Anfange der Staaten bis zum Ende der Römiſchen Republik, von M. HÜBLER, Zweyter B. 1799. pp. 389, 8vo.” Introduction to Antient Hiſtory, from the beginning of States to the end of the Roman Republic. A very well-connected, inſtructive, and entertaining extract of all that has been written on antient hiſtory in antient and modern times. The author follows principally Gatterer, and divides his ſubject into five periods. 1. From the origin of ſtates to the return of the Iſraelites to Paleſtine; 2. till the overthrow of the Median empire by Cyrus; 3. till Alexander; 4. till the taking of Carthage and Corinth by the Romans; 5. till the extinction of Roman liberty. The ſecond volume comprehends the third of theſe periods, and is not confined barely to the relation of general facts, but extends likewiſe to the deſcription of government, religion, arts and ſciences. Two more volumes are wanting to complete the whole plan.

“ Handbuch der Geſchichte der Staaten des Alterthums, mit beſonderer Rückſicht auf ihre Verfaſſungen, ihren Handel, und ihre Colonien; zum Gebrauch öffentlicher Vorleſungen, von A.H.L. HEEREN. Göttingen, 1799, pp. 576, lar. 8vo. Compendium of the Hiſtory of Antient States, particularly with reſpect to their Conſtitutions, their Commerce and Colonies, for the Uſe of Public Lectures.

“ Geſchichte der vornehmſten Völker der alten Welt, im Grundriſſe; vom Hofrath LUEDER in Braunſchweig. *i. e.* Sketch of the Hiſtory of the Principal Nations of Antiquity. Brunſw. 1799, pp. 452, 8vo. Two very uſeful compendiums of antient hiſtory, of which the former chiefly relates to political conſtitutions and commerce, and the ſecond to political economy. Prof. HEEREN, the ingenious author of the Ideas on the Politics, Commerce, &c. of the Antients, has enriched his work with many valuable critical remarks on the authorities from which our knowledge of the antient world is derived, as well as with excellent obſervations and diſquiſitions on ſeveral parts of hiſtory. Prof. LUEDER in his economical principles profeſſes himſelf a follower of Adam Smith, Stewart and Büſch. The whole is interſperſed with many valuable hints taken from the moſt recent events, and accommodated very ſkilfully to the illuſtration of facts in the Greek and Roman hiſtory. Such is for inſtance the able parallel drawn between the ἑταιρειαι at Athens in the period of the 30 Tyrants, and the Jacobin clubs in modern France, p. 240. The partiality he ſhows againſt the Greek and Roman republics may be accounted for by the point of view in which he conſiders their hiſtory, as thoſe republics did not much diſtinguiſh themſelves for political economy.

"Louiſe, Rheingräfin zu Pfalz, geborne Freyherrin von Degenfeld. Eine wahre Geſchichte. Von dem Verfaſſer des Lebens Friedrich S. von Schomberg, 3 volumes, 1799, 8vo. Leipzig, Göſchen." Louiſa Counteſs of Palatinate, born Baroneſs of Degenfeld. A true Hiſtory.—A lively delineation of characters, plainneſs and elegance of compoſition, exact hiſtorical fidelity, and a ſeries of events, which, through the diverſity of our manners from thoſe of former times, may ſeem romantic, render this biography highly intereſting even to thoſe who only read for their amuſement.

"JOH. CHRIST. GATTERER's praktiſche Diplomatick. Gött. 1799, lar. 8vo. pp. 259." A poſthumous work of a man who has highly deſerved of hiſtory and all its ſubſidiary ſciences. This work, valuable in itſelf, is the more ſo as the author has firſt opened the road, on which ſubſequent diplomatiſts may proceed and fill up the deficiencies that may ſtill be found, particularly in the catalogue of documents annexed to it.

The Seventh Volume of Panzer's Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine ad Annum MD. Nüremb. 1799, 4to. pp. 576, ſtill exhibits ſtrong proofs of the indefatigable diligence of the author, by which he has in ſo high a degree ſupplied, corrected and arranged the former works of Maittaire, Denis and others.

"MEUSEL's Leitfaden zur Geſchichte der Gelehrſamkeit. Zweyte Abtheilung, 1799. Dritte Abth. 1800, pp. 840." Manual of the Hiſtory of Learning. This complete and well-arranged work is now brought to a concluſion. Prof. MEUSEL, of the Pruſſian Univerſity of Erlangen, ranks very high among the German literati for his extenſive knowledge of the bibliography, ſtatiſtics and literature of every age and country. The Bibliotheca Hiſtorica, 14 volumes of which are already publiſhed, and which is ſtill to be continued, is the moſt uſeful repertory for hiſtory to be met with in any country. He has crowned his literary merits by theſe ſketches of antient and modern literature, a truly claſſical work, for the arrangement of its matter, and thoſe ſtriking and comprehenſive views which only could be given by an author of infinite reading and poſſeſſed of true criticiſm.

GEOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, &c.

"Verſuch einer ſyſtematiſchen Erdbeſchreibung der entfernteſten Weltheile, Afrika, Aſien, Amerika und Süd-Indien; von D. PAUL. JAC. BRUNS." Eſſay of a Syſtematic Geography of the remoteſt Parts of the World, Africa, Aſia, America and South India. Sechſter Theil. Nürnb. 1799, pp. 392, 8vo. This volume, containing the deſcription of Barbary, Madeira, and the Canary Iſlands, finiſhes a work which, notwithſtanding ſome ſlight omiſſions, is, by well-arranged extracts from the beſt voyages through that part of the world, particularly uſeful and convenient. It may ſerve as a proper continuation of the well-known Büſching's Geography, and completes a work not to be equalled on this ſubject in any country.

"P. S. PALLAS Bemerkungen auf einer Reiſe in die ſüdlichen Statthalterſchaften des Ruſſiſchen Reichs, in den Jahren 1793 und 1794." Obſervations made on a Journey to the Southern Governments of the Ruſſian Empire. Erſter Band, Leipz. 1799. pp. 516, with 25 plates and 14 colored vignettes. A valuable ſupplement to the former works of the ſame author. This firſt volume comprehends the journey from Moſcow to Perckop.

"Geſchichte und Beſchreibung der Kreis- und Handels-ſtadt Leipzig nebſt der umliegenden Gegend, von J. G. LEONHARDI, ord. Profeſſ. der Oekonomie in Leipzig." Hiſtory and Deſcription of Leipzig and its Environs. Leipz. 1799, pp. 750, lar. 8vo. The author has done in this work every thing that might be expected from the celebrated geographer of the Pruſſian and Saxon States. His principal deſign was to give an exact hiſtory not only of the gradual aggrandizement of the city, but likewiſe of the ſucceſſive improvements of commerce and trade, of the ſciences, the conſtitution, and the influence which this has had on commerce in general as well as on the in-

induſtry of the Electorate. The exactneſs and order with which this work is compoſed will compenſate for the dryneſs and prolixity which may be obſerved in ſeveral parts of it.

“ Aegypten in Hiſtoriſcher, Geographiſcher, Phyſikaliſcher, Wiſſenſchaftlicher, Artiſtiſcher, Naturgeſchichtlicher, Merkantiliſcher, Religiöſer, Sittlicher und Politiſcher Hinſicht.” Deſcription of Egypt with reſpect to Hiſtory, Geography, Natural Philoſophy, Sciences, Arts, Natural Hiſtory, Commerce, Religion, Manners, and Politics. Gera, 1799, p. 433. Amongſt a variety of publications on the ſame ſubject, which, like muſhrooms after a heavy ſhower, have been multiplied by the recent political events on the borders of the Nile, this is a very uſeful compilation, made with exactneſs and diſcernment.

“ Reiſe in das Rieſengebirge und in die umliegenden Gegenden Böhmens und Schleſiens im Jahre 1796.” Travels to the Giants' Mountains and the ſurrounding Countries of Bohemia and Sileſia. Gotha, Perthes, 1799, p. 296, 8vo. A work ſo full of intereſting accounts, and ſo well written, that it will afford the reader both inſtruction and entertainment. The manufactory of cloth at Reichenberg in Bohemia, a town of 1115 houſes, and 10,000 inhabitants, employed in 1796, 2516 perſons, who produced in one year 35,534 pieces of cloth for 2,353,030 florins. There were likewiſe 578 linen-weavers, who worked 20,536 three-ſcores of linen for 328,748 florins; 26,936 dozens of pairs of ſtockings were wove in the ſame year by 489 perſons.

“ Reiſe von Amſterdam über Madrid,” &c. von CHR. AUG. FISCHER. Berlin, Unger, 1799, 528 p. 8vo. A Journey from Amſterdam, by Madrid and Cadiz, to Genoa, during the years 1797 and 1798. —Bourgoing's Travels through Spain, which in the new edition are caſt almoſt in a quite new form, are juſtly eſteemed the beſt work upon that kingdom, concerning which the moſt ſingular prejudices and fictions ſtill prevail. This excellent politician ſpeaks of it according to what he had ſeen and obſerved himſelf; and it would have been well, if he had not injured his reputation by publiſhing Chatout's Obſervations on a Journey through Portugal, Bourgoing, in his remarks on Spain, had particularly in his view the making foreigners acquainted with modern Spaniſh literature; and, indeed, all the knowledge we have of the neweſt productions, ſince the publication of the learned “ Diez's Additions to Velaſquez [*],” is owing to him. A large ſupply, however, of obſervations and views ſtill remained, which had either entirely eſcaped the attention of that diligent and ingenious traveller, or, on account of his political relations, could not be made and repreſented by him in ſuch a manner as ſtrict impartiality may require. Mr. Fiſcher, has been enabled, by the concurrence of ſeveral happy circumſtances, to travel through the whole kingdom of Spain, in all directions, from Bilboa to Barcelona; and has gratified the curioſity of the public, previouſly raiſed by ſome intereſting *ſpecimens*, by publiſhing the Sketches of Manners and Literature which he had drawn on this occaſion. Though in his preface he very modeſtly calls theſe ſketches only “ Additions to Bourgoing,” the reader will find his expectations ſurpaſſed in the moſt agreeable manner; and will not heſitate to aſſign to this work, on account of its intrinſic value and the charms of the ſtyle, one of the moſt honorable places among the lateſt original Travels. Mr. Fiſcher has the talent of ſeizing the peculiarities of each place immediately upon his firſt entering it, and of repreſenting them in ſuch true colors, derived from local circumſtances, as tranſport us to thoſe regions in the moſt illuſive manner. He aimed principally, as he declares himſelf, at repreſenting living nature, though he ſhows likewiſe much ſkill in putting a frame on his picture by painting localities. He has perfectly ſucceeded in his deſign. It is the moſt animated picture of men and manners which we are poſſeſſed of, with all the freſhneſs of the neweſt impreſſion, as on every occaſion the influence is mentioned, which the French ſyſtem of the Prince of Peace has had on the diſpoſition of the nation. Oftentimes, too, the author only propoſes the premiſes, and leaves it to the reader to draw the concluſion. The manners and love-intrigues of the Spaniſh ladies have been often deſcribed, even to ſatiety; however the traits, which are collected and joined to one complete picture in the 31ſt letter, will ſurpriſe every reader by their novelty and the moſt intuitive livelineſs. Moreover, the author knows how to diſtribute the light and ſhade, and to find out the intereſting ſide of the drieſt ſubjects. A particular pleaſure is afforded by the popular phraſes, often interſperſed, and the pictureſque expreſſions taken from the language of common life, which are almoſt always added in the ſonorous original idiom, with a tranſlation. This work contributes likewiſe in a high degree to a fuller knowledge of the Spaniſh language and literature; and in this reſpect the 33d letter principally deſerves to be ſtudied attentively by every lover of literature. The appendix, concerning the manner of travelling in Spain gives many valuable hints to thoſe who may hereafter viſit that country, or enter into any other connection with that nation. It is to be wiſhed, that this may not be the laſt work of the kind which we receive from the pen of this author.

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[*] Mr. Diez was under-librarian of the Univerſity-library at Gœttingen, the richeſt and moſt uſeful library in all Germany. From thence he was removed to Mentz, a high ſalary being appointed to him by the Elector of Mentz, in order to regulate the newly-eſtabliſhed library there for the Univerſity, But he died very ſoon, and was ſucceeded in that place by the celebrated traveller George Forſter. Mr. Diez, while ſtill at Gœttingen, publiſhed a tranſlation of “ Velaſquez's Hiſtory of Spaniſh Poetry,” with a very learned commentary.

A Ruſſian, a genuine Muſcovite, publiſhed ſome years ago in the Moſkow-Journal, the relation of his journey through Germany and Southern Europe, in the form of letters to his friends, by which he gained univerſal applauſe. The great Catherine herſelf took notice of them, and read them, we are told, with great ſatisfaction, as they might at the ſame time ſerve as models of claſſical writing; the empreſs herſelf writing the Ruſſian language in a maſterly manner. Laſt year they were collected from the Journal, and united into a body, publiſhed by the author, Mr. KARAMSIN, in 6 ſmall volumes, and raiſed in this more perfect form a ſtill more univerſal attention. In Germany too, the public wiſhed to know in what light this new Anacharſis, who had left his country only with the deſign of inſtructing himſelf by more enlightened nations, and afterwards laboring the more effectually as an author in the improvement of his own, had obſerved and judged men and their mutual relation in other countries. But to a few only was the original acceſſible, until a German at Moſkow, JOHN RICHTER (to whom we are indebted for an intereſting picture of the manners of that immenſe town*, where, with the moſt ſingular contraſts, two parts of the world meet one another almoſt at the corners of every ſtreet), undertook a tranſlation of them, whereof the two firſt volumes have appeared in the laſt fair*. Its accuracy is not to be doubted of, eſpecially as Mr. Karamſin, who on his journey through Germany aſtoniſhed all the learned whom he called upon by his exact knowledge of the German language, reviſed it himſelf before it was printed. The delicacy of ſentiment and ſimplicity of expreſſion which characteriſe the original, have been happily retained in the tranſlation; and on this account alſo the work cannot fail of being well received by thoſe who can ſtill enjoy good ſenſe unmingled with faſhionable affectation. The firſt vol. contains the voyage from Twer, by Peterſburg, Riga, Polagen, and then by the known way to Berlin, and from thence to Dreſden, where we ſee the good-natured enthuſiaſt, in a walk in the Great-garden, ſhed tears of joy at the enjoyment of an enrapturing evening ſcene. In the ſecond volume he gives an account of what he ſaw at Leipzig, Weimar, Franckfort, Straſburg, Baſil and Zürich. He every where went to ſee the moſt celebrated men, and pourtrays them by few but ſtriking traits. The diſcretion with which he gives an account of his converſation with them † ſeems to acquit him of the reproach of eagerly hunting after anecdotes, by which ſuch accounts of viſits are but too often ſtained, to the deſtruction of all true ſociableneſs and hoſpitality. A juſt and quick *coup-d'œil*, a mind enlarged by various knowledge, a benevolent heart, a ſlight tincture of enthuſiaſm, but free from all affected ſentimentality, ſoon render the honeſt traveller familiar to us; we ſhare his pleaſures and adventures, as if we were his fellow-travellers; and even when we learn nothing new, we feel our hearts warmed and dilated by the ſympathetic glow of benevolence towards our fellow-creatures; and our attention is directed to many peculiarities and advantages of our ſituation, which habit had made us overlook, or at leaſt eſtimate at too low a rate. Certainly never a fitter motto was choſen, than is placed on the back of the title page.

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* "Moſkwa: Eine Skizze von JOH. RICHTER," i. e. Moſkow, a Sketch, by J. Richter, with cuts, Leipz. Hartknoch, 1799, 150 p. 12mo. The reader finds himſelf by this ſketch, drawn with freedom and from an experience of many years, tranſported as by magic into another world; and the author knows how to preſs together, in 12 chapters, ſo many individual traits and characteriſtic anecdotes, as are not to be found in voluminous topographies. We are promiſed, beſides, a complete topography of that ancient reſidence of the Czars, from Mr. Heym, at Moſkow, which may be put on the ſame ſhelf with Mr. Storch's View of Peterſburg.

* The title is, "Reiſe eines reiſenden Ruſſen," i. e. Letters of a Ruſſian Traveller, by KARAMSIN, tranſlated from the Ruſſian by T. RICHTER, with engravings, Leipz. Hartknoch. Karamſin was himſelf the editor of the Moſkow Journal. Some of his ſmall tales, as Julia and Eliza, are likewiſe tranſlated into French and German. He ſeems in them to bear ſome reſemblance to the beſt German novel-writers, Antony Wall and Lafontaine. He likewiſe wrote Bagatelles, and adapted Marmontel's Moral Tales to the uſe of his countrymen. He publiſhed too ſome years ſince, a Poetical Almanack, under the title of Aoniden. See Richter's Moſkwa, p. 68.

† Such as, for an inſtance, the lively deſcription he gives of his converſation with Mr. Wieland, during his ſtay at Weimar. One thinks

> "Whoever lives in love and peace with himſelf, finds joy and love every where."

On this occaſion the rapidly advancing Deſcription of Ruſſia, from the pen of one of the moſt popular authors in Peterſburg, and now tutor of the amiable young grand-ducheſſes, Mr. STORCH, deſerves to be brought back to remembrance. This year two new volumes (the 3d and 4th) of his "Hiſtorical and Statiſtical Picture of the Ruſſian Empire at the End of the 18th Century," have been publiſhed at Leipſic by Hartknoch, which may vie with the foregoing in abundance of matter and elegance of compoſition. Theſe two volumes treat of the Ruſſian commerce. In the third, all the branches of induſtry are enumerated in a ſcientific order, and exactly determined from the moſt certain authorities, which perhaps were acceſſible only to the author. The fourth contains a hiſtory of the Ruſſian trade from the beginning of the empire to the cloſe of the 17th century, in quite a new manner, which may lead to the moſt ſurpriſing reſults concerning the commerce of the world, as well as the commercial monopoly of Great-Britain. How well qualified the author is to treat of the policy of trade and the relations of nations in point of induſtry, appears from the ſkilful conſiderations in the 4th vol. upon the queſtion, whether in general it may be uſeful to Ruſſia to have manufactures. The reſolution of this queſtion in the affirmative is perfectly confirmed by the late prohibitions of Engliſh manufactures, which begin to be highly diſadvantageous to the manufacturing towns, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

Mr. RIEM continues, in the ſecond part of his "Voyage through England," to ſhow us the reverſe of the medal, which in its excluſively admired front-ſide, has been the idol of the half of Europe. This deſcription, abounding with paradoxes, delivered in a ſtrong language, muſt be looked upon as the voice of Oppoſition; which, independent of all the exaggerations, which are eaſily to be diſcerned, enforces a great many truths, and might be productive of great advantages, if it ſhould give occaſion to diſcuſſion and refutation, and bring us, after many deviations, at laſt to the true medium

Another work deſerves likewiſe here to be mentioned, as a performance unexampled, and vying with the fineſt productions of foreign countries in taſte and magnificence, namely, the Deſcription of the Valley of Plauen, near Dreſden ("Beſchreibung des Plauiſchen Grundes"*) which is publiſhed by Prof. BECKER at the expenſe of a reſpectable print-ſeller at Nuremberg, Mr. TRAUENHOLZ, with 25 plates in large 4to. The editor, Mr. BECKER of Dreſden, is now keeper of the valuable collection of antiques in the Electoral Gallery, and ranks very high in reputation among thoſe authors whoſe publications are well calculated to amuſe and to inſtruct. He publiſhes a Collection of humorous Eſſays and Tales, written by a ſet of ſkilful authors in that line, under the name of *Recreations* (Erhohlungen), of which 4 volumes are now completed. But the principal ſkill of Mr. Becker conſiſts in explaining Deſigns for Architecture and Landſcape-gardening, a ſuperb collection of which is now printing at Leipzig, for M. Voſs and Co. in folio. Four numbers, with more than

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thinks himſelf tranſported into the ſtudy of that highly celebrated poet, and hears him ſpeak with that plain-dealing open frankneſs, with which he always utters his ſentiments on political and literary topics. Such, likewiſe, is the ſtriking picture Mr. Karamſin draws of Mr. Lavater, at Zurich.

* The price of 13 dollars for a work ſo richly adorned by art is extremely moderate in reſpect to what one receives; and will not be regretted by thoſe who, in the midſt of winter, like to call forth ſuch a ſpring at their reading-table. This certainly bids fair to ſurpaſs every *Ruſſian winter-garden*; (a ſort of nurſery and green-houſes, ſurrounded every where by tranſparent glaſſes, and richly ſtocked with exotics in bloſſom, in which ſmall families may ſit at dinner or at the tea-table, now very much in faſhion in the Northern countries). Thoſe who ſubſcribed, paid only 7 dollars.

30 copper-plates, have appeared already, and the 5th is in great forwardneſs. The letter-preſs is publiſhed by a ſon of Mr. Becker, to whom we are indebted likewiſe for the above ſplendid deſcription of the highly pictureſque valley of Planen, near Dreſden. The 16 Proſpects, drawn by Klengel and Darnſtadt, tranſport us, as it were by illuſion, into that romantic garden of nature. Three naturaliſts have, each in his line, given an excellent view of the mineralogy, botany, and entomology of that vale, illuſtrated by coloured plates; and the editor has contributed to the entertainment of thoſe readers that are deprived of the advantage of ocular inſpection, by an ample deſcription of the valley, interwoven with many anecdotes of antient times, and inſtructive hints concerning landſcape-gardening.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

“ Aſtronomiſches Jahrbuch für das Jahr 1802, von BODE. Mit zwey Kupfertafeln.” Aſtronomical Annals for 1802; Berlin, 1799. pp. 260, 8vo: contains, beſides a calculation of the chief periods of 1802, 23 valuable treatiſes and obſervations by Profeſſor Blügel, D. Schröter, Mr. Seyffert at Dreſden, Trieſnecker at Vienna, Lambert, Bode, and others. This work, which was begun ſeveral years ago, may be conſidered as the counterpart of the juſtly celebrated *Connoiſſance du Tems* of the French aſtronomers.

“ Monatliche Correſpondenz zur Beförderung der Erd'- und Himmels-kunde, herausgegeben von F. VON ZACH.” Monthly Correſpondence for the Improvement of Geography and Aſtronomy. Gotha, 1800. M. von Zach, the aſtronomer of the Duke of Gotha, has ceaſed publiſhing the Geographical Ephemerides. In this Journal Mr. Zach continues what he had begun in the Geographical Ephemerides, which he has publiſhed for two years, according to another plan by which the reviews of new books and maps are more limited, and the extenſive and intereſting correſpondence of Mr. Zach is communicated more at large. The Geographical Ephemerides are ſtill continued under the ſame title by Meſſrs. BERTUCH and GASPARI, both reſiding at Weimar; and they abound with information.

“ Lehrbuch einer populären Sternkunde, nach dem gegenwärtigen Zuſtande der Wiſſenſchaft, von J. H. VOIGT, Profeſſor der Mathem. zu Jena.” Compendium of popular Aſtronomy, according to the preſent State of this Science. Weimar, 1799, pp. 458, 8vo. This work was undertaken under the auſpices of M. von Zach, a circumſtance which cannot fail to prepoſſeſs every perſon in its favor. It is intended for, and is uſeful to, ſtudents, and to perſons who ſtudy aſtronomy by themſelves. But it would have been very deficient, if Mr. GOLDBACH, of Gotha, had not etched at the ſame time a complete and very accurate ſeries of aſtronomical maps, in which the moſt recent diſcoveries have been taken notice of, and the configurations of the conſtellations exhibited in white ſpots on a black ground. The whole has been publiſhed under the title, “Neueſter Himmels-Atlas, von C. F. GOLDBACH,” in a very ſuperior manner, with a preface by M. von ZACH. This is one of the fineſt and moſt uſeful publications of German Literature in the year 1799.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

SCHERER's Chemical Journal, and CRELL's Chemical Annals, are ſtill continued, and are accompliſhing themſelves in mutual rivalſhip. But Scherer's Journal has always been the ſuperior, eſpecially in point of well-digeſted literature.

“ Handbuch der Theoretiſchen und Praktiſchen Chemie, entworfen von D. GÖTTLING, Profeſſor zu Jena.” Manual of Theoretic and Practical Chemiſtry, 11 parts, pp. 1089. Jena 1799. Mr. Göttling is well known by his Journal of Chemiſtry, and an Almanack, in which a yearly retroſpect of the progreſs and new inventions of chemiſtry are detailed in a very able manner. The firſt volume of this work is deſtined to collect all chemical ſubſtances into a ſyſtematic arrangement, and to mark out their diſtinctive characters; the ſecond, or practical part, to conſider their experimental application. The whole is ſuch as may be expected from a man, who during ſeveral years has treated of this ſcience in public lectures, and enlarged it by ſeveral new obſervations and experiments.

G. CHR. LICHTENBERG's Vertheidigung des Hygrometers und der De Lüc'ſchen Theorie vom Regen. Herausgegeben von LUDW. CHR. LICHTENBERG, S. G. Legations-Rath, und FRIEDR. KRIES, Prof. am Gothaiſchen Gymnaſium. Götting. 1800, pp. 228. 8vo.” Lichtenberg's Defence of the Hygrometer, and of De Luc's Theory of Rain. This treatiſe was occaſioned by a book of Zylius, to which the prize was adjudged by the Academy at Berlin in 1795, and in which De Luc's theory concerning rain, and the whole hygrometry adopted till now, was attacked. It has not been completed by the author himſelf; however, nine or ten ſheets of it had already been printed during his life; another part was found ready for the preſs among the papers of the deceaſed; and to complete the fragment as much as poſſible, the editors have added L.'s Treatiſe on Rain, which had already been inſerted in the Annals of Natural Philoſophy. The force of reaſoning and the wit of the author is likewiſe conſpicuous in theſe fragments, which in a ſmall ſize contain much ſolid reaſoning and information.

HILDEBRANDT'S "Encyklopädie der geſammten Chemie. Erlangen, 1799, 1 vol." Prof. Hildebrandt of Erlangen, who enjoys a very high reputation in phyſics and chemiſtry, and ranks amongſt the firſt writers in both ſciences, intends to lay up in this work the whole treaſure of truths and experiments which have been diſcovered in this ſcience in antient and modern times; and it cannot fail, eſpecially in ſuch hands, to produce the greateſt advantages to the ſcience itſelf.

"Geſchichte der Chemie ſeit dem Wiederaufleben der Wiſſenſchaften, bis an das Ende des 18 Jahrhunderts, von J. F. GMELIN." Hiſtory of Chemiſtry, from the Revival of Literature to the End of the 18th Century. Göttingen, Roſenbuſch, 3 vols. 1799, 8vo. This work is the eighth part of the Hiſtory of the Arts and Sciences, publiſhed at Göttingen under the direction of Profeſſor EICHHORN; and contains a complete and elaborate hiſtory of that ſcience, together with its hiſtory, for which the univerſity library of Göttingen, the richeſt and beſt furniſhed one for new books in Germany, affords ample materials.

NATURAL HISTORY.

"Hiſtoriæ Amphibiorum Naturalis et Literariæ Faſciculus primus, continens Ranas, Calamitas, Bufones, Salamandras et Hydros, in Genera et Species deſcriptos, Notiſque ſuis diſtinctos. Auctor JOAN. GOTLOB SCHNEIDER, Saxo. Jenae 1799, pp. 264, 8vo. The author, profeſſor of Greek in the Pruſſian univerſity at Frankfurt, who has deſerved in an equally high degree of Greek and Latin literature and of natural hiſtory, intends in this work to give a hiſtorical ſurvey of the amphibia, by extracts from deſcriptions at large of the reſpective ſpecies; which will be followed in another number by anatomical deſcriptions and repreſentations, drawn by himſelf, of new or ill-repreſented ſpecies. He modeſtly calls this work only Extracts; but a great part of it conſiſts of excellent obſervations of his own. It may be recommended as the principal and beſt work written on the whole claſs of the amphibia, as it is the firſt critical work on that ſubject, beginning always with able ſtatements from the antients, and proceeding to the moſt recent diſcoveries.

Mr. BECHSTEIN, reſiding at Waltershauſen, near Gotha, has given an excellent tranſlation of "Pennant's Quadrupeds," in two volumes 4to. enriched with very valuable additions and a great number of quotations. The copperplates have been copied very exactly, and in a maſterly manner, by Mr. NUSSBIEGEL of Nürenberg, and ſeveral new ſpecies have been added.

Prof. BLUMENBACH, of Göttingen, ſtill continues his uſeful publication "Abbildungen Naturhiſtoriſcher Gegenſtände;" Drawings of Subjects of Natural Hiſtory; of which the fifth number has made its appearance, every number containing ten cuts, drawn, under the inſpection of the author, from well-preſerved ſpecimens, either quite unknown till now (as, for inſtance, the Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus, communicated by Sir Joſeph Banks, and never before repreſented in any drawing), or not well delineated in anterior works. A very conciſe and good explanation is added to every copperplate; the whole ſerving to illuſtrate the Compendium of Natural Hiſtory publiſhed by the ſame author, the ſixth edition of which is now ſelling very rapidly.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS, &c.

"Grundriſs der Metaphyſik, von B. CHR. ERH. SCHMID." Outlines of Metaphyſics. Altenb. 1799, pp. xxiv. and 237, 8vo. Schmid is profeſſor of Divinity at the univerſity of Jena; and this book may be recommended to thoſe who wiſh to acquire a general, but diſtinct, knowledge of the whole extent of the Kantean, or, as it is commonly ſtyled, *pure* philoſophy; though the author may be taxed with too anxious a ſeparation of thoſe principles that belong to a critical examination of the original powers of the underſtanding, from thoſe that make part of a ſyſtem of metaphyſics.

"Lehrbuch der Geſchichte der Philoſophie und einer Kritiſchen Literatur derſelben, von J. G. BUHLE." The Hiſtory and Critical Literature of Philoſophy. 4 vols. Götting. 1799, pp. 511, 8vo. Profeſſor Buhle's (of Göttingen) Hiſtory is undoubtedly a moſt elaborate work on that ſubject, filled with new reſearches and ſtriking parallels of antient and modern philoſophy. This volume contains the xi—xiv. ſections; on the philoſophy of the Romans; on the philoſophy of the Jews in the time of Jeſus Chriſt; on cabbaliſtical philoſophy; hiſtory of the Alexandrino-Eclectic philoſophy. The author has in this volume more than in the preceding, followed Tiedemann's Spirit of Speculative Philoſophy; which, however, he has more cloſely connected, and enriched by his own valuable obſervations on the origin and truth of the ſeveral philoſophical ſyſtems and tenets.

"Beyträge zur Geſchichte der Philoſophie, herausgegeben von G. G. FÜLLEHORN." Contributions towards a Hiſtory of Philoſophy. No. X. 1799, pp. 282. No. XI. and XII. Jena, 1799, pp. 290. Number XII. completes the whole ſeries of a collection of eſſays and diſſertations, tending all to the illuſtration of ſeveral very much controverted points, in the works of antient Greek philoſophers, very gratifying to ſuch readers as are fond of claſſical learning and ingenuity in inveſtigating the opinions prevalent amongſt the antients. Profeſſor FÜLLEHORN, of Breſlaw, being a pupil of that great Greek ſcholar Mr. Wolf at Halle, and having become an intimate friend of the late Mr. Garve at Breſlaw, has conducted the publication with great ſkill, and contributed himſelf very much, eſpecially towards the illuſtration of Parmenides and the Elean ſchool, and the old Greek phyſiognomiſts, a complete hiſtory of which has been continued through many numbers. The laſt number has been enriched with uſeful indexes. This No. contains; 1. Ocellus Lucanus on the Origin of the World, tranſlated and illuſtrated by BARDILI; 2. Ocell. Luc. on Laws, a Fragment preſerved by Stobæus, tranſlated by the ſame; 3. Spirit of Ocellus by the ſame. The tranſlations are done with the greateſt exactneſs; the illuſtrations are diſtinguiſhed particularly by critical ſagacity in correcting corrupt paſſages—in the third article the author endeavours to ſhow the authenticity of the writings attributed to Ocellus; but how ingenious ſoever his manner of reaſoning may be, he is far from convincing the reader familiar with antiquity, as he has neglected to refute the arguments uſed againſt the antiquity of Ocellus; 4. Hiſtorical Fragments Preparatory to a Hiſtory of Politics, by the Editor, exhibits quite a new and intereſting view of hiſtory in its relation to general political reſults; 5. New Supplements to a Hiſtory of Phyſiognomy, by the Editor; 6. Several ideas on and relating to moral Philoſophy, extracted from modern writings, among which a treatiſe of the late Mr. Garve on a new diſtribution of duties, as ariſing either from the *beſt moral paſſive* or the *beſt moral active ſtate*, deſerves particular notice, though the general arrangement is liable to much objection; 7. On ſome prevailing ſubjects of debate in antient and modern times, by the Editor; 8. On Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ and the Spirit of his time. A hiſtorical diſquiſition by Prof. CARUS of Leipzig. This treatiſe, together with the ſame author's treatiſe on Hermotimus (No. 9.) and his Comm. de Anaxagoreæ Coſmotheologiæ Fontibus, Leipz. 1797, compoſe the moſt complete and ſolid diſquiſition on the philoſophy and age of Anaxagoras that has as yet appeared, and exhibit a pattern of critical inquiry, which has as yet fallen to the ſhare of no other antient philoſopher. In the following numbers, there is a very acute and elaborate diſquiſition on the atheiſm of the famous Diagoras of Melos, and ſeveral tracts of Mr. Garve, written in Latin, "De ratione ſcribendi hiſtoriam philoſophiæ" and "Præcepta legendorum veterum philoſophorum," together with a whole ſeries of ſmall eſſays and propoſals towards accompliſhing the ſtudy of antient philoſophy.

"Propädeutik zu jedem wiſſenſchaftlichen Studio, von J. S. BECK, ordentlichem Prof. der Philoſ. zu Roſtock," Introduction to the ſtudy of Science in general. Halle, Renger, 1799, pp. 535. 8vo. A very uſeful work for every one who wiſhes to cultivate his underſtanding, which, though it contains no new obſervations or diſcoveries, will contribute very much to put philoſophical ſubjects in their true light by the method the author has followed. The title may leave, however, the deſtination of this work ambiguous; it ſhould rather be called Theory of the Intellectual Faculties of Man, their Laws, and Nature.

"Beweis vom Daſeyn Gottes aus Gründen der Theoretiſchen Vernunft, von JOH. MACKZEL." Proof of the Exiſtence of God, deduced from Theoretic Reaſon. Wien. 1799, pp. 373, 8vo. The new proof, which the author pretends to have found out, is nothing more than that which is commonly called the *coſmologic* proof, in which, from the bare idea of exiſtence, a concluſion is drawn towards the neceſſary exiſtence of a Supreme Being; a proof, which has already long ago been refuted. But in ſpite of his ſophiſms and falſe reaſonings, the author commands our eſteem by his love for truth and his impartial proceeding.

IMAN. KANT's "Vermiſchte Schriften." I. Kant's Miſcellaneous Writings.

Halle, Renger, 1799, 1 vol. pp. cxxviii. and 676; 2 vol. pp. 700; 3 vol. pp. 594. Theſe volumes contain the ſmaller writings of the celebrated philoſopher from 1747 to 1798 (among which, however, we miſſed the treatiſe on *Perpetual Peace*). The firſt vol. contains *five*, relating for the moſt part to natural philoſophy and aſtronomy; the ſecond *ten*; and the third *twenty*. They are inſtructive, and remarkable not only for acuteneſs of reſearch and many excellent obſervations, but likewiſe for their conſtituting, as it were, a hiſtory of the author's gradual improvement. The editor, Prof. TIEFTRUNK of Halle, has prefixed to the whole a prefatory diſcourſe, which contains intereſting ſketches for a Hiſtory of the Mental Progreſs of the Author.

"Verſtand und Erfahrung: Eine Metakritik zur Kritik der reinen Vernunft, von J. G. HERDER." Underſtanding and Experience:—A Metacritick on the Critick of Pure Reaſon. Leipz. Hartknoch, 1799, 1 vol. pp. 479; 2 vol. pp. 402, 8vo. Mr. HERDER is juſtly reputed one of the firſt authors now living in Germany. He could not endure any longer, as he tells us himſelf in the preface, the groſs errors and the miſguidings to which the ſtrict followers of Kant's philoſophy have been liable; and being rouſed to indignation by the proud domineering inſolence of ſome modern philoſophers, he very ably diſcuſſes the ground-work of the whole Kantean philoſophy, the Critick of Pure Reaſon, and ſhows how many paralogiſms and perplexities are to be met almoſt in every page of that high-renowned philoſopher. It is poſſible that he is miſtaken himſelf in ſeveral points, in which he puts an ill conſtruction on the words of his antagoniſt. But notwithſtanding all theſe miſunderſtandings, the work is entitled to the higheſt praiſe, both for the reſearches carried on in very acute and ſubtle reaſonings, and for the brilliancy of the ſtyle, with which he enlivens the dryneſs of the matter. It could not fail but ſuch an inroad into the territory of the moſt faſhionable philoſophy muſt give the alarm to the followers of Kant, who have collected all their forces, and drawn up in battle-array, in order to baffle and impede the progreſs of their enemy. The moſt valuable productions written againſt it are:

"Prüfung der Herderſchen Metakritik, von J. G. C. KIESEWETTER, Doct. u. Prof. der Philoſophie." Examination of Herder's Metacritick. Berlin, Quien. 2 vols. pp. 280, 8vo. 1799; pp. 240, 1800. Kieſewetter teaches the Kantean philoſophy at Berlin, and reads regularly lectures every year to ſuch as ſubſcribe for a courſe.

"Sinnlichkeit und Vernunft, oder über die Principien des menſchlichen Wiſſens. Eine Kritik über H. Herder's Metakritik von einem Wahrheitsfreunde." The Senſes and Underſtanding, or On the Principles of Human Knowledge; by a Friend to Truth. 1800, pp. 350, 8vo.

"Ueber Herder's Metakritik und deren Einführung ins Publicum durch den Hermes Pſychopompos, von einem Freunde der Wahrheit." 1799, pp. 138, 8vo. On Herder's Metacr. and its Introduction to the Public by H. Pſych.—Unfair repreſentation of the principles of critical philoſophy, arrogance in combating the opinions of his antagoniſt and enforcing his own, and a deſultory manner of reaſoning, are the principal reproaches made to the Metacritick. By Hermes Pſychopompos Mr. Wieland is to be underſtood, who beſtowed a very high encomium on that maſterly performance of his friend Mr. Herder, in the German Mercury, the publication of which is conducted by him and Mr. Böttiger of Weimar.

PHILOLOGY.

"Xenophontis Scripta—edidit BENJ. WEISKE, volumen III et IV. Lipſiæ, Fritſch. 1799." The two firſt volumes appeared the year before, and contained the Cyropædia. The two ſubſequent ones compriſe what is called the Anabaſis, or the Expedition of the Younger Cyrus. The commentary is critical and explanatory. The editor, Mr. Weiſke, very well known by other publications in the philological line, and eſpecially by an excellent tranſlation of the Memorabilia with a learned commentary, has ſhown great diſcernment and acuteneſs in adopting ſuch readings after Hutchinſon and Zeunius, as ſeem the moſt proper for the genuineneſs of the text. He has prefixed a prefatory diſcourſe "De æſtimanda Cyri Expeditione," in which he has given many proofs of ſound criticiſm and great erudition after all that Hutchinſon and Schneider have collected in treating the ſame ſubject.

"De Xenophonte Hiſtorico differit, ſimulque Hiſtoriæ ſcribendæ Rationem, quam inde ab Herodoto et Thucydide ſecuti ſunt, illuſtrare ſtudet GEORG. FRID. CREUZER. Pars 1. Leipzig, Müller 1799. pp. xviii. et 126, 8vo." The learned author, who is already advantageouſly known by a Treatiſe, written in German, on Herodotus and Thucydides with reſpect to Lucian's judgment of them (Leipz. 1798, pp. viii. et 128, 8vo.), delivers here many judicious remarks on Xenophon, which however are only general, and will receive their full light by the ſecond part, in which the particular works of the hiſtorian will be ſeparately examined. The whole is an introduction to a general hiſtory of the hiſtorical art among the Greeks.

" Ariſtophanis Nubes, cum Scholiis, recenſuit GODEFR. HERMANNUS, Profeſſor Lipſienſis." Prof. Hermann, well known in the literary world by his excellent treatiſe De Metris Græcorum Romanorumque," having got the manuſcript notes of the once illuſtrious profeſſor Erneſti at Leipzig, has publiſhed them along with his own remarks, in which he very often arraigns Mr. Brunck, and all the former editors, for their ignorance of metre, and ſhows a mature judgment in diſcerning the true readings, almoſt obliterated by the careleſſneſs of the former editors. The large preface prefixed to the whole is full of very ingenious and uncommon remarks, worthy to be diſcuſſed more at large by our literati.

" Q. Horatii Flacci Opera. Ad exemplar Bentleii recudenda curavit, argumentis præmiſſis, notis criticis adjectis, vita auctoris enarrata, indicibusque et verborum et rerum illuſtravit JOH. CHRI. FRID. WETZEL, Philoſ. D. Lycæi Primiſlavienſis Rector. Liegnit. t. i, pp. xxviii & 432. t. ii, pp. 196, 8vo. 1799." The critical part of this edition is not of ſuch conſequence as to excuſe the arrogant manner in which the editor ſpeaks of Bentley's merits. The explanatory part is confined to extenſive arguments prefixed to every poem, the Life of the Poet according to Suetonius, another Life accurately written by the editor, a very valuable relation of the events which happened in the years 688—745 ab U. C; to which is added, Stemma Gentis Octaviæ ab Auguſto ad Neronem, which is particularly well done; and a triple Index Nominum, Syntacticus et Verborum.

" Ilithyia, oder die Hexe; ein archäologiſches Fragment nach Leſſing" (Ilithyia or the Witch, an archæologic Fragment after Leſſing), von C. A. BÖTTIGER profeſſor at Weimar. Weimar, Hoffmann, 1799. pp. 54. 8vo. Leſſing had ſuppoſed that a gem repreſented in the works of Stephanonius and Mafei, which both theſe editors had taken for a picture of Agrippina, contained rather a repreſentation of Ilithyia. This ſuppoſition is fully proved in this programma, in which the author, with his uſual learning and ſagacity, has ſhown that the ſuppoſed Agrippina is no other than the Goddeſs of Birth, in the ſame poſture, with her knees thrown over one another, and knitted hands, by which ſhe prevented the delivery of Alcmena. Many other obſervations, illuſtrating other ſubjects of the ſtudy of antiquities, are occaſionally thrown in; and the whole is calculated for a ſpecimen of the manner in which the author intends to raiſe a new fabric out of the confuſed chaos of old Grecian lore. He is fully convinced that there are many eſſential faults in the common way of treating mythology, and will point out a new method for conſidering theſe fables of old, as the moſt precious relics of antient hiſtory.

" Theophraſti Characteres, ſ. Notationes Morum Atticorum, Græce, ex librorum ſcriptorum copiis et fide interpolati et aucti, virorumque doctorum conjecturis correcti. Editor JO. GOTTL. SCHNEIDER, Saxo. Jenae, Frommannn, 1799, pp. 222, 8vo." The new additions, publiſhed by Mr. SIEBENKEES at Altorf, from ſome Italian manuſcripts, and which, by filling up conſiderable lacunæ in the common text, had thrown a new light on many paſſages much controverted till now by the editors, drew the attention of Profeſſor Schneider of Frankfort; and accordingly this is the firſt complete edition of Theophraſtus's Characters, which the editor has rendered highly valuable by his ſagacious critical remarks and illuſtrations. A ſmaller edition, with very valuable additions, was publiſhed a few weeks ago.

Of Mr. JACOBS's " Commentary on the Anthologia Græca," the firſt part of the ſecond volume has appeared: " FRID. JACOBS Animadverſiones in Epigrammata Anthologiæ Gr. ſecundum ordinem Analectorum Brunckii. Vol. ii. pars 1. Lipſ. Dyck. 1799, pp. 420, 8vo." It comprehends the epigrams contained in the ſecond volume of Brunck's Analecta, to p. 154, and ſtill exhibits the ſame profound learning and critical ſagacity, by which this Commentary is rendered one of the moſt valuable productions which have for a long time been publiſhed.

" Scriptores Erotici Græci. Biponti, (or rather Argentorati, the printing-office having been transferred thither) Part i. pp 267; part ii. pp. 416."—Theſe two volumes contain Heliodorus's Theagenes and Charicleas, by Profeſſor MITSCHERLICH of Göttingen, who, by the aid of the antient editions, the readings extracted by D'Orville from a Turin Codex, and mentioned in his Commentary on Chariton, and by his own critical ſagacity, has given a text more correct than has appeared in any of the former editions.

Amongſt other philological productions of the laſt period, the ſecond volume of Mr. WAGNER's "Alciphron, Lipſ. Muller, 1799," with a learned commentary and a very uſeful index;—the laſt volume (part ii. vol. iii.) of HEYNE's Pindar, compriſing a triple index of all the words occurring in Pindar's odes and fragments, of the proper names, and of the commentaries of the old Scholiaſts, made by Mr. FIORILLO, ſon of the Profeſſor of Drawing at Göttingen;—and the continuation of the learned Commentary to Weller's Greek Grammar, by the late Profeſſor FISHER, Leipzig,—"Animadverſiones ad Jacobi Welleri Grammaticam Græcam, Specimen ii. Lipſiæ, Fritſch, 1799, pp. 08, 8vo. Spec. iii Lipſ. 1800, pp. 460"—cannot be omitted without injury in a literary Cenſus of what is valuable and productive of ſolid erudition.—Of Profeſſ. MANNERT's excellent Geography of the Greeks and Romans, we have got the *ſixth* volume. Of Plato's Republic, a fine tranſlation has been publiſhed by Mr. WOLF at Fleksburg, in two volumes —Mr. BECKMANN, of Göttingen, has illuſtrated Morbodi Carmen de Lapidibus with a learned commentary, in which many obſcure paſſages of the antients concerning mineralogy have been elucidated.—The celebrated poet VOSS has finiſhed his hexametrical tranſlation of all the Works of Virgil, except the Catalecta, in 3 vols. Brunſw. 1799;—and KALTWASSER has begun tranſlating the Biographies of Plutarch.

BELLES-LETTRES, NOVELS, &c.

"Marie Müller," Berlin, Unger, 1799, pp. 388, 8vo. This novel is advantageouſly diſtinguiſhed from the crowd of common novels and romances by a ſimple and intereſting tale, a true delineation and variety of characters, and a ſoftneſs and delicacy of ſentiment and painting, ſuch as can only be expected from a female hand. Maria, the only daughter of an old citizen, has been educated with her couſin Lewis, who loves her, and to whom ſhe has promiſed her hand, though without feeling any thing more for him than friendſhip. Lewis having left his native town, to qualify himſelf by travelling for a civil employment, Maria ſees the young count Wodmar, whom ſhe falls in love with, though always reſiſting all his temptations to ſeduction. Count Wodmar being already betrothed to a young counteſs Joſephine, he is ſummoned by a letter of his father to depart in order to accompliſh his union with Joſephine. This young and amiable lady had likewiſe conceived a paſſion for a young man whoſe condition is under her rank, and ſhe but reluctantly yields to an union, which Wodmar is by paternal authority and the beauty of Joſ. prevailed upon to conclude. Soon after the nuptials Wodmar happens to reviſit the town where M. lives; he perſuades her to be ſecretly married to him, and to live in one of his diſtant eſtates, until the death of his father ſhould allow him to own her as his wife. Meanwhile Joſ. had borne him a charming boy; this bond and the melancholy air of W. had won him her heart. Expecting the return of her huſband, ſhe ſets out to meet him on the road; ſhe comes to Neſſelfeld. and diſcovers the union of W. and Maria. The latter, overwhelmed with grief at the diſcovery, determines never to ſee her ſeducer more; ſhe quits the houſe during the night, leaving to the counteſs the letters ſhe had received from Wodmar, to juſtify her conſenting to an union with a man whom ſhe did not know to be already married. In her flight ſhe again meets Lewis, her firſt lover: ſhe is prevailed upon by his intreaties to marry him; but ſoon died in his arms. Joſ. had been divorced from her huſband, and afterwards found happineſs in a ſolitary retreat with her ſon, and in the boſom of a happy family.

"Charaktere intereſſanter Menſchen, in moraliſchen Erzählungen dargeſtellt von FRIEDR. ROCHLIZ"—(Characters of intereſting Perſons, repreſented in Moral Tales)—Züllichau, Darnmann, 1799, pp. vii. and 468, 8vo. Theſe tales are truly moral. Their merit conſiſts leſs in an ingenious invention, than in an agreeable manner of relating, which is however ſometimes ſpoiled by prolixity. We find here: "The early Union;" the "Country-Girl;" "Neighbour Millner." The author is known by two other collections of tales, which have the ſame moral tendency and are characterized by the ſame natural ſimplicity of incidents and ſentiment; viz.: "Recollections for the promoting of a right practical Prudence" (Züllichau, Darnmann, 3 vol. 1799, 8vo.) and "Experiences from the Journal of an unobſerved Man. (Leipz. Jacobäer, 2. vols 1797, 8vo.).

"Prinz Amaranth mit der groſſen Naſe; von J. F. JÜNGER." (Prince Amaranthus with the great Noſe.) Berlin, Nicolai, 1 vol. 1799, pp. xxiv, & 18, 8vo. A ſatirical novel in the form of a Fairytale. The eaſy and flowing ſtyle of the late Mr. Jünger of Vienna will ſcarcely compenſate the want of new ideas, and the deficiencies of the whole, though this novel may be entertaining on a firſt peruſal.

"Amathonto, ein Perſiſches Mährchen," von ANTON WALL, Altenburg, 1799, 1 vol The real name of this author is Heine, and he has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this walk of literature. The laſt novel ſurpaſſes all his former works in eaſineſs and the continual flow of a ſatirical vein. It has been a great favorite with polite readers ſince its appearance.

"Neue moraliſche Enzählungen, von AUGUST LAFONTAINE. (New Moral Tales.)—iii. vol. 1799, pp. 112, 8vo. iv. vol. 1800, pp. 162, 8vo. Berlin." The tales contained in theſe vols. are: "The conſequences of inconſiderateneſs, a ſtory of the age of Diogenes;" "Crime and puniſhment;" "Pride;" "Diogenes's Tun." They all tend to promote practical prudence, and captivate, by their purport as well as by the graceful manner of relating, the heart and mind of every feeling reader. Diogenes is here repreſented in the milder light in which he is exhibited by Epictetus in Arrian's Diſſertations, as an amiable practical philoſopher, who combats vice and malice with the ſame zeal with which he protects and avenges virtue and innocence.

"Karl Engelmann's Tagebuch, von AUG. LAFONTAINE." The Journal of Charles E Berlin, Sander. 1800, pp. 388, 8vo. This is the ſixth volume of the author's family-ſtories, which have gained ſo univerſal and ſo well-deſerved an applauſe. The ſtory here preſented, with reſpect to beauty of ſtyle, true delineation of characters, richneſs of imagination and delicacy of ſentiment, is inferior to none, and is ſuperior to many, of the former productions of the ſame author, by a more natural and conſiſtent developing of incidents (chance being almoſt entirely excluded), by the diſplay of an exquiſite knowledge of mankind, and by the purity, juſtneſs and plain expoſition of moral notions.

"Clärchens Geſtändniſſe, Seitenſtück zu Röschens Geheimmiſſen; von demſelben Verfaſſer." Clara's Confeſſions, a counterpart to Roſina's Secrets; by the ſame author, Mr. SCHILLING of Freyberg, 1 vol. pp. 292. 2 vol. pp. 248. 3 vol. pp. 236. 8vo. Freyberg, Craz. This novel would deſerve a place among the beſt productions of the kind, on account of the variety of characters and ſituations, a true delineation of human ſentiments and paſſions, and a judicious concatenation of various incidents, if the reader did not now and then find occaſion to lament the author's want of taſte in the diction, and ſhocking indelicacy in the exhibiting of ſcenes over which a decent veil ought to be thrown.

"Novantiken, Eine Sammlung kleiner Romane, Erzählungen und Anekdotens, vom Verfaſſer des Siegfried von Lindenberg." Novantiques; or, a Collection of little Novels, Tales, and Anecdotes, by the author of Siegf. v. Lind., Mr. MÜLLER of Itzehoe, 1 vol. Brunſw. Vieweg, 1799. pp. 680, 8vo. Under this new-coined and rather ſingular title, Mr. Müller of Itzehoe in Holſatia, gives us a collection of tales, taken for the greateſt part from foreign novels, written in the preceding, and in the firſt half of the preſent, century, and now undeſervedly forgotten. The author's knowledge of the world and of man, his agreeable manner of relating, his lively repreſentation of characters, and his laudable endeavours to inculcate everywhere uſeful maxims, render this work, like the others of the ſame author, highly commendable; though, when compared with a ſimilar work of the late Mr. Muſæus at Weimar, called "Strauſs-federn," Oſtrich-feathers, of which theſe *Novantiques* are intended to be a continuation, they will be found inferior in point of humor, comic force, richneſs of fancy and taſte; and the author's returning too often to certain common-place ſubjects may render the peruſal of ſome of the tales a little tedious. This volume contains: "Couſin Nicholas, or the Happy Miſtake," an ingenious tale; "The Breeches of the Biſhop of Tarbes," unintereſting and mean; "Albertine von Walding," very inſtructive and intereſting.

"Klärchen Wildſchüt, oder die Folgen der Erziehung. Nach einem Niederländiſchen Originale der Fraw E. BECKER, verw. WOLFF und der Demoiſelle A. DECKEN, frey verdeutſcht von JOH. GOTTW. MÜLLER, Verf. des Siegf. v. Lindenb." Clara Wildſchut, or the Effects of Education, freely tranſlated into German from the Dutch Original of Mrs. Becker and Decken. Berlin, Voſs. 1 vol. pp. 542, 8vo. 1800. This novel contains the moſt faithful picture of real life and manners, that has appeared for a long time, and exhibits true models of characteriſtical painting. Though ſeveral incidents and ſcenes will perhaps appear low and common to perſons of high ſtation and refined manners, and its epiſtolary form may ſometimes produce prolixity and tediouſneſs,

diouſneſs; it will, however, on the whole, convey moſt uſeful practical inſtruction.

“ Heliodora, oder die Lautenſpielerin aus Griechenland.” H. or the Lutaniſt from Greece. 1 vol. pp. 182; 2 vol. pp. 164, 1800, 8vo. Muſſen, Erbſtein. A charming fiction, productive of the higheſt intereſt for the heart and mind. The author has been happy enough to ſtrike out a new way of conducting the plot as well as of diſplaying the characters. Too much indeed cannot be ſaid in his praiſe; and the vaſt run it has had over all Germany, is a ſufficient proof that the refined taſte of the public correſponds with the abilities of the author.

“ Muſen-Almanach für das Jahr 1800, herausgegeben von FR. SCHILLER.” Annual Anthology for 1800, publiſhed by F. S. Tübingen, Cotta. At the head of this Almanack is placed: The Siſters of Leſbos, a Poem in ſix Canto's, by Miſs A. VON IMHOF, a young lady of ſuperior talents at Weimar; a performance which ſhows great talents, though the ſtructure of the verſes is ſometimes deſtitute of harmony and elegance, and the plan of the poem too looſely connected. The laſt poem, The Song of the Bell, by Fr. Schiller, repreſents with all the force and elegance of diction, and all the elevation of thought, for which this great poet is celebrated, the procedure of caſting a bell, during which the maſter of the work accompanies every new act with moral ſentences and ſentiments ſuitable to the action. We miſſed with regret the names of Göthe, Schlegel, &c. and lamented, that poems of little or no merit had been too indiſcriminately received.

“ Romanen-Kalendar or Romanen-bibliothek, vols 2 and 3 for the years 1799 and 1800. Göttingen, Dietrich, in 12mo.” This collection of ſmall novels and romantic tales appears regularly at the end of every year in the ſize of a pocket-book for the uſe of ladies. Mr. Reinhard, the editor, well known in the German literary world by his accurate edition of Mr. Bürger's Poems, ſucceeds in enliſting the beſt novel-writers under his banners, and has been happy enough to get contributions from Lafontaine, Mrs. Leveſque, Mrs. Sophia Mereau, a lady of high poetical talents at Jena, and Mr. Starke, whoſe Domeſtic Tales have been read with univerſal applauſe. In the laſt volume there are ſix tales from different authors, amongſt which the firſt, from the pen of Lafontaine, which bears the title “ Good Luck from Ill Luck;” and the 4th, written by the editor Mr. Reinhard himſelf, “ The Apparition,” cannot but delight and intereſt every reader of taſte and ſenſibility. There is a cut to every tale, invented by Schubert, and delineated by Riepenhauſen of Göttingen.

Beſides this collection there are two other publications of the ſame purport, affording entertainment by well choſen poems and little novels from different authors. One is publiſhed by Mr. BECKER at Dreſden, under the ſignificant denomination of Recreations (Erhohlungen); the other by the joint efforts of Mr. NACHTIGAL of Halberſtadt, and Mr. HOOKE, with the alluring title of Leiſure-Hours (Ruheſtunden); both meriting to be diſtinguiſhed and ſelected from the vulgar crowd of ſpectres, apparitions and other eccentricities which are thronging upon us as flies in a midſummer evening, and filling the ſhelves of our circulating libraries. Spieſs, Cramer, Anthing, are favorite names amongſt ſuch readers as are fond of romance run mad.

EDUCATION.

The moſt famous private Academy now exiſting in Germany is that of Profeſſor SALZMANN at Schnepfenthal near Gotha, in which there are commonly more than 50 pupils and 16 tutors, amongſt whom Mr. LENZ, well known by his fervent zeal for the total extirpation of the ſmall-pox, and by his Travels in the North and to France, and Mr. GUTSMUTHS for his uſeful publications on Gymnaſtic Games, and on Swimming, enjoy a well-eſtabliſhed literary reputation. The latter has begun publiſhing towards the end of the year 1799 a Review of all that is done and written in the pedagogical way in Germany: “ Bibliothek der pädagogiſchen Literatur, herausgegeben von I. C. F. GUTSMUTHS, Gotha, Perthes.” The two firſt numbers of the 2d volume having appeared already, it ſeems that proper attention is paid to ſo uſeful a publication by the public at large. And it merits praiſe indeed; impartiality and ingenuity being the leading principles of the editor and his aſſociates.

“ Verſuch über die Lehrart und den Inhalt des Schulunterrichts für Kinder in den Kleinen Städten und auf dem Lande, von FR. G. RESEWITZ.” Eſſay on the Method and Objects of School-Inſtruction for Children in Small Towns, and in the Country. Magdeburg, Keil,

1799,

1799, pp. 84, 8vo. This little treatiſe of the late abbot of the juſtly celebrated ſchool of Kloſter-Bergen near Magdeburg, and a veteran in pedagogy, has been occaſioned by the attempts now making in the Pruſſian States towards reforming the ſchools. It treats particularly of moral and religious inſtruction. The author ſpeaks very frankly on the diſadvantages ariſing from the indiſcriminate reading of the whole Bible, and recommends, as others had done before him, the making of extracts from Scripture.

“ Ueber öffentliche Schulen und Erziehungsanſtalten, von D. AUG. HERRM. NIEMEYER.” On Public Schools and Inſtitutions for Education, Halle 1799, pp. 328, 8vo. This is one of the moſt uſeful works that have as yet been publiſhed on the ſubject of education, as it contains full extracts from the beſt works thereupon, together with complete literary notices and practical remarks by the author; and, by comprehending the whole extent of Pedagogy, may ſerve as an enchiridion to every maſter of a ſchool. Foreigners may ſee by this work, in which, together with ſound reaſonings, liſts are given of the beſt publications upon every ſubject in public education, what progreſs Germany has made in this ſcience. Mr. Niemeyer is Profeſſor of Divinity and head-maſter of the Academy called the Royal School at Halle, in which more than 350 young gentlemen are bred to every art and ſcience becoming their future character in life.

DIVINITY.

Beſides the Bibliotheque Univerſelle (Algemeine Bibliothek) of Scriptural Literature publiſhed regularly by Profeſſor EICHHORN, the 9th volume of which (every volume containing 6 numbers) has been completed laſt Eaſter Fair; and the Theological Magazine publiſhed by Meſſrs. AMMON and STÄUDLIN, both Profeſſors of Divinity at Göttingen; a third Review has been eſtabliſhed under the following title:

“ Allgemeine Bibliothek der neueſten Theologiſchen Literatur. Herausgegeben von JOH. CHR. ERNST. SCHMIDT. Prof. der Theol. zu Gieſſen.” General Review of Theological Literature, publiſhed under the direction of S. Gieſſen, Meyer 2 vols. 1799. The plan of this Review is, *firſt* to give a complete retroſpect of all the Theological publications of every year, that have appeared in Germany as well as in other countries; and *ſecondly*, to give a juſt *critique* of the publications mentioned. This double deſign has been ſo well executed in the preſent periodical work, that its continuation is very much to be wiſhed for.

“ Darſtellung der durch K. Joſeph II. entſtandenen Grundlage der kirchlichen Verfaſſung der Proteſtanten, inſonderheit der Reformirten, ſowohl in Wien als in den ſämmtlichen Erbſtaaten von Oeſterreich.” Account of the foundation laid by the Emperor Joſ. II. for the church government of the Proteſtants, particularly the Calviniſts, both at Vienna and in all the Hereditary Eſtates of Auſtria. Ratiſbon, 1799, pp. 220, 8vo.—This account is given by an eye-witneſs to, and promoter of, the reform under Joſeph II. and bears on every page ſtrong proofs of its authenticity.

Amongſt the great number of Collections of Sermons, which have made their appearance within this period, the higheſt praiſe muſt be given to two different collections of the ſame author, M. REINHARD, D. D. at Dreſden, chaplain in chief to the court, and the firſt clergyman in the whole Electorate of Saxony. The one is a regular ſeries of Sermons, preached in the court-chapel during the year 1798: “ Predigten im Jahre 1798, gehalten. Sultzbach, Seidel.” The other is a ſelection of different ſermons aiming at the ſame end, to refine and correct moral feelings: “ Beyträge zur Schärfung des ſittlichen Gefühls, in einigen Predigten von D. REINHARD, Leipzig, Fleiſcher, 1799, pp. 390, 8vo. Mr. Reinhard ſtands now unparalleled as a ſacred orator amongſt the Proteſtant preachers in Germany; as well for the ſtrength and arrangement of his arguments, as for the clearneſs and true claſſic elegance of his ſtyle. They ſhould be tranſlated into all other languages, and read by every fervent Chriſtian in all Europe.—Next to him come Mr. ROSENMULLER's, D. D. and Profeſſor at Leipzig, “ Sermons delivered at the pariſh-church of St. Thomas in Leipzig;” the 3d volume of which has lately appeared.—Nor ought SINTONIS's Sermons, publiſhed under the old German appellation of *Poſtille*, to be omitted here, as they are highly meritorious for their popular turn of eloquence fitted for the meaneſt capacity and for the moſt refined reaſoning.

“ Erinnerung an Luthers Reformation, in drey Predigten, von MICHAEL WOLTERS.” Recollections of the Lutheran Reformation, in 3 Sermons. Hamburg, 1799. Few ſermons inculcate more important truths, and are written with more warmth of heart, and in a more correct taſte.

“ DÖDERLEINS Chriſtlicher Religions unterricht nach den Bedürfniſſen unſerer Zeit, von D. CH. GOTTF. JUNGE.” DÖD. Inſtruction in the Chriſtian Religion, according to the Exigencies of the preſent Age, vol. 8, Nürnberg, Monath & Kuſsler, 1799, p. 296, 8vo. This excellent continuation of a valuable work is chiefly diſtinguiſhed by a liberal and tolerant ſpirit, a ſedate tone, a juſt interpretation, and an accurate knowledge of all dogmatical tenets; mixed with fine remarks, though there be too much prolixity, and too little of that philoſophic preciſion, which is, if not the firſt, at leaſt one of the principal, exigencies of our age.

“Briefe an Chriſtliche Religions-lehrer, von D. AUG. HERRMANN NIEMEYER Dritte und letzte Sammlung, über populäre und praktiſche Theologie.” Letters to Teachers of the Chriſtian Religion, by D. NIEM. Third and laſt Collection; on popular and practical Theology. Halle 1799, pp. 432, 8vo. Theſe highly eſteemed letters are to be conſidered as a commentary on the ſame author's Manual of popular and practical Theology (Handbuch der pop. und pr. Theologie, 1798, 4th edit.) The collection before us treats principally of the deſtination of man and of the means to fulfil it.

“ Religion eine Angelegenheit des Menſchen, von J. J. SPALDING.” Religion a Concern of Man, 3d edit. Berlin, Voſs 1799, p. 365, 8vo. This work of the old venerable Abbot Spalding, of Berlin, who in the 82d year of his age wholly conſecrated to the pious exerciſe of the firſt eccleſiaſtical function in the Pruſſian States, enjoys ſtill a firm health, adored and beloved, as Neſtor was, by three generations he ſaw riſe and vaniſh again, needs no more our praiſe; its great merit and favorable reception being ſufficiently atteſted by its having had, within the ſpace of ſcarcely two years, three ſucceſſive editions. It is chiefly calculated to warn againſt the ſpirit of the times, by which religion is too much ſubordinated to philoſophical ſpeculations, and the motives for morality taken from religion too much undervalued.

“ Theologie des alten Teſtaments; oder Abriſs der Religiöſen Begriffe der alten Hebräer.” The Theology of the Old Teſtament, or a Sketch of the Religious Notions of the Ancient Hebrews. Leipzig, Weygand, 1799, p. xvi and 430. 8vo. There is no work, which, like that before us, contains ſo complete and ſo circumſtantial an account of all the religious theories of the Hebrews, together with ſo full an account of the lateſt treatiſes on thoſe ſubjects.

“ Grundriſſe der Iugend- und Religions-Lehre zu Akademiſchen Vorleſungen für zukünftige Lehrer in der Chriſtlichen Kirche, von CARL FRIED. STÄUDLIN, D. und Prof. der Theol. zu Göttingen.” A Sketch of Moral Doctrine and Dogmatics for the Uſe of Academical Lectures, intended for Future Teachers in the Chriſtian Church. Göttingen, Vandenhoek and Ruprecht, 1800. A complete compendium of the dogmas of the Chriſtian religion, written in an inſtructive and intereſting manner, with many valuable hints reſpecting the changes that ſeveral dogmas have undergone by the moſt recent exegetic reſearches, as well as by the ſceptical turn of modern philoſophy.

“ Verſuch einer Hermeneutik des alten Teſtaments, von G. W. MEYER.” Hiſtory of the Interpretation of the Old Teſtament, vol. 1. pp. 528, 1799. vol. 2. pp. 672, 1800, 8vo, Lübeck, Böhme.--Mr. Meyer, lecturer on theology at Göttingen, has ſhown great ingenuity and learning in collecting the materials and delivering his own opinions upon the moſt conteſted points. It is undoubtedly the beſt repertory extant for all who are anxious to know the moſt liberal opinions of the beſt theologians reſpecting the genuineneſs of the moſt important controverted texts.

JURISPRUDENCE.

“ Praktiſcher Commentar über die Pandecten, nach dem Lehrbuche des Herrn. G. R. R. HELLFELD.” Practical Commentary on the Pandects, after the Compendium of H.—vol. 7. Leipzig, Böhme, 1799, p. 527, 8vo. A complete compilation of all that has been ſaid till now on the different titles in the Pandects, without any new obſervations. The firſt volume of this work appeared in 1796, and the whole will conſiſt of 14 volumes.

D. JOH. BERNH. CHR. EICHMANN's “ Erklärungen des bürgerlichen Rechts, nach Anleitung des Hellfeldſchen Lehrbuchs der Pandecten ” Illuſtrations of Civil Law, after the direction of H's. Compendium, 1 vol. Berlin, Lange 1799, pp. 508, 8vo. This is the moſt complete commentary on H's. compendium, and a work of conſiderable merit, whoſe firſt volume appeared 1776.

“ Samuelis de Cocceji, Jus Civile controverſum—editio nova—recenſuit ac perpetuis notis illuſtravit JO. ERN. BERNH.

EMMINGHAUS. Lipſ. Weidmann, tom. 1, 1791, pp. 526. tom. 2, 1799, pp. 512, 4to. Though ſome of the caſes mentioned in this work are now no longer controverted, and controverſies have ariſen on other heads, which this work makes no mention of; it however ſtill remains a valuable work, whoſe merit is enhanced by the editor's learned annotations and corrections, and by a prefatory diſcourſe of the late Profeſſor Walch of Jena, *De uſu artis criticæ in decidendis juris controverſiis.*

"Reviſion der Grundſätze und Grundbegriffe des poſitiven peinlichen Rechts, von D. PAUL JOH. ANSELM FEUERBACH." Reviſion of the Principles and Elementary Notions of the Poſitive Criminal Law, 1 vol. Erfurt, Hennings, 1799, pp. 422. 2d vol. Chemnitz, Jaſché, 1800, pp. 470, 8vo. The author has highly deſerved of the not-yet-ſufficiently-fixed ſcience of criminal law by this work, in which a philoſophical ſpirit and a great deal of acuteneſs are conſpicuous. Still more is to be expected from his abilities, as profeſſor of penal law at the univerſity of Jena.

"Beyträge zu den deutſchen Rechten des Mittelalters, aus den Handſchriften und alten Drucken der Akademiſchen Bibliothek in Helmſtädt, herausgegeben von D. PAUL JAKOB BRUNS." Contributions to the German Laws of the Middle Ages from the MSS. and antient Impreſſions in the Academical Library at Helmſtädt. Helmſtädt, Fleckeiſen, 1799, pp. 480, 8vo. A moſt acceptable preſent for the lovers of antient laws, languages, knowledge of manners, and literature. The volume before us contains, among others, correct copies of the Capitulare Caroli M. de Villis and the Breviarium rerum Fiſcalium, Corrections on the Leges Bajuvariorum, et Alamannorum, and ſeveral documents concerning the ſecret tribunals.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The rapid progreſs of medicine and ſurgery in Germany would fill a conſiderable volume of the Retroſpect of only one half year. The moſt intereſting caſes and diſcuſſions are recorded in more than a dozen magazines publiſhed by the firſt phyſicians and ſurgeons in Germany, which of conſequence muſt alſo be conſulted in order to form an able ſtatement of new diſcoveries. Mr. LODER, the great anatomiſt at Jena, continues publiſhing his Surgical Magazine, in which midwifery is alſo compriſed; HUFELAND goes on with two periodical works, a Journal of Practical Phyſic, the 8th volume of which is completed, and Annals of French Medicine and Surgery; profeſſor STARKE at Jena, and profeſſor OSIANDER at Göttingen give full ſupply to a regular continuation of their Magazines of Midwifery; profeſſor ROSCHLAUB, at Würzburg, is ſtill a ſtout champion of the Brunonian ſyſtem in his magazine, which bears the title, "Magazin zur Vervolkommnung der Heilkunde (Magazine towards perfecting the Science of Medicine), three volumes (every volume of three numbers) of which have appeared already; Doctor HARTCKUKEIL at Salzburg, BALDINGER at Marburg, ARNEMANN, and RICHTER at Göttingen, continue with ſpirit their periodical publications. RITTER at Jena ſets up a new magazine for Galvaniſm, three numbers of which have been completed; JUNKER at Halle puſhes on very rapidly his Magazine for the Extirpation of the Small-pox, and POSOWITZ contrives to publiſh a journal for Aetiology and Semiotice. One of the beſt periodical publications, at Gotha, for Mr. Perthes, "Journal der Erfindungen in der Natur- und Arzney-Wiſſenſchaft," Journal of Inventions in Natural Hiſtory and Medicine, has been interrupted for ſome time, but is to be continued with new ardor.

"Archiv für die Phyſiologie, von D. JOH. CHRIST. REIL, Prof. in Halle." Repertory for Phyſiology, vol. 3. Halle. Curt, 1799, pp. 530, 8vo. A moſt valuable collection of medical treatiſes, among which thoſe of Mr. Reil are particularly inſtructive.

A. G. RICHTER's "Anfangsgründe der Wundarzneykunſt." R's. Elements of Surgery. Vol. 6, Göttingen, Dieterich, 1799, pp. 476, 8vo. This work has already been ſufficiently recommended by the name of its celebrated author, who is as eminent for the practical as the theoretical part of ſurgery.

"Erfahrungen und Bemerkungen aus der Arzney- Wundarzney- und Entbindungs-wiſſenſchaft, von G. THOM." Experiences and Obſervations relating to Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. Francfort, Varrentrapp, 1799, pp. viii, and 264, 8vo. The publication of the reſults of a long-continued practice, candidly and ſincerely related, is more than any other thing conducive to the advancement of medical ſcience; and the author has done a great ſervice to the public, in preſenting it with his experiences and obſervations. He is no friend to the new ſyſtems in medicine; and the reader will ſee with aſtoniſhment, how many diſeaſes, ſome of which were almoſt deemed incurable, have been relieved by a method which by the late revolution in medicine has been almoſt overthrown.

"Phi-

“ Phyſiologie philoſophiſch bearbeitet, von CARL CHRIST. ERH. SCHMID, Prof. der Theologie zu Jena.” Phyſiology, treated after a Philoſophical manner. Jena, Academ. Buchh. vol. 1. 1798, pp. xxxiv and 362. vol 2. 1799, pp. viii and 670, 8vo. An extenſive knowledge of medicine, and of natural philoſophy, a true philoſophical ſpirit, and a moderation equally remote from depreciating the merits of others, and from extolling one favourite party, characterize this work as one of the moſt valuable productions of the paſt year.

Dr. FRIEDR. BEN. OSIANDER's “Lehrbuch der Entbindungskunſt.” Introduction to Midwifery. Vol 1. Göttingen, Roſenbuſch, 1799, pp. 599, 8vo. This is the beginning of a work which ſatisfies the wiſhes of the practitioners of midwifery, and of which much may be expected on account of the practical ſkill of the author. This firſt volume contains the literature and hiſtory of midwifery.

MISCELLANIES.

“ Die Zeichen der Zeit, angewandt auf öffentliche Chriſtliche Religionslehrer bey dem Wechſel des Jahrhunderts, von D. WILH. ABR. TELLER.” The Signs of the Times, with reſpect to Public Teachers of the Chriſtian Religion, at the cloſe of the 18th Century. Jena, Frommann, 1799, pp. 124, 8vo. Whatever may be ſaid to prevent the ſtill further ſpreading of the irreligiouſneſs of our times, is here ſuggeſted by the venerable Teller with the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity.

“ Hinterlaſſene Papiere eines Philoſophiſchen Landpredigers, den Freunden der Kritik und Laune gewidmet. Herausgegeben, von Prof. K. H. HEYDENREICH.” Poſthumous Papers of a Philoſophical Country Parſon, dedicated to the Friends of Criticiſm and Humour. Leipzig, Sommer, 1769, pp. 285, 8vo. The treatiſes here publiſhed relate to philology, literature, and morals, rather than philoſophy. Some of them are of conſiderable merit.

“ Patriotiſches Archiv für Deutſchland, der Gottheit, den Fürſten, dem Vaterlande gewidmet, von SAM. CHR. WAGNER.” Patriotic Magazine for Germany, dedicated to God, the Princes, and the Country, 1799. Berlin, Maurer. A valuable collection of treatiſes, intended for the advancement of patriotiſm, and for preventing the revolutionary ſpirit.

For Mineralogy a regular periodical publication has appeared at Freiberg, in Saxony, the title of which is Neues Bergmanniſches Journal, herausgegeben von KÖHLER und HOFFMANN. Freiberg, Kratz. For œconomical and agricultural knowledge the beſt information may be derived from profeſſor BECKMANN's Review, which, under the name of The Phyſical and Oeconomical Magazine (Phyſicaliſche und Oekonomiſche Bibliothek) is ſtill increaſing in bulk and matter. The 20th volume of it was finiſhed at the end of the laſt year. Even for raiſing and cultivating bees, a particular magazine has been eſtabliſhed (Journal für Bienenfreunde) by Meſſrs. BüSHING and KAISER. Colle, Scutch.

View of the new German Publications advertiſed in the Catalogue of the Leipzig Eaſter-Fair, 1800.

The catalogue of books to be offered for ſale in the fair of Leipzig has ſcarcely ever been of ſuch a bulk as it is now. It contains 2894 new books, which are announced as ready; and although in ſome articles, as romances and plays, the hands may have worked more than the head, there are however more works of ſcience and literature, of great intrinſic value, than ever. It is apparent, that there is a great tendency in the age to ſimplify the ſciences, by reducing all empirical and uncertain ſyſtems to general principles; the *populariſation* of the theories and doctrines concerning religious inſtruction, the adminiſtration of juſtice, police, medicine, œconomy, arts and trades, is another object of the endeavours of the authors. Never yet has a catalogue of the Leipzig fair announced to the man of buſineſs, ſo many new Views and Obſervations on political and domeſtic œconomy. The foreigner will be aſtoniſhed at the number of almoſt *three thouſand* new works, which are the produce of *one* fair, particularly if he underſtands that all gazettes and intelligencers, as well as moſt of the books of devotion, and all publications of Government, are excluded from it, and that the Autumnal Fair brings at leaſt *one thouſand* more, which had not been finiſhed early enough. According to the Journal Général de la Literature de France, publiſhed at Straſburg by TREUTTEL and WURZ, No. xii. the whole ſeventh year of the Republic produced no more than 1407 works, of which two thirds at leaſt are pamphlets and ephemeral productions. If all the articles which the Monthly Magazine announces pretty completely every month, as the neweſt literary productions of Great Britain, from January to December of laſt year are computed, there will be found no more than 1000, in which number muſic and prints are included. This literary activity in Germany is in a great part owing to the diviſion of the German territory into ſo many ſtates, and to the non-exiſtence of an all-devouring capital; whilſt many a ſmall capital of a middling principality ſhows often more literary fertility than entire provinces of Great Britain or France. Another great encouragement is afforded by the 38 German univerſities (a ſhort but intereſting ſurvey of which is given in JUSTI and MURSINNUS's Annals of the German Univerſities, to be continued annually) and by the great number of bookſellers; for there is ſcarce any ſmall town in Germany which has not at leaſt one bookſeller. Of the bookſellers or ſtationers, who have publiſhed works at their own expenſe in this Fair, 311 are named in the Catalogue, to which number 20 more may be added, who on account of their announcing their publications too late, or for other reaſons, have been omitted. It cannot be denied, that this circumſtance has occaſioned many to enliſt in the corps of German authors, (a corps now conſiſting of almoſt 15,000 men) on whom Melpomene never ſmiled at their birth, and in whom the divine ſpark has been kindled by their neighbour, a bookſeller in a ſmall town, who wiſhed to ſhine at the fair by many and cheap publications. But a conſiderable part of the literary productions appearing every year in Germany, is due to a ſort of Coſmopolitiſm reigning among the German literary men, by which every new publication appearing from Madrid to Moſcow is paid attention to, and is uſhered into the public in a tranſlation almoſt as ſoon as the original has appeared; if they are of the ſcientific or hiſtorical kind, they ſeldom are *germanized* without conſiderable notes and additions. For ſuch is the genius of the German tranſlators, who for the moſt part are well verſed in different branches of antient and modern literature, that they cannot find in their hearts to publiſh their germanized exotics without conſiderable improvements from their own ſtock of learning and reading. The preſent catalogue furniſhes examples of this in abundance. The Engliſh ſcarcely imagine, that in any country, but their happy iſland, a rational ſyſtem of agriculture can be found, in which they were confirmed by accounts, ſuch as Mr. Arthur Young has given in his Oeconomical Travels. But let the books marked with the names of RIEM, F. B. WEBER, WEISSENBRUCH, and thoſe comprehended under the title of *Introduction* or *Eſſay*, be computed, and decide whether German literature does not afford the beſt propoſitions and inſtructions on rural œconomy. Every improvement made in England is likewiſe put to uſe. Doctor THAER at Zelle gives us, beſides a continuation of his Lower-Saxony Annals of Rural Oeconomy, a ſecond volume of his Introduction to the Knowledge of Engliſh Agriculture and Oeconomy, by the tranſlation of which into Engliſh the Britiſh themſelves would gain a great deal.—Count PODEWILLS continues to tranſlate Marſhall's Agricultural Surveys of England, with very uſeful remarks; and the chemical philoſopher SCHERER gives us a complete ſurvey of ordinary, and till now little known, manures from the Accounts of the Board of Agriculture, not without valuable additions. Scarcely was the Treatiſe of Laſſeyrie, who is ſo active for the Spaniſh ſheep-breeding, known in France, when Hübbe, at Hamburg, gave us a tranſlation of it, with remarks, and an appendix, in which the article on Engliſh ſheep-breeding is ſupplied from Thaer; and the bookſeller Villaume is ſo patriotic as to offer copies of it to ſeveral poſſeſſors of eſtates, for their peaſants, with a conſiderable abatement of the price. An original work of great value is SUDEKUM on the improvement of Sheep-breeding; to which may be added a Direction for Sheep-breeding in the hereditary States of Auſtria, taken from the papers of the late Count Harrach, at Vienna; and another remarkable work On Sheep-breeding in the States of Pruſſia. Tranſlations of the two maſterly works of the immortal French mathematician, LA PLACE, are announced: the Mecanique du Ciel, by Mr. BURCKHARDT, late fellow of the univerſity of Leipzig, but, by a recommendation of the great aſtronomer Mr. von Zach to his aſtronomical and mathematical friends at Paris, now in high favor with all the ſcientific men at Paris, and aſſociated to the Board of Longitude there, and who by numerous remarks, tending to facilitate the reading of it to a larger public than the French work could obtain, has given it an original value. The Theory of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, which appeared in 1784, has been reviſed and rendered more intelligible by IDE. At the ſame time profeſſor HINDENBURG, at Leipzig, publiſhes a new number of his Archive; and GRÜSON, Lecturer of the Mathematics at the Military School at Berlin, a new volume of his valuable Introduction to Military Mathematics; the venerable KASTNER, at Göttingen, continues the Catalogue Raiſonné of his large collection of mathematical books; and a great number of ſmaller writings contribute likewiſe to promote the ſtock of mathematical ſcience. The bookſeller VOSS, at Berlin, continues to publiſh the Magazine of Voyages, whoſe value has not been diminiſhed ſince the death of J. R. Forſter, and we may hope to find much new inſtruction in the Bibliotheque of the neweſt and moſt important voyages, of which Mr. SPRENGEL at Halle is the redacteur, and whoſe firſt volume contains a uſeful extract of Brown's Travels through the interior parts of Africa, and of Wilſon's Miſſionary Voyage, with very able introductions from the editor. We are moreover preſented with two other valuable tranſlations, the one of Volney's Travels through Egypt, to which Profeſſor PAULUS at Jena has annexed very inſtructive additions; the other of Bourgoing's Travels through Spain, which Mr. FISCHER, the author of a very intereſting original Tour through Spain, has enriched by many additions and new extracts. Citizen BECKER, from Cologne, publiſhes a magazine in monthly numbers at Berlin, in which all French publications and memoirs from the National Inſtitute at Cairo, and all literary reports from Egypt, are very ſpeedily communicated to the German readers in uſeful extracts and obſervations.—In the medical line, Germany has peculiar journals for the improvements of almoſt every country. Beſides the Continuation of HUFELAND'S Annals of French Medicine and Surgery, there appear ſeveral other Journals, dedicated only to French medicine, among which we diſtinguiſh ZADIG'S *Eſprit* of the neweſt Medical Literature in France. To the journals already exiſting for Engliſh medical literature, Mr. KUHN'S, a learned phyſician at Leipzig, Phyſico-Medical Journal is now added, in which BRADLEY'S and WILLICH'S Journal is followed, but which contains likewiſe many original Diſſertations. RUDOLPHI publiſhes Swediſh Annals of Medicine and Natural Hiſtory. Brown's Syſtem has been conſiderably cultivated and enlarged in Germany; the names of FRANKE at Vienna, RÖSCHLAUB'S at Wurzburg, and MARKUS at Bamberg, give us the aſſurance, that the ſpirit of innovation was not the only promoter of it. From the firſt of theſe three phyſicians we receive a toxicology after Brown's ſyſtem, and a ſecond magazine for the improvement of Brown's ſyſtem goes on with haſty ſteps. The inoculation of the cow-pox, too, has found a more favorable reception in the medical ſchool at Vienna than in any other place of the continent. EYEREL has written likewiſe on this ſubject, and the bold FERRO has tried on his own children the poiſon of the cow-pox, which was brought from England. A Hanoverian phyſician, BALLHORN, communicates to us the lateſt obſervations of Jenner and Woodville on that ſubject. Even the Dutch have been put to contribution by a tranſlation of SOWDEN'S Treatiſe on the Inoculation of the Small pox.

The literary men of Germany have taken care, likewiſe, to tranſplant poetical and oratorical works to the German territory. Among the Greeks, the favorite authors are Xenophon (tranſlated in a maſterly manner by WIELAND in a new number of his Attic Muſæum), Plutarch, and Dio Caſſius (the ſecond volume of the excellent tranſlation of this author by PENZEL, has appeared): among the Romans, Horace and Cicero. HARTMANN has given a tranſlation of Oriental productions. Four laborious tranſlators, all known as maſters, have vied with each other in verſions of Shakeſpeare and Cervantes. P. ROSEGARTEN, one of our favorite poets, and well known by a new tranſlation of Clariſſa, has gathered the faireſt flowers which have lately grown in England into a *Britiſh Odeon*; and GRIESS preſents us with a metric tranſlation of Taſſo, which has already raiſed a great expectation by the ſpecimens he has given. However it is to be obſerved, that the German tranſlators are become much nicer in the choice of foreign works, particularly in thoſe branches in which German literature is richer than that of foreign nations, which even borrow from it; and thus one will ſcarcely receive but with a ſmile a double re-tranſlation of Pizarro, a phænomenon which can only be accounted for, if we ſuppoſe that the female tranſlator at London looked on this as a proper exerciſe not to forget her own language. Thus, though it may appear from what has been ſaid here, that perhaps a ſixth part of the produce of this fair are foreign wares; the manner, however, in which the Germans have imprinted the ſtamp of their genius and learning on theſe productions imported from abroad, ſpeaks highly to their advantage. Long ago the catalogue of the fair has been looked upon not only as a telegraph, by which in a fortnight all German readers from Copenhagen to Straſburg and Berne, may know what they may beſpeak by their reſpective bookſellers flocking now from every corner of Germany and the adjacent countries to the great ſtaple of the Leipzig fair; but likewiſe as a true ſtandard by which the ſtate of mental or moral diſpoſition in the ſeveral parts of Germany, or in certain branches of ſcience, might be underſtood. In this reſpect, too, the preſent Catalogue gives ample ſcope to obſervations of different kinds. How comes it to paſs, that the moſt reprobate and calumniating libel againſt the moſt reſpectable names, within and without Germany, Barruel's Hiſtory of Jacobiniſm, a tranſlation of which, when offered them, ſeveral bookſellers at Leipzig and Berlin rejected with ſcorn, appears now in a tranſlation *at Hanover?* The tranſlation of Manconis Oneirocriticon, which gives an accurate inſtruction, how the beſt numbers in Lotteries might be choſen, now appears in a *ſeventh* edition *at Augſburg*. In a late number of the St. James's Chronicle, an author at Berlin is ſaid to have juſt then written 15 volumes in folio againſt marriage; this is probably only a jeſt, but nevertheleſs there may be ſome truth at the bottom; for that notice may be applied to a very contemptible publication, called *Gynæology*, of which the 15th volume, in 8vo. has appeared at Berlin, printed for Ochmighe, who has likewiſe publiſhed, "Love and Enjoyment," in 4 volumes, as a ſupplement to the Gynæology. If one ſhould aſk, where "The ſecret Cabinet of Love, or Precepts for promoting the Fertility of Women," and "Receipts for pregnant Ladies," have been publiſhed; the catalogue anſwers, *At Berlin*; and it may be pretty ſurely conjectured, that that Venice, where, according to the Catalogue, The Marriage-Phyſician for weak men and barren wives has been publiſhed, is not far diſtant from the lagunes on the Spree. Certainly ſuch productions are, more than all Thelypnthores and recommendations of polygamy, directed *againſt* marriage. But happily ſuch paltry traſh is not taken notice of even at Berlin, where the all-beloved King with his amiable Queen diſplays the higheſt and almoſt unparalelled example of conjugal happineſs and tenderneſs; and are bought only by debauchees and proſtitutes, of which Berlin has been formerly more productive than any other great town in Germany. As a ſuite to the 76 Almanacks which have appeared in the laſt Michaelmas-fair, the *Almanack of the general armament in the territories of Mentz*, has been publiſhed at Frankfurt on the Mein, where Brönner announces likewiſe a new edition of his Planetary.—Should any one wiſh to know, where the beſt Paſtry-cook and Confectioner may be had; the Catalogue anſwers: At Vienna, at Anton Dall's, who has likewiſe contributed to the ſtock of Romances by 12 pieces, containing ſcenes of ſpirits, and of ridottos, and among others, *The Spectre of Preſburg Caſtle*, *The Ghoſt of Genievra*, and *The Dwarf from the Lion's Valley.* "Where can a dramatic Intelligencer of the theatres of the Fauxbourgs be publiſhed and find readers?" At Vienna. "And the *Dictionary of Diverſions?*" At Vienna. WENZEL is the name of the author who has given in this fair *ſeven* different articles, which contain almoſt a complete Encyclopædia of enjoyment and diverſions, in the ſtyle of the inhabitants of that vaſt capital. Parſons and ſchoolmaſters in the Electorate of Saxony converſe in this Catalogue on innovations. D. Merkel at Chemnitz delivers his opinion *contra* the general confeſſion in defence of the particular. "Jeſus, the true domeſtic and eccleſiaſtical Angel," is printed for Schöps at Zittau, three German miles from Herrenhuth.

A new ſun has ariſen on the Bavarians, one of the moſt uncorrupted and vigorous nations of Germany, in the perſon of their new Elector, the long-wiſhed-for and beloved Maximilian Joſeph. The catalogue bears many traces of this. Three rare men, who once labored at the univerſity of Dillingen, near Augſburg, for the bliſs of a whole country, the eccleſiaſtical counſellors, SAILER, WEBER and ZIMMER, are now united together at the new-reformed univerſity of Ingolſtadt. Every one will delight to find before ſeveral articles of the Catalogue, the name of the reſpectable Sailer; who, after a perſecution of 5 years by the deep-laid ſchemes of jeſuitical ſubtleneſs, is again called to activity. MUTSCHELLE, head-maſter of the high ſchool at Munich, whoſe clear underſtanding throws light on every ſubject he treats, preſents Bavaria, and not Bavaria alone, with an Attempt to repreſent in a popular manner the Kantean Philoſophy, and with an Examen of the famous Jeſuitical pugiliſt STATTLER's Anti-Kantean Metaphyſics. A ſhort diſcourſe, with which he opened his lectures, "What ought Schools to be for the World?" was too ſmall for this great Catalogue, though it contains excellent ideas and obſervations, delivered in an agreeable manner. Who would not rejoice to hear, that WELLER, of whom three works, containing joyful hopes and expectations on the improvement of the riſing generation, are announced in the preſent Catalogue, has been appointed director of the ſtudies at Munich?

nich.? The honeſt, cruelly-perſecuted MILLIKER when at Paſſau, now profeſſor of hiſtory at Ingolſtadt, comes forward with a ſketch of the Hiſtory of the German Nation. Beſides the bookſeller Krüll's a new bookſeller's-ſhop is opened at Ingolſtadt under the title of a "Comptoir" for Intelligence and Induſtry; and whoever takes a view of the articles printed for theſe two bookſellers, and for Leitner and Lindauer at Munich, will remark with pleaſure the liberal ſyſtem of the preſent book-licenſers, and from a bright dawn prognoſticate a ſerene, and, pleaſe God, a long day, in a country groaning till late under the ſevereſt yoke of prieſtcraft, but ſparkling with genius and full of characters of the higheſt reſpectability. People may now ſpeak there with modeſt frankneſs on the intereſts of the country, as is ſufficiently proved by the writings, mentioned in the Catalogue, on the cuſtoms, and the collections relating to the hiſtory, of the Bavarian States. May Maximilian Joſeph, a prince elevated above every minute apprehenſion, and free from fear of that bugbear Illuminatiſm, ſet up only to terrify children and beguile unwary princes and miniſters into the ſnares of Jeſuitiſm—may he reign long and happily! all good Bavarians will form a bulwark with their bodies around him.

A preſſing want, cauſed by the diſſipation of his predeceſſor and the immenſe riches accumulated by his baſtard-ſons, of which he is innocent, and the inexorable law of circumſtances only could bring the good father of his people to meaſures which he diſapproves, and wiſhes himſelf to alter.

With equal ſatisfaction the friend of humanity and reform finds in the ſame Catalogue new proofs of the firm intention of Frederick William III. to enlighten and improve all the parts of the Pruſſian Monarchy. The foundation of this muſt be laid in the inſtruction of the riſing generation. Hence the active endeavours, favored with royal encouragement, to give a better organization to the lower ſchools; to deſtroy the old monaſtic form of the ſchools for the middling claſſes, to inſpire ſoldiers' children with public ſpirit, to bring up idle boys and girls to induſtry in ſchools excluſively founded for that purpoſe. An author of Königſberg unites aphoriſms on popular education with propoſitions for a better regulation of country-ſchools. LOCHMANN's crowned treatiſe on the three moſt important ſubjects, concerning the refounding of Latin and Military ſchools, by which the Council for ſcholaſtic Inſtitutions and the Board of War are kept buſy at the ſame time, will certainly be read likewiſe in foreign countries. In a monarchy, where every topic of public regulations may be examined with modeſty and cenſured by arguments—a characteriſtical trait of the Pruſſians ſince Frederick the Great rouſed their reflection by his example—the now appearing Examen of the circular orders of the King concerning the garriſon-ſchools, may be brought before the throne itſelf. The treatiſe "On the Improvement of the Condition of Country Clergymen" now appears with a remarkable cabinet-letter of the king. NIEMEYER being profeſſor of divinity at Halle, and head maſter of the moſt celebrated academy in Saxony, and of conſequence living near the moſt plentiful fountain of ſchool as well as academical experience, in an Addreſs to the Students of Divinity, comments on the lateſt inſtructions relative to theological examens in the Pruſſian States—Inſtructions in which TELLER's (the moſt venerable and unprejudiced divine in the Pruſſian monarchy) not Wöllner's ſpirit reigns. Mr. GEDIKE, member of the upper conſiſtory and of the ſchool-commiſſion, publiſhes a peculiar journal for the ſchools of the Monarchy. Thus, whatever may be done *by writing* for the reformation of ſchools is certainly not neglected. And what a liberal ſpirit appears every where in the legiſlation and adminiſtration! which fears neither reaſoning nor publicity, and which even, as on the ſtill-debated ſubject of the Pruſſian code of laws, calls for it deſignedly. The Academy of Architecture, the funds of which have been renewed by the King, and the Academy of Painting, call forth the exertions of new powers, and the propoſing of new meaſures. On the latter ſubject, the architect GENELLY of Berlin comes forward with his ideas. To favor the productions of the Monarchy itſelf, new ſhackles have been laid on the fair at Francfort on the Oder, which tend to render all concurrence of foreign countries impoſſible. We find ſome Remarks on this *harſh* Meaſure announced, which ſhow by the title, and may freely lay open, their diſapprobation. On villanage, the *corvée*, and the late augmentation of the pay of the Pruſſian army, the moſt free diſcuſſions have appeared. Even a priſoner of ſtate, the unfortunate ZERBONI, writes, from his gaol at Kaliſch in South Pruſſia, "Thoughts on the Improvement of that Part of the Monarchy," and loudly rejoices at the exaltation of the noble Voſs to the place of a miniſter, who well knows how to procure juſtice to ſuch as are condemned without a trial. In this manner all that enjoys the mild government of Frederick William, proſpers and bloſſoms under the ſhade of the olive-tree, bleſſed by all who are not open to party rancor and venal to foreign intereſt.

"Open the Gates, the Jews are coming!" This is the title of a pamphlet, relating, as a dozen of others, to the writings *pro et contra* on a diſpute, which has already for a year been carried on with very unequal arms, and whoſe object is very well expreſſed in another new pamphlet by the following alternative, "Muſt the Chriſtians be circumciſed, or the Jews baptized?" The honeſt banker, COHEN at Berlin got himſelf baptized; and as this is now rendered as eaſy and void of ſcandal for every Jew as poſſible, it is not readily underſtood why this reſource is not laid hold of as ſoon as poſſible.—In the Catholic part of Germany a very active tendency towards reforming the ceremonies of worſhip and dogmas is to be obſerved. There are "*Rational* Explanations of the Maſs," and "Plain Sermons on the ſtations of the holy croſsway during Lent." Particularly do the ſermons ſeem to acquire more moral tendency, and the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity; and, inſtead of the ejaculations of the jeſuitical pulpit-thumpers, a RIGET or WELTZHOFEN, twenty good Catholic books of ſermons and devotion may be diſtinguiſhed in this catalogue. It follows, of courſe, that neither do the Proteſtants neglect the Science of Divinity; dogmatics are almoſt every where changed into an unbiaſſed examination and well-founded hiſtory of dogmas, and the learned Exegetes do not ſuffer themſelves to be puzzled by the accommodating ſyſtem and myſticiſm reſulting from a wrong interpretation of the new philoſophy. A German Commentary on the three firſt Evangeliſts, by D. PAULUS at Jena, is a very agreeable preſent; and examples of good ſermons cannot be wanting, when, as in this fair, the names of REINHARD, TELLER, RIBBEK, SCHUDEROF, WELAND, OLSHAUSEN, &c. promiſe ſo rich a harveſt.

The ſpirit of critical philoſophy, and the rage of paradoxes to which it has given riſe, ſhows itſelf likewiſe in this Catalogue. As a new tranſlation of Plato is in hand, in which it will be clearly ſhown that Plato was a Kantean philoſopher without knowing it; the venerable philoſopher of Kœnigsberg, who has again ſhown the unimpaired ſtrength of his genius in an "Introduction to JACHMANN's Defence of Kant's Religious Philoſophy, will not take it amiſs, if we call him the Plato of Kœnigsberg. As, formerly, five academic ſchools ſprang forth from Platonic philoſophy, ſo new ſects are ſhooting every where from the Kantean ſchool, even during the life-time of their maſter; who is often rudely abuſed by the new ſectaries. In battle array the adherents of the Kantean ſyſtem advance againſt HERDER's well-pointed refutation which they call a metacritical invaſion; *ten* treatiſes of this kind are named in the Catalogue. To FICHTE's Atheiſm the faithful continue to demand tranquillizing anſwers; whilſt his "Deſtination of Man" is ſent for in great quantities from Copenhagen and the Catholic part of Germany; and his "Doctrine of Science" is paſſionately attacked in writing and converſation at the place of his former abode, by the ex-Benedictin SCHAD, now Lecturer of Philoſophy at Jena. REINHOLD and JACOBI write letters to him; but the penetrating JEAN PAUL fights againſt him with the moſt powerful arms of ridicule, in his Clavis Fichtiana. Under the names of JACOB, JÖRDENS, and KRUG, the *amateurs* will find examples of a rational application of critical philoſophy, and will eaſily forget the errors of thoſe authors who write moral doctrines for children after the Kantean philoſophy, or who, like STAGE, will bring even the mythology of the Romans to general principles. Concerning its application to natural philoſophy, a capital work, SCHELLING's Syſtem of Tranſcendental Idealiſm, is publiſhed. His ſyſtem of natural philoſophy tends, as he affirms himſelf, on the dynamic road, upon which he is lately arrived, to ſet up the general principles and leading ideas for all future inquiry concerning nature.

During this conteſt, Juriſprudence does not remain tranquil. The *Jus Naturæ* and the *Jus Criminale* are now the order of the day. The names of GROLMANN, FEUERBACH, KLEIN, KLEINSCHRODT, KRUG, HEYDENREICH, MÜLLER, ZACHARIA, are here prefixed either to journals, deſtined for philoſophical diſcuſſions and inquiries in theſe ſciences, or to peculiar works which deſerve a particular conſideration, and on account of this crowd the Carolina of the Chancellor KOCH, and HODERMANN's compendium on the ſame, are almoſt loſt out of ſight.—For medical police Profeſſor NIEMANN at Kiel contributes in his "Sheets for Police and Culture,"

ture", which would afford alſo to England a great deal of very welcome intelligence for Police Eſtabliſhments. Medical and botanical Geography is eagerly cultivated and has received no ſmall additions this fair. BEER's (of Vienna) Work on the Eyes; HUFELAND's Syſtem of practical Medicine, SÖMMERING's anatomical Tables, and the new editions of KURT SPRENGEL's Hiſtory of Medicine, are valuable acquiſitions for this ſcience. The beautiful monographies in natural hiſtory are augmented by PALLAS in the two firſt numbers of his Aſtragali. The new Ichthyology after Lacepede, of which the firſt volume now appears with fine engravings, will delight many readers; and the firſt number of the Profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Jena, Mr. BATSCH's work on Natural Hiſtory, which begins with mineralogy, may be conſidered as the beginning of a long wiſhed for henoticon of natural hiſtory. The books with copper-plates for natural hiſtory, for little and great children, are almoſt infinite, and yet the firſt of this kind publiſhed by Mr. Bertuch at Weimar, is ſtill going forward with univerſal applauſe, and has not yet been ſurpaſſed by any ſubſequent one. Geography has likewiſe been treated partly in collections and partly in travels, through particular countries. For natural ſciences, the Journey of Count HOFMANNSEGG from Hungary to the Turkiſh frontiers in original letters, MARSHALL's of Bieberſtein Deſcription of the regions of Caucaſus, LENTIN's (Mineralogic) Letters on Angleſea; but, above all, the able naturaliſt and linguiſt, MR. NEMNICH's Voyage from Hamburgh to England; may be conſidered as valuable acquiſitions. But BONSTETTEN's Views of Switzerland, and his friend FREDERICA BRUN's Journal on Rome, as likewiſe the Voyage from Hamburg to Philadelphia, and LENZ's Remarks on the North and France, will unite inſtruction with entertainment. The Letters written on a Journey from Vienna to Venice, and back again through Tyrol in the year 1798, publiſhed under the title of Sketches (Zeichnungen)comprehend a period very remarkable for theſe regions. HESS, the Hamburgh traveller, has likewiſe publiſhed a new volume of his Travels through Germany, and Sophie LA ROCHE, the venerable authoreſs and juvenile friend of Mr. Wieland, has given a very intereſting Account of an excurſion during the laſt Summer, in which ſhe paid her viſit to Mr. Wieland in his villa at Oſmonſtaedt near Weimar, and of all the literary characters ſhe ſaw at Weimar, interwoven with other literary notices of her acquaintances at Offenbach. The whole is inſcribed: Schattenriſſe merkwürdiger Tage, *i. e.* Sketches of Memorable Days.—In the Belles Lettres there are two works which will raiſe general attention, by the name of their authors. HERDER gives us a critique of the Theory of Belles Letters in his "Kaligone or on the agreeable and beautiful."—SCHILLER's Piccolomini and Wallenſtein, which the narrow-minded avarice of the managers excluded till now from many theatres, are at length publiſhed; at the ſame time an anonymous author announces "Something on Sch. Wallenſtein with reſpect to the Greek Tragedy." By the publication of a collection of his proſe writings and poems, Schiller ſatisfies another wiſh of the public. A. W. SCHLEGEL has likewiſe publiſhed a collection of his poems. But in general the German Parnaſſus is much deſerted this year; two of the moſt read poetical Almanacks are concluded. However two of the more antient German claſſic poets, Hagedorn and Ramler, are regenerated, the former by the care of Eſchenburg, augmented by a volume, the ſecond dreſſed out in every typographic and chalcographic embelliſhment. Of the two female poets, whoſe works are publiſhed, the one, Maria Muiach, is dead already. The other is the ſoft WILHELMINA MÜLLER of Vienna, better known by her family name Mniſch. Nor are there collections and chreſtomathia's, or elegant extracts for ſchools wanting, as the names of Delbrük Rambach, Hörſtel ſhow. VETTERLEIN has ſupplied a defect which had been obſerved long ſince, by his Manual of Poetical Literature, in which the life and the works of the moſt celebrated German poets are now fully detailed. An agreeable publication is the third volume of ENGEL's Philoſopher for the World, in which he has given a funeral ſermon on the neweſt miſ-employed philoſophy.

A motley crew, 296 in number, follows after the main body, the corps of romances and novels. There are certainly ſome reſpectable names in this corps. Who would not make an exception in favor of the excellent Tales of ANTON WALL, HUBER's Tales, KOSEGARTEN's, TIEK's KRETSCHMANN's Poetical Tales; LAFONTAINE's Theodor, MERKEL's Tales, which are partly taken from Rouſſeau's not yet printed papers, ROCHLITZ's Characteriſtics and Remembrances, &c. and particularly the long-expected Titan of the inexhauſtible JEAN PAUL. For the reſt, there are three diviſions; the firſt of which, whoſe colors are black with ſulphur, contain the hiſtories of conjurors of the middle age, of grave-diggers and ghoſts, in the manner of Albrecht and Spieſs, among which the Hiſtory of the great robber Rinaldino may be reckoned. The ſecond wear parrot's feathers in their helmets, and are conducted by Cramer, the ex-grenadier Laukhardt, and the author of the Adventures of Squire Lümmel. The third, or ſentimental diviſion, wear the gloves of their miſtreſſes on their hats, and contain the painters of family and common-life ſcenes, the betrayers of the ſecrets of human life, and all thoſe who wiſh to get a garden and a ſinecure, as honeſt Lafontaine got from the Queen of Pruſſia, particularly delighted by his Romances. However, two productions, Heliodora, and Clara's Secrets, deſerve an honorable exception. Forty-two tranſlations are loſt in the crowd of original nonſenſe and dull verboſity.

In claſſic literature many articles deſerve to be noticed, as **MITSCHERLICH**'s long wiſhed-for edition of Horace, **SCHÜTZ**'s new edition of Aeſchylus, **EICHSTÄDTS** Diodorus Siculus, **RUHKOPF**'s Seneca, **KRAUSE**'s Velleius, **ROHDE**'s Vitruvius, **SCHWEIGHÄUSER**'s Simplicius, **MATTHIAS**'s Commentary on the Homerical Hymns, the continuation of **JACOBS**'s Commentary on the Greek Anthology, **SCHNEIDER**'s Xenophon, and Eclogæ Phyſicæ, **BREMI**'s Suetonius, **MANSS**'s Sparta, **BÖTTIGER**'s Explanations of Tiſhbein's Engravings of Hamilton's new Collection of Greek Vaſes, &c.—For hiſtory Plank, Wottmann, Bredow, Milbiller, have been active. The odious revolutionary branch is almoſt entirely broken off. Eight Biographies of Bonaparte are loſt in the crowd, as likewiſe ſix Biographies of the unfortunate Pius VI. A more remarkable production ſeems to be the Ptolemais, an Epic Poem on the Deliverance of Acre, which is affirmed to have been written at Conſtantinople, and the addition on whoſe title, "with notes from authentic ſources," is not made for parade only. But the number of occaſional writings, and on the moſt faſhionable topics, is above all expectation; almoſt twenty treatiſes are dedicated to the new German gold-mine, the beet ſugar, and the German coffee, *vulgo cichoreum.* But a diſpute had ariſen about the kind of the beets uſed for ſugar, till D. **ROSSIG**, Profeſſor of Oeconomy at Leipzig, has terminated it by a botanic determination of the ſpecies. The approaching end of the 18th century has called forth the exertions of other authors. At Breſlau the hiſtory of it has been publiſhed; D. **JAHNISCH** at Berlin bids it farewell in his "Spirit and Character of the 18th Century," and **BEHR** at Gera makes propoſitions of reconciliation. The laſt ſevere winter has drawn the attention of writers to the preventing of the want of wood. **WITZLEBEN**'s "Inquiries into the cauſes of the want of woods," are publiſhed by Lanrop, with additions and corrections. **RESCH** at Erfurt recommends the cultivation of the bean-tree; new propoſitions are made concerning the birch; other authors recommend the qualities of the willow; but the pſeudo-acacia is little more heard of. Of Count **RUMFORD**'s Eſſays a very good tranſlation is publiſhed at Weimar.

If, on one hand, this catalogue might be conſiderably diminiſhed by leaving out all new editions and republications; on the other hand, there are ſeveral books not regiſtered in it, becauſe they were too late announced, or other reaſons prevented it. There are even works of the higheſt conſequence omitted; among which there are only ſome few to be named now. Of **GÖTHE**'s *new* works, the ſeventh volume has appeared at Berlin. The celebrated Ouranioſcopus, D. **GALL**, at Vienna, has got his long-expected Prodromus printed for Brummer, at Copenhagen. D. **ERHARD**, at Nurenberg, has publiſhed a very valuable work, "A Theory of the Laws concerning the Bodily Welfare of the Citizens, and an Application of Medicine to Legiſlation;" printed for Cotta, at Tübingen.

Retroſpect of the Progreſs of Spaniſh Literature during the Year 1800

On reſuming our ſemi-annual taſk of reporting to our readers the progreſs of Spaniſh Literature, we have once more to regret, that, from the interrupted communication with Spain, it has not been in our power to ſubſtitute a full and minute review of the moſt recent Spaniſh publications inſtead of the ſuccinct critical catalogue, to which we are ſtill obliged to confine ourſelves with regard to this intereſting branch of foreign literature. Although within the period which falls here under our conſideration, but few works of tranſcendent merit have made their appearance in Spain, yet the impulſe, given to genius and talents under the adminiſtration of the Prince of Peace, continues to operate, and but for the deſtructive influence of prieſtcraft, the Spaniſh literature would in all probability ſoon regain its antient ſplendor. It is a ſpectacle as ſtriking as it is diſguſtful, at the end of the eighteenth century, to ſee the wildeſt farrago of monkiſh abſurdities pollute the ſame preſs, which is illuſtrated by works of the firſt eminence, and of true ſterling merit; and yet this ſpectacle is in our days exhibited in Spain. We have deemed it a duty incumbent on us, not to flatter the picture of Spaniſh literature, which we here preſent to our readers, and for this reaſon we have faithfully recorded the "*Seven principal Sufferings of the Moſt Holy Mary*, &c." as well as the eminent work, in which the celebrated Captain Ciſcar, in a manner as luminous as it is inſtructive, elucidates and vindicates the new metric ſyſtem of the French Republic. Hiſtorical truth is thus not only preſerved, but we ſhall alſo perhaps have diſpoſed our readers to take leſs offence at the weeds occaſionally produced by the luxuriancy of the Britiſh literary ſoil. Of the various departments of literature none ſeem at preſent more carefully and ſucceſsfully cultivated in Spain, than botany and economical philoſophy. With regard to the the former, the third volume of the "*Flora Peruviana et Chilenſis*," is nearly ready for publication, and *Ortega* is preparing for the preſs the 9th and 10th decades of his maſterly deſcriptions of the plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden at Madrid; a botanical cabinet has alſo been opened in that city, wholly devoted to Peruvian and Chileſe plants. As to the department of economical philoſophy, *Ortiz* is engaged in reviſing, for a ſecond edition, his excellent tranſlation of Dr. Smith's Treatiſe on the Wealth of Nations, &c. which he publiſhed laſt year in 4 vols. 4to. with very valuable notes and additions, illuſtrative of the ſubject in general, but more particularly as far as it relates to Spain. The maſterly eſſay on paper money and public credit by the ſame author is alſo ſoon to appear in a reviſed and enlarged ſtate. Among the few tranſlations, which we have deemed worthy of a place in our critical catalogue, our readers will probably be aſtoniſhed to find a celebrated play of Kotzebue (whoſe name by a ſtrange mutilation has been changed into *Kot-büe* by the Spaniſh tranſlator); of which, not only two different tranſlations have appeared at the ſame time, but which has alſo been acted in Madrid. It would thus ſeem, that the celebrated German dramatiſt, whoſe productions we know how to cenſure, but not to ſurpaſs, even in bigoted Spain is not deemed ſo *immoral* a writer, as he appears to ſome of our dramatic cenſors, who would fain make us believe that the author of *Lovers' Vows*, of *the Death of Rolla*, &c. &c. is an *immoral blockhead*.

THEOLOGY.

"Tratado de la Igleſia de Jeſu Chriſto, que comprehende la Hiſtoria Univerſal de la Igleſia con Explicacion y Defenſa de ſus Miſterios, Leyes, y Máximas; por D. FELIX AMAB, un tomo en 8°." A Treatiſe on the Church of Jeſus Chriſt, which contains the Univerſal Hiſtory of the Church, with an Explanation and Defence of its Myſteries, Laws and Maxims, by D. Felix Amab, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Ventajas de la Sociedad, fundadas ſobre la Religion Chriſtiana, comprobadas por la Doctrina de los Santos Padres, de los mejores Teólogos, Juriſtas, y Filoſofos, antiguos y modernos; la qual concilia la Paz de los Eſtados con la de la Igleſia univerſal," &c. &c. On the advantages of Society, founded on the Chriſtian Religion and proved by the Doctrines of the Holy Fathers, of the beſt Divines, Lawyers, and Philoſophers, both antient and modern, &c.

"Oracion inaugural que en la Abertura de la Aſociation de Caridad para Alicio de los Pobres, preſos de las Carceles de Madrid, dixo el domingo 5 Enero de eſte año el Socio D. FRANCISCO XAVIER VALES ASENJO," &c. The inaugural Speech, delivered at the opening of the Charitable Aſſociation for the Relief of poor Perſons, diſcharged from the Priſons of Madrid, on the 5th of January of this current Year, by D. F. X. V. Aſenjo, a Member of the ſaid Aſſociation, &c.

"Los ſiete principales Dolores de María Santíſima ponderados en ſiete Puntos de Meditacion, &c. por el Fr. MANUEL GUARDIOLA," &c. The ſeven principal Sufferings of the Moſt Holy Mary, conſidered under ſeven Points of View, &c. by Brother Manuel Guardiola, &c.

"Benedicti Moxó, de vetuſtiſſimis Philoſophis ab Atheiſmi Crimine vindicandis, Commentarius: ad cl. Virum ANTONIUM TAVIRA, Salmanticenſis Eccleſiæ Illuſtriſſimum Eſpiſcopum: un tomo en 4°." An Explanatory Treatiſe tending to prove that the moſt antient Philoſophers are not guilty of the Crime of Atheiſm: dedicated to the Right Reverend Anthony Tavira, biſhop of Salamanca, 1 vol. 4to. The author of this treatiſe applies himſelf to prove that *Thales* and *Pythagoras*, the two founders of the celebrated Ionian, and Italian ſchools, were by no means atheiſts; nothing being, in his opinion, more diametrically oppoſite to their profound and ſublime philoſophical ſyſtems, than the maxims of atheiſm.

“ Coleccion de Sermones y otras Obras del P. Fr. DIEGO JOSEPH de Cadiz,” &c. A Collection of the Sermons and other Compoſitions of Father Diego Joſeph of Cadiz, &c. vol. 5. The preſent volume of this voluminous collection contains ſeveral ſermons, and congratulatory diſcourſes delivered in the Latin and Spaniſh idioms in different univerſities, and before reſpectable audiences in Spain.

“ Eſcarmiento del Alma, y Guia á la Union con Dios: por el M. Fr. ANDRES GERONIMO DE MORALES” &c. The Moral Inſtructor, and Guide to an Union with God; by Father A. H. de Morales.

“ Catecisſmo cotidiano, ſegun el Eſpíritu de la Igleſia, eſcrito por el P. D. TEODORO DE ALMEYDA; con la Explicacion del Origen de las ceremonias de nueſtra ſagrada Religion, y los Miſterios de Semana Santa,” &c. A Daily Catechiſm, according to the Spirit of the Church; written by the Reverend Theodore de Almeyda, with an Explanation of the Origin of the Rites and Ceremonies of our Holy Religion, and of the Myſteries of the Holy Week, or the laſt Week in Lent, &c.

“ Romance hiſtorial de la Paſion de nueſtro Señor Jeſu Chriſto, en Verſo, ſegun los Santos Evangeliſtas y Doctores aſcéticos,” &c. A Hiſtorical Romance in Verſe, of the Sufferings of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, according to the Holy Evangeliſts and Aſcetic Writers, &c.

“ Conſideraciones para ántes y deſpues de la Sagrada Comunion, &c. eſcritas por D GERONIMO DE VILCHES,” &c. &c. Conſiderations before and after the holy Communion, &c. written by D. H. de Vilches, &c.

MEDICINE.

“ Cirugia forenſe general y particular, &c.: por D. JUAN FERNANDEZ, DEL VALLE, &c. 3 tomos en 8º.” A Syſtem of general and particular Surgery, as far it is connected with the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, 3 vols. in 8vo. by Dn. I. F. de Valle, &c. The learned author of the important work before us, who is profeſſor of ſurgery, and aſſiſtant-ſurgeon of the royal hoſpital at Madrid, explains in a very inſtructive and ſatisfactory manner all the different branches of ſurgery, as far as they are connected with the adminiſtration of juſtice.

“ Práctica moderna de la Inoculacion de las Viruelas, con obſervaciones y reflexîones fundadas en ella; precedidas de un Diſcurſo ſobre la Utilidad de eſta Operation y un Compendio Hiſtorico de ſu Orígen y de ſu Eſtado actual particularmente en Eſpaña, &c. por el Dn. Dr. TIMOTEO O'SCANLAN, Medico de los Reales Exércitos &c. 2 tomos en 8º.” The modern Practice of the Inoculation of the Small-Pox, with Obſervations and Reflexions founded on it; with an introductory Diſcourſe on the Utility of that Operation, and a Hiſtorical Sketch of its Origin, and preſent State, eſpecially in Spain, &c. by Dr. T. O'Scanlan, Phyſician-General of the Royal Army, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

“ Advertencias critico-medicas, &c. por D. PATRICIO SANCHEZ,” Critico-Medical Strictures, &c. by D. P. Sanchez. The author of this miſcellaneous compoſition has devoted by far the greateſt part of it to ſhow that the phthiſis or conſumption is no contagious diſeaſe, and that the method of judging of the nature of a malady by the pulſe, is highly commendable.

“ Curſo Teorico-Práctico de Operaciones de Cirugia, que contiene los mas celebres Deſcubrimientos modernos: compueſto para Uſo de los Reales Colegios, por D. DIEGO VELASCO y D. FRANCISCO VILLAVERDE,” &c. A Theoretico-Practical Courſe of Chirurgical Operations, which contains the moſt celebrated modern Diſcoveries; compoſed for the uſe of the Royal Colleges, by D. Diego Velaſco, and D. F. Villaverde. This is the beſt compendium of ſurgery, which has hitherto been publiſhed in Spain, and anſwers extremely well the purpoſe for which it is deſtined.

“ Reflexiones ſobre los Elementos de Medicina del D. JUAN BROWN, &c. por D. VICENTE MILJAVILA Y FISONEL,” &c. Obſervations on Dr. John Brown's Elements of Medicine, by D. Vincent Miljavila y Fiſonel, &c. The author of this well written treatiſe, who is one of the phyſicians of the royal family of Spain, and reſident member of the royal medical ſociety of Barcelona, gives a full and fair account of Brown's ſyſtem, and makes ſome very pertinent remarks on its virtues and defects.

“ Principios de Cirugia aſí en la Práctica como en la Teórica ; compueſtos por D. RAMONDO FERNANDEZ,” &c. Rudiments of Surgery, both Theoretical and Practical, by D. R. Fernandez, &c. &c.

“ Tratado Médico-Chirurgico de las Enfermedades de las Vias de la Orina, en el que ſe manifieſtan los mas bellos y mas modernos deſcubrimientos : por D. JUAN NUVAL, medico de familia de S. M. 2 tomos en 8º.” A Medico-Chirurgical Treatiſe on the Infirmities of the Urinary Paſſages, wherein are explained the fineſt and moſt recent Diſcoveries ; by D. Juan Nuval, Phyſician to the Royal Family, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. The author gives a full and ſatisfactory account of all the remedies which have hitherto been diſcovered for the uſe of ſuch diſeaſes as affect the urinary paſſages.

LAW.

“ Cartas del Dn. D. ISIDORO ANTILLON, Catedrático de Hiſtoria y Geografia del Real Seminario de Nobles de Madrid, ſobre la Antigua Legiſlacion Municipal de las Comunidades de Teruel y Albarracin, &c.” Letters on the Antient Municipal Legiſlation of the Communities of Teruel and Albarracin ; written by D. Iſid. Antillon, Profeſſor of Hiſtory and Geography at the Royal Seminary of Nobles in Madrid.

HISTORY.

“ Sumario de la Hiſtoria Ecleſiaſtica en Verſo heroyco, por el P. ISLA, haſta la mitad del Siglo paſſado, añadida haſta 1780, y de la Particular de Eſpaña del miſmo Autor,” &c. A Synopſis of the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in heroic verſe, by Father Iſla, up to the middle of laſt Century, and from that time down to the year 1780, with the particular Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Spain by the ſame author, &c.

“ Compendio Cronológico de la Hiſtoria y Eſtado actual de Ruſſia, en que ſe da Conocimiento de aquel Imperio,” &c. un tomo en 4to. A chronological Summary or Abridgment of the Hiſtory and preſent State of Ruſſia, in which an Account is given of that Empire, &c. 1 vol. 4to, This work is divided into two parts, the firſt of which contains a brief expoſition of the hiſtory of Ruſſia from the ninth century down to our preſent time, and the ſecond a deſcription of the preſent ſtate of that vaſt empire from accounts which the author collected during his reſidence in the Ruſſian dominions. In this ſecond part he delineates the national character and manners of the Ruſſians, their religion, government, political and military conſtitution, the ſtate of the ſciences and arts, of the public finances, and trade, both active and paſſive, and points out the articles which Spain may draw from Ruſſia and export to that country.

“ Diccionario Hiſtórico Portátil de las Ordenes Religioſas y Militares, y de las Congregaciones Regulares y Seculares, que han exiſtido en varias Partes del Mundo,” &c. A Hiſtorical Pocket Dictionary of the Religious and Military Orders, and of the Congregations, both Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, which have exiſted in the different parts of the globe, &c.

“ Hiſtoria del Antiquiſſimo Santuario de nueſtra Señora de Valvanera en la Provincia de la Rioja ; Hallazgo de la Imágen de Maria Santiſſima en los Montes Diſtercios, y ſu Culto y Veneracion in la Orden, de S. Benito : compueſta y ordenada de las Memorias, que ſe conſervan en el Archivo del Santuario : un tomo en 8vo.” Hiſtory of the moſt antient Sanctuary of our Lady of Valvanera, in the Province of Rioja, of the manner in which the Image of the Moſt Holy Mary was found in the Diſtercios Mountains, and the Worſhip and Veneration paid to it by the order of St. Benedict, compoſed and arranged after the Memoirs, which are preſerved in the Archives of the Sanctuary, 1 vol. 8vo. The title of this extraordinary compoſition, which is publiſhed at the expence of the convent of Valvanera, and ſold in the veſtry of that convent, we have given at full length for the information of our readers, and more they will probably not expect.

PHILOSOPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

“ La Lógica, ó el Orden natural de Raciocínio : primer Tomo de los Opuſculos de D. SIMON DE VIEGAS,” &c. Logic, or the natural Order of Reaſoning, being the firſt Volume of the Works of D. Simon de Viegas, &c.

“ Anales de Hiſtoria Natural, Núm. 2º,” &c. Annals of Natural Hiſtory, Number the ſecond, &c. This number contains the *genera* Goudenia, Scævola, Tectaria, and Cleandra ; a diſcourſe on the different combinations of carbonic acid in the mineral kingdom ; a deſcription and analyſis of the menilibrum of Klaproth ; an account of the diſcovery of two new ſubſtances in the mineral kingdom ; an extract of a letter from Baron Humboldt to Baron de Fonck ; an account of the phoſphoric ſtone of Eſtremadura and the ſaltpetre of Madrid ; the natural hiſtory of the domeſtic pigeons of Spain, and eſpecially of thoſe of Valencia.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"Memoria elemental ſobre los nuevo Peſos y Medidas Decimales fundados en la Naturaleza, por D. GABRIEL CISCAR, Capitan de la Real Armada, Miembro de la Comiſion de Peſos y Medidas del Inſtituto Nacional de Francia por parte de S. M. Católica." An Elementary Memoir on the New Weights, and Decimal Meaſures, founded in Nature, by Dr G. Ciſcar, Capt. of the Royal Navy, and Member of the Committee of Weights and Meaſures of the National Inſtitute of France on the part of his Catholic Majeſty. The celebrated author of this maſterly compoſition, who is one of the ableſt officers of the Spaniſh navy, and ranks among the moſt profound mathematicians of our age, explains the chief imperfections of the units of the weights and meaſures which have hitherto been in uſe, ſhows the advantages of the new metric ſyſtem, deduced from nature, and illuſtrates that ſyſtem, ſubſtituting a Spaniſh nomenclature in the room of the Græco-Latin adopted by the French. He then proceeds to expoſe the reaſons why the extenſion of the quadrant of the terreſtrial meridian has been laid down as the baſis of natural meaſures, and not the length of the pendulum, which vibrates ſeconds; and terminates with ſhowing the relation between natural units and thoſe of lines, weights and meaſures uſed in Spain.

"Eſpiritu de Maquiavelo, eſto es, Reflexîones de D. Antonio Exîmeno ſobre el Elogio de Nicolas Maquiavelo, dicho en la Academia Florentina por el Sr. JUAN BAUTISTA BALDELIO, año de 1794," &c. &c. The Spirit of Machiavel, that is, Remarks on the Eulogy of Nicholas Machiavel, pronounced by Baptiſt Baldelio in the year 1794, before the Society of Florence, by Anthony Exîmeno, &c. The author has prefaced his remarks on the eulogy under conſideration, by a hiſtorical diſcourſe, in which he conſiders the ſyſtem of Machiavel relatively to the political conjectures of his time; and has added two diſſertations, one in defence of the Chriſtian religion, which Machiavel accuſes of having rooted out all military valor among the nations by which it is profeſſed, and the other on the verſion of Ariſtoteles, which St. Thomas made uſe of to comment on the treatiſe on politics.

"Reflexîones económico-politicas de D. Franciſco de Paula del Rey, Abogado de los Reales Conſejas y de los Tribunales de Caſtilla y de Navarra ſobre los Capitulos 7 y 38 del Libro 2 de la Obra intitulada Ciencia de la Legiſlacion, eſcrita en Italiano por Filangieri y traducido por D. FAYME RUBIO, un tomo en 8°." Economico-political Reflections on the 7th and 38th chapters of the 2d book of the Work entitled The Science of Legiſlation, written in the Italian language by Filangieri, and tranſlated into Spaniſh by D. J. Rubio.

MATHEMATICS.

"Tratado completo de Aritmetica ó Metodo para aprender á contar por Principios; por D. JUAN GERARD, Preſbitero Ex-Catedrático de Matematicas en Paris." A complete Treatiſe on Arithmetic, or Elementary Method of ſtudying the Science of Numbers, by Dr. John Gerard, Preſbyter and late Profeſſor of Mathematics in Paris. This uſeful compendium of arithmetic, written in a plain and luminous ſtyle, is divided into three parts, the firſt of which contains the rules of addition, ſubtraction, &c.; the ſecond, the rules of fractions and compound numbers; and the third, the rule of three ſimple and compound, that of intereſt, &c. The author has added a table of moſt of the current coins of the principal ſtates of Europe, and their relative value, compared with that of the Spaniſh coins.

CLASSICAL AND POLITE LITERATURE.

"Diſcurſo ſobre las Variaciones de la Literatura in las principales Naciones de Europa: un tomo, en 8°." A Diſcourſe on the Revolutions of Literature among the principal Nations of Europe; one vol. 8vo. A brief ſketch of the various viciſſitudes, which literature has experienced in the principal countries of Europe, ſince the firſt dawn of the ſciences and arts down to our preſent time.

POETRY.

"Poeſias de D. FRANCISCO SAEZ DE PARAYUELO," &c. Poems by Dn. Francis Saez de Parayuelo &c. one volume in 8vo. Theſe poems do infinite credit to the inventive powers and correctneſs of the taſte of the author, whoſe imagination is rich without morbid luxuriancy, and his diction elegant without affectation.

"Poeſias de M. GONZALEZ, de la Orden de St. Aguſtin, un tomo en 8°, que contiene todas las Obras ſueltas de eſte grande ingenio. Poems by Mr. Gonzalez of the order of St. Auguſtine, one volume 8vo. which contains all the fugitive compoſitions of that eminent genius. By the unanimous opinion of the moſt enlightened literati of Spain, González holds a diſtinguiſhed rank among the modern Spaniſh poets. He was brother to the celebrated eccleſiaſtic, Luis de Leon, whom he equals in erudition, and perhaps ſurpaſſes in the force and richneſs of poetical powers.

“ Poemas Chriſtianos, en que ſe exponen con Sencillez las Verdades mas importantes de la Religion, por el Autor del Evangelio en Triunfo ; publicados por un Amigo del Autor,” &c. Chriſtian Poems, in which the moſt important Religious Truths are explained in a ſimple and eaſy method, by the Author of the Goſpel Triumphant; publiſhed by a Friend of the Author, &c,

“ Fábulas en Verſo de D. JOSEPH AGUSTIN IBUNEZ DE LA RENTERIA ; 2 tomos en 8°. Fables in Verſe by Dn. J. A. Ibuñez de la Renteria.

“ Salmos de David, traducidos ó parafraſeados en Verſo Caſtellano en varios Metros, dedicados al Rey, N. S. Obra póſtuma de D. PEDRO ANTONIO PEREZ DE CASTRO”, &c. The Pſalms of David, tranſlated or paraphraſed in Spaniſh Verſe in various metres ; dedicated to his Catholic Majeſty : a poſthumous work of D. P. A. Perez de Caſtro, &c.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

“ Stenografia, ó Arte de Eſcribir Abreviado &c. &c. por D. FRANCISCO DE PAULA-MARTI.” Stenography, or the Art of Short-hand Writing, &c. &c. by D. F. de Paula-Marti. This is profeſſor Taylor's ſyſtem of ſhort-hand writing, which was introduced in France by Cit. Bertin and has now been adapted by our author to the Spaniſh tongue.

“ Cartilla de Principios de Dibuxo ſegun los mejores Originales, que tiene en ſus Salas de Eſtudio la Real Academia de las Tres Nobles Artes de Madrid: por D. JOSEPH LOPEZ DE ENGUINADOS &c. Quaderno 5°.” The Elements of Drawing illuſtrated by the beſt Originals, in the poſſeſſion of the Royal Academy of the Three Noble Arts of Madrid, by Dr. J. Lopez de Enguinados &c. Number the Fifth. The preſent number of this intereſting collection, the editor of which is profeſſor of the art of painting, and member of the above Royal Academy, contains ſix heads, copied from thoſe which the late celebrated Raphael Mengs drew in Rome after the deſigns of Raphael, engraved by Cunego.

“ Converſaciones ſobre la Eſcultura: Compendio hiſtórico, teórico y practico, para la mayor Iluſtracion de los Jóvenes dedicados á las Bellas Artes de Eſcultura, Pintura y Arquitectura, y para Luz de los Aficionodos y Demas individuos del Dibuxo: un tomo en 8°.” Lectures on Sculpture, being a hiſtorical, theoretical and practical Synopſis for the better Inſtruction of Youth deſtined for the Fine Arts of Sculpture, Painting and Architecture, and alſo for the Improvement of the Taſte and Judgment of Connoiſſeurs and Friends of Drawing ; one vol. 8vo.

“ Tratado de Hilar, Devinar, Doblar y Torcer las Sedas, ſegun el Método de Vaucanſon, por D. LAPAYESE ; con una Diſſertacion ſobre la Ventaja de dicho Método reſpecto del antiguo ; por el D. D. FRANCISCO ORTELLO Y GOMBAU, Preſbitero : publicado para que ſe propague la Perfeccion de la Hilaza de la Seda, en Beneficio de las Fábricas Nacionales, conforme á las Reales Intenciones.” A Treatiſe on the Spinning, Winding Doubling and Throwing of Silk, according to Vaucanſon's Method, by D. Lapayeſe; with a Diſſertation on the Advantages of the ſaid Method, compared with the antient, by D. F. Ortello y Gombau, preſbyter ; publiſhed with a view of extending the Perfection of the ſpinning of Silk, for the benefit of the National Manufactories, in conformity with the Intentions of his Majeſty. The above Lapayeſe eſtabliſhed this method by order of his Catholic Majeſty, and under his royal protection, in Vinaleſa, in the vicinity of Valencia, in favor of thoſe country people who wiſh to learn and follow it, on account of the great advantages attending this method, in point of the quality of the ſilk, as well as with regard to the ſaving of labor. The inſtruction is given at the expence of the King, and the neceſſary implements and tools are alſo diſtributed gratis.

BIOGRAPHY.

“ Vida de Gonzalo Fernandez de Aguilas y Córdoba, lamado el Gran Capitan, par D. IGNACIO LOPEZ DE AYALA : un tomito en 8°.” The Life of G. F. de Aguilas y Córdoba, called the Great Captain, by Don J. Lopez de Ayala ; a ſmall vol. in 8vo.

“ Vida Hiſtórica de S. Fernando el III. Rey de Caſtilla y Leon, Protector de la Real Brigada de Carabineros ; eſcrita por D. ALONSO NUNEZ DE CASTRO, &c. un tomo en 4°.” Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Life of St. Ferdinand III. King of Caſtile and Leon, Protector of the Royal Brigade of Carabineers ; written by Don Alonzo Nunez de Caſtro, &c.

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

“ Obſervaciones Prácticas ſobre el Cacahnete ó Mani de America : ſu Produccion en Eſpaña, Bondad del Fruto y ſus varios Uſos, particularmente para la Extraccion de Aceyte ; modo de cultivarle y beneficiarle para Bien de la Nacion : por D. FRANCISCO TAVARES DE ULLOA, Canonigo Prebendado de Valencia,” &c.

Practical Obſervations on the Ground-nut, or American Earth-nut, (Arachis hypogæa, *Brown.*); on its Production in Spain, and Goodneſs of this Fruit; on the various Purpoſes to which it may be applied, eſpecially on its Uſe for the Extraction of Oil; on the Method of cultivating and Improving it for the Benefit of the Nation; by D. Francis Tavares de Ulloa, Prebendary of Valencia. The American earth-nuts grow wild in the ſouthern parts of America and Aſia; Great quantities of them are conſumed by the Negroes, and many Europeans conſider them as exquiſite dainties. The author of the pamphlet before us endeavours to ſhow the beneficial reſults likely to ariſe from an extenſive culture of this plant in Spain, and has in our opinion very ably acquitted himſelf of his taſk.

" Tres Diſcurſos de Economia Politica y Rural ſobre la Organizacion de la Sociedad Cantábrica y ſus Impreſas de Prados Artificiales y Cria de la Seda; por el Dn. D. JOSEPH FERNANDEZ VALLEJO," &c &c. Three Politico-economical and Agricultural Diſcourſes on the Organization of the Society of Cabuerniga, and its Endeavours to introduce artificial Meadows and improve the Management and Production of Silk, by the Rev. J. F. Vallejo," &c. The author of this performance, who is curate of Ijas, in the dioceſe of Santander, and member of the Society, whoſe Organization he deſcribes, has done juſtice to the meritorious exertions of the Society for Improving artificial Meadows, and increaſing, not only the Production of Silk, but alſo its value, by a more careful Management of the Silk-worms.

" Cartilla Rûſtica, ó Prontuario para Inſtruccion de Labradores, Hortelanos, Jardineros y Dueños de Caſas de Campo, &c. con Reflexîones para deſpreocupar á la Gente del Campo de algunas Vulgaridades y Superſticiones harto arraigadas," &c. The Agricultural Almanack, or Promptuary for the Inſtruction of Huſbandmen, Farmers, Gardeners, and Proprietors of Country-Seats, &c with Obſervations, tending to root out ſome vulgar Prejudices and ſuperſtitious Opinions, which prevail among the Country People. This is a well-meant and well-executed attempt to enlighten the country people and farmers in Spain, to whom the author points out in a clear and luminous ſtyle what they have to do, and what to omit, for rendering their fields and other grounds under culture, as productive as the nature of the ſoil will admit.

BOTANY.

" Syſtema Botanicum Linnæano-anomaliſticum ſive de Anomaliis Plantarum quæ in Syſtemate Linnæo obſervantur; auctore VINCENTIO ALPHONSO LORENTE," &c. The Anomaliſtic Linnæan Syſtem, being a Treatiſe on the Anomalies of Plants obſervable in the Syſtem of Linnæus. The learned author of this uſeful compoſition, who is profeſſor of botany in Valencia, explains all the anomalies of the ſpecies of plants of the Linnæan Syſtem, which greatly perplex young beginners in the ſtudy of botany, who are frequently at a loſs to diſcern the claſſes, orders, and genera to which they belong; and points out to them the eaſieſt means of attaining their purpoſe. He has given an additional value to this work, by an accurate deſcription of the generic character of the dwarf palm, or palmetto (Chamærops humilis, L.), and of the date palm-tree (Phœnix dactylifera, L.), which ſtood in need of being accurately deſcribed by a diligent and careful obſerver, who has had an opportunity of examining both plants on their native ſpots.

GEOGRAPHY.

" Elementos de Geografia, per Quadernos y Lecciones. Quad. 1º." Elements of Geography, divided into Numbers and Lectures. Number the firſt. This firſt number contains a general introduction into the phyſical and mathematical knowledge of the globe we inhabit, with a map.

TOPOGRAPHY.

" Mapa Topográfico de la Ciudad de Granada, dado á luz por D. FRANCISCO DALMAN," &c. A Topographic Map of the City of Granada, publiſhed by Don F. Dalman. We have no heſitation in ſaying, that this is one of the beſt executed topographic maps which have ever come under our conſideration; and repreſents, with equal exactneſs and minuteneſs, one of the moſt intereſting cities of Spain, in point of ſituation and antiquities.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

" El Viajero univerſal, ó Noticia del Mundo antiguo y nuevo; &c. Por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Preſbitero, &c." The Univerſal Traveller, or Knowledge of the World, both Antient and Modern, &c. by Dn. P. Eſtala, Preſbyter. The numbers 84 to 92 publiſhed this year of this voluminous compoſition, which compriſes already 28 volumes, contain the continuation and end of the deſcription of Ruſſia, an account of Norway and Iceland, and the beginning of the deſcription of Sweden.

DRAMA.

"La Miſantropia y el Arrepentimiento : Drama en 5 actos, en Proſa, del Teatro Aleman de Kot-büe; refundido y arreglado á la Eſcena por la Ciudadana Molé, Actriz del Teatro Frances, ; y traducido fielmente en Proſa Caſtellana, por D. A. G. A." Miſanthtropy and Repentance, a Drama in five acts, in Proſe, of the German Theatre of Kotzebue; altered and adjuſted for the Stage, by the female Citizen Molé, an Actreſs of the French Theatre, and faithfully tranſlated into Spaniſh Proſe, by D. A. G. A.

The ſame play of Kotzebue has been tranſlated into Spaniſh verſe by DIONISIO SOLIS, and in this form repreſented in Madrid.

"Hamlet, Tragedia eſcrita en Ingles, por Guillermo Shakeſpeare; traducida é illuſtrada con la Vida del Autor y Notas Criticas par INARRO CELENIO," &c. Hamlet, a Tragedy written in Engliſh by William Shakeſpeare, tranſlated and illuſtrated with the Life of the Author, and Critical Notes, by Inarro Celenio, &c.

"Examen de la Tragedia intitulada, Hamlet, eſcrita en Ingles, por Guillermo Shakeſpeare, y traducido al Caſtellano por INARRO CELENIO, &c. eſcribialo D. C. C." A Critical Inquiry into the Tragedy entitled Hamlet, written in Engliſh by W. Shakeſpeare, and tranſlated into Spaniſh by J. Celenio. This performance contains a variety of critical ſtrictures on the original play, on the Spaniſh tranſlation, on the Engliſh and Spaniſh idioms, and alſo on the French language, into which it was firſt tranſlated.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

"Plan y Método de Educacion que D. MANUEL LAMEYRO Y GARCIA, Preceptor de Nobles educandos en la Ciudad de Santiago, tiene eſtablecido y obſerva en ſu Caſa con algunos Niños de diſtincion del Reyno de Galicia, &c." Plan and Method of Education, introduced and obſerved by D. M. Lameyro y Garcia, Inſtructor of young Noblemen, to be educated in Santiago in his Houſe with regard to ſome Children of Diſtinction of the Kingdom of Galicia, &c. The author has prefaced the account of his plan and method of inſtruction by an introductory diſcourſe on the utility and importance of the education of the nobility, and on the origin and preſent ſtate of the Seminary, which has been under his direction ſince the year 1790; and has deſervedly obtained the approbation of the Supreme Council of Caſtile, becauſe it unites the advantages of public and private education, and prevents the inconveniences attending on either of them.

MISCELLANIES.

"Semanario de Agricultura y Artes: tomo 6º" &c. Weekly Account of Agriculture and the Arts, vol. 6, &c.

The preſent volume of this uſeful compilation, which enjoys the peculiar protection of the Spaniſh government, contains a Treatiſe on the moſt uſeful plants for forming artificial meadows, and the mode of cultivating them; on the culture of rice; on the art of making all ſorts of glaſs, cryſtal, and artificial precious ſtones; on the art of preparing platina, gold and ſilver for painting on cryſtal, &c. &c. the natural hiſtory of the wolf; an account of the proceedings of the agricultural ſociety of Cabuerniga, and concludes with ſeveral intereſting notices relative to agriculture, rural and domeſtic economy, and the arts.

"Carta critica al Autor de las Notas de D. Quixote: en la que ſe deſcubre el verdadero Autor de ſu famoſa Hiſtoria, á quien Cervántes da el Nombre de Cido Hamete Bén-engeli; por D. I. E. P. C." A Critical Letter to the Author of the Notes of D. Quixote, in which is diſcovered the true Author of his famous Hiſtory, to which Cervantes gives the Name of Cido Hamete Bén-engeli, by D. I. E. P. C.

"Miſcelanea inſtructiva, ó Anales de Literatura, &c. No. 24." The preſent number of this very uſeful and inſtructive periodical publication, which completes the eighth volume of the work, contains an account of the Conſervatory of the fine and mechanical arts at Paris; a letter from Citizen Gilbert, written in Madrid, on bull-baiting; extracts of Stedman's voyage to Surinam; obſervations on the means of perfecting the inland navigation; a treatiſe on Spaniſh ſheep; an account of the fine wool which has been exported from Spain within the laſt five years; rewards offered by the ſociety of Havannah; account of the ſkeleton of an elephant found in New Spain; deſcription of a new machine for ſpinning wool; remarks on the beſt means of ſupplying the want of freſh water at ſea, &c. &c.

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